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THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

BRITISH REGISTER.

Including

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VOL. XXXII.

PART II. FOR 1811.

London:

PRINTED FOR RICHARD PHILLIPS, No. 47, LUDGATE-HILL;

By whom Communications (Post-paid) are thankfully received.

(Price Fifteen Shillings half-bound.)

Printed by J. ADLARD, No. 23, Bartholomew-Close.

N. B. Those Numbers of this Magazine which had become scarce having recently been reprinted, complete sets, half bound, or any single Numbers to complete imperfect sets, may be had of the Publisher, or of any Bookseller in Town and Country.

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 216.] AUGUST 1, 1811. [1 of Vol. 32.

As long as thofe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the moft extenfively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH a constant reader of your valuable miscellany, it was only yesterday that I had the pleasure of attentively perusing your Magazine for May last, containing the enquiries of Pædagogus, respecting several modern Greek publications.

Having had an opportunity, during a considerable stay, which I made a few years ago in the immediate neighbourhood of Greece, to pay particular attention to the language spoken at present by its inhabitants, I am able to assure Pædagogus, that all the dictionaries to which he alludes, profess in fact to treat of the same tongue, the new Greek, and Romaic, (as it is generally called by the Greeks themselves) being in no wise different from the Æolo-Doric. The two last works mentioned by him are both known to me, as very faulty and incomplete; that, in particular, published in the Greek and Italian, being little more than a mere vocabulary. The best dictionary of the language in question is, that quoted by your correspondent under the title of Λέξικον τῆς Αιολο δωρικῆς γλόσσας, κ. τ. λ * and was published about two years ago at Venice, under the superintendance (if I am not greatly mistaken) of Mr. Coray, now residing at Paris.

Having thus endeavoured to satisfy your correspondent's curiosity, permit me to unite with him in regretting, that, whilst philological investigation seems to be so laudably on the stretch for new discoveries, both at home and abroad, the language at present in use among the descendants of a nation, whose works have opened a wider field for etymological criticism, than perhaps those of any other, seems to be entirely overlooked, or scarcely regarded worthy of common notice.

Travellers have been so much in the habit of crying down the "jargon" of the modern Greeks, and grave reviewers* persist so fondly in stigmatizing it as a jumble of half a dozen languages, current in the south-east of Europe, that I fear it will scarcely be credited on my bare assurance, that so far from this being the case, the language used at present in Greece is neither more nor less than a combination of the ancient Æolic and Doric dialects, with such occasional variations as may naturally be expected to intrude themselves into every language, during the lapse of a series of centuries.

In speaking thus, I do not pretend to assert that all the Greeks of our day, without exception, speak a pure and unmixed Æolo-Doric; neither do I presume to tax such travellers as have pronounced the present language of Greece to be a corrupt jargon, with an intention to deceive. In the first case it must be remembered, that literature is but at a low ebb in Greece; that, although exceptions may be found to the contrary, the general education of the modern Greeks is too contracted to permit them to bestow that labour on the cultivation (perhaps I should say, purification) of their mother tongue, which is of more importance to them to be employed elsewhere, and that perhaps but few, comparatively speaking, are even aware of the real origin of their present dialect; and, secondly, it may be urged in partial vindication of the assertion of many tourists, that, in most sea-ports, and particularly such as lie contiguous to other countries, which of course are the easiest to be visited by strangers, a greater confusion of tongues is likely to be found, than in the interior of the country itself, which but few have attempted to penetrate without still adhering to those prejudices which they conceived against its language, on first entering the frontiers.

I have myself taken some pains to

* Τωρινη is, as Pædagogus justly observes, derived from the substantive ὡρα (which is still in use amongst the moderns), and signifies present.

* See a late Number of the Edinburgh Review. Art. Traduction de Strabon.

compile a grammar of the Æolo-Doric tongue, which I believe has hitherto not been attempted in this country; but, as few readers may be so inquisitive as Pædagogus, and few booksellers be found willing to speculate in a publication which cannot expect to meet with much encouragement at the best, my manuscript has lain nearly half a year in the hands of my bookseller, waiting for the dawn of better prospects.

In the mean time, should Pædagogus wish to see the grammar here alluded to, or feel any curiosity to peruse a modern Greek tragedy in rhyme (δραμα ηρωικον εις την Αιολοδωρικην Διαλεκτον) which I have some idea of publishing in the original, accompanied by an English translation, a hint given through the medium of your Magazine, will be duly attended to by

Φιλοεωμαιδιος.

June 23, 1811.

P. S. That such of your readers as understand ancient Greek, may have an idea of modern Greek verse, I beg leave to subjoin the first scene of the tragedy above-mentioned, in which Achilles is represented as invoking the assistance of Jupiter.

Ζεῦ θεὲ νεφαυνοφόρε ὅ,τιε πάντα καλοικεῖς
Εἰς τὸν ἄπειρον ἀιθέρα, καὶ τὸν κόσμον διοικεῖς,
Ὅ,τιε σκέπεις κ' ἐφορεύεις τὴν φιλίαν τὴν πιςὴν,
Κ' ἐκδικεῖσαι καὶ παιδεύεις τὴν δολίαν καὶ πλαςὴν,
Ἰδὲ ἰδίων μὲ φίλων τὴν ἀχάριςην ψυχὴν,
Ἡ ὁποία τὴν πολλὴν σὲ ἀλιμάζει ἀνοχήν!
Πῶς ἐ τὴν γῆν τὴς ὑποφέρεις νὰ σ' ἐμπαίζων φανερὰ
Κ' ἐπ' τὰ νέφη δὲν ἀςράπτεις, νὰ τὴς κάυσης
φλογερά;
Ἰδὲ πόσον ἀναισχύντως καὶ τὴς νομες σε παῖδν,
Καὶ τὴς φίλες κ' ἐυεργέτας ὡς ἐχθρές των ἀπαῖδν.
Ἂν ἐγὼ μὲν ἁμαρτάνω, παίδευσέ μ' ἐυθὺς σκληρὰ,
Εἰ δὲ μὴ, τὴν ἀδικείαν ἐκδικήσε ἀυςηρά.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the ANCIENT GERMANS, *and the* EFFECTS *produced upon their* PRISTINE CHARACTER, *by* INTERCOURSE *with the* ROMANS.

AT a former period I attempted a sketch, illustrative of the leading characteristics of the German nation, previously to its connexion with the Romans.* It has been my humble endeavour, in the subsequent pages, to develope the general consequences of this connexion, in as far as they can be satisfactorily ascertained by the testimony of contemporaneous historians.

In every stage of society, man is peculiarly susceptible of the influence of example; but in none will his imitative powers be so vigorously called into action, as in that stage of the savage state, where his enjoyments being purely sensual, he shall suddenly find himself rendered, as it were, independent of his own faculties of invention for their aliment, by coming in contact with a people already far advanced in the career of civilization. Hence, it cannot be matter of surprise, the pristine character of the Germans should date its first aberration from an intercourse with the polished and luxurious Romans. These, greedy of dominion, and eager to establish their own security on the enervation or subjugation of their neighbours, were scarcely masters of Gaul, when their fears naturally directed their attention to the rude and warlike multitudes, which peopled ancient Germany. From the earliest times, Rome had foreseen the dangers, with which any proximity to so hardy and intractable a race was fraught. Cæsar sedulously endeavoured to avoid their immediate neighbourhood. When he had defeated the Helvetii, he suffered them to return quietly to their homes, lest the Germans might possess themselves of the districts, which would, otherwise, have been deserted. The same apprehensions made him urgent that Ariovistus should retire from Gaul, and never again pass the Rhine, lest his countrymen might afterwards flock thither in more formidable numbers.* Seneca was equally sedulous in warning his countrymen of the storms which threatened them from this quarter. "What, (says he) is more intrepid than the Germans; what more fierce in the attack; what more eager after warfare, in which they are born and nurtured, and to which, neglectful of every other occupation, their whole attention is bent? Let such bodies and minds as these, which are unacquainted with luxury, debauchery, and riches, once acquire prudence and military discipline, that I may say no more, and we shall soon be compelled to return to our old Roman habits."† And yet it was on such a people as this, that the armies and treasures of Rome were wasted, in prosecuting a series of contests, whose result, even if successful, could afford them only a conquest, held

* Vide, vol. 27, No. 186, p. 565, et seq.

* De Bello Gall. Lib. i.

† Agedum illis corporibus, illis animis delicias, luxum opes ignorantibus, da rationem, da disciplinam, ut nihil amplius dicam, necesse erit nobis certe mores Romanos repetere. *Seneca de Ira*, lib. i. cap. 2.

at the best by a precarious tenure; for her struggle was not now with a nation, sunk in effeminacy, and enervated by luxury, but with men, who imbibed the spirit of war with their mother's milk; whose sinews were braced by the rigours of an inclement climate, and whose fierceness was invigorated by an hereditary love of freedom. It is not, however, on the circumstances of this warfare that we have now to dwell, but on its consequences, as productive of the first perceptible mutation in the German character.

The object of Roman policy was not only to acquire dominion by conquest, but advantage and stability by civilization: though the vanquished were pillaged, yet were they instructed and civilized, wherever it seemed requisite, and Rome wisely preferred to reign over enlightened citizens, rather than untutored savages. The beneficial results of this policy had already shewn themselves elsewhere, and particularly in the adjacent country of Gaul, whose inhabitants, at the first dawn of the Roman invasions, were as much dreaded on account of their intrepidity, as of their virtues and love of liberty; in the former quality, some historians even held them pre-eminent above their German neighbours.* The conquests of the Romans in Germany were followed by an attempt to civilize the conquered, and to introduce amongst them their laws, sciences, arts, language, and manners. They taught them the use of money, of the precious metals, of wines and other objects of luxury. In the twenty-ninth year before the Christian era, Augustus annexed the province of Noricum, and nineteen years afterwards, Rhætia and Vindelicia, to the Roman empire; to these, the enterprising spirit of Drusus shortly after added the countries extending from the right bank of the Rhine to the Weser, and the mouth of the Elbe. Here they possessed towns,† villages, castles, highways,‡ schools, manufactories*, farms, temples, and public spectacles; here the laws and legislation of Rome were introduced, and no measures were neglected to extirpate the national religion; agriculture and cattle-feeding, the last, and in their eyes the most abject, occupations of the aboriginal Germans, became an object of attention, and it was not long ere vineyards grew up in the environs of the Rhine and Mosel. Of all the Cæsars, Augustus and Probus shewed themselves most wary in these particulars; strong holds were erected under their directions; lands were allotted to their garrisons for culture; Probus was the first who encouraged the propagation of the vine, and endeavoured to persuade his German subjects to surrender their arms, in order that they might thenceforward solicit assistance from the Romans against their enemies. Of all his projects he succeeded the least in this, nor indeed were the whole of them productive of any other than a partial success, though he took occasion to boast, in a dispatch to his senate, that "Germany, extensive as it is, is subjugated, all the barbarians work for us, and carry on our wars against distant nations."†

Notwithstanding the wise and weariless exertions of the Roman politicians to subdue by craft, where violence would have recoiled upon its authors, history will scarcely afford us an instance, in which the pristine character of a nation was so little affected by a long intercourse with another of such opposite, though seductive, habits. The spirit of war and independence still glowed with unabated vigour in those parts, and they formed the largest portion of the surface of Germany, which had forests and marshes for their frontiers, and even in many districts, such as Westphalia and the countries adjoining the Elbe and Maine, where the Romans had their military stations, mines,‡ and settlements. It was only amongst those Germans who had been forced or seduced to follow the Roman eagles, or, who inhabited the

* Livii His. Rom. Lib. v. cap. 34.

† In the environs of the Rhine, *Augusta Trevirorum*, *Nemetum*, *Rigomagus*, *Vangionum*, *Ara Ubiorum*, etc. In Noricum, *Laureacum*, *Ovilia*, *Lentia*, *Celeia*, etc. In Rhætia and Vindelicia, *Augusta Vindelicorum*, *Regina castra*, *Batavu castra*, etc.

‡ The most considerable of these, was that which passed over the Alps, and through Rhætia and Vindelicia, to Augsburg.

* Both Strasburg and Trives had their manufactories of arms.

† Vopiscus in vitâ Probi, inter His. Aug. Script.

‡ The first silver mines in Germany appear to have been those which Cuitius Rufus worked, for a short time and to little purpose, in the land of the Chatti. *Tacitus Annal. lib.* ii. c. 29.

southern

southern districts, whither Rome could pour in her external resources with greatest facility, that the love of freedom was exchanged for subservience to a foreign yoke, and the turbulence of warfare was resigned for the blandishments of peace. Here the ancient simplicity of German manners was on the wane;* liberty sunk as soon as the German ceased to esteem the busy haunts of civilized man as so many prisons and infectious receptacles; the vanquished either forgot his native tongue or assimilated it to that of the victor, and the Ubii in particular, worshipping the Roman almost as their idol, besought of him that their region might be dignified with the name of the land of the Agrippini, which they adopted from the consort of Claudius, to whom they had already erected altars.*

The perceptions of moral good and evil being with the German, as with all infant nations, gross and obscure, it was impossible the mental should not keep pace with the corporeal debasement of his primitive character. Of this, the preceding are irrefragable proofs; nor can the eagerness with which many of the Germans visited the Roman garrisons, and Italy itself, be looked upon but as a main-spring of their degeneracy. Here they perceived how closely Art not only imitated, but how industriously she supplanted Nature; here they beheld, with emotions of wonder and delight, how captivating an aspect society wears, when fostered by wholesome laws, improved by state policy, enlightened by science, enriched by industry, and sweetened by domestic comforts. Shall we blame them for their incapacity to separate the dross from the ore? shall it startle us that they assumed Roman names and dignities? Surely it is with sentiments of compassion, not of indignation, that the historian will depict them returning to their native land, where, ambitious to emulate the splendour, luxuries, and social enjoyments, of civilized Rome, they ardently imparted the effeminate arts and habits of foreign parts to their uncivilized brethren. A consequence of this change in the features of the native characteristic, was a fatal indifference to faith and moral duties, and an attachment no less fatal to sensual delights and the acquisition of wealth. Indeed, so little desirous did they appear of resuming their independence, that Florus tells us,* "There was such peace in Germany, its race and soil seemed altered, and even the temperature of its climate appeared to have become milder." The commerce carried on by the Roman merchants, who brought their clothing, wines, and other commodities, into Germany, where they bartered them for amber,† light hair, prisoners, quills, and skins,‡ together with the occasional residence of the Cæsars amongst them, were equally calculated to wean the Germans from their coarse and barbarous habits of life. Treves was the favourite resort, where the Roman emperors regaled their German subjects with the blaze and pageantry of their courts. In the time of Constantine the Great this city could boast its public edifices, its ampitheatre, mint, and manufactories, whence were sent forth, as Ausonius observes, "clothes and arms the sinews of the empire." This poet praises also the fertility of the banks of the Mosel, their high state of cultivation, their rich vineyards, and the attainments of their inhabitants in music, eloquence, and poetry.§ The richer classes, and those who dwelt near the Rhine, had bethought themselves of greater decency (if such an expression be in this case applicable,) in their apparel. Instead of skins, which had hitherto hung loosely over the shoulders and back, they began to wear dresses, which were made tight and pliable to every motion of the limbs. The female was no longer content with her plain linen garment, but bedizened herself with purple ribbons, which it was her pride to have brought to her from so remote a country as Phœnicia. When Pliny wrote, the German vessels were nothing more than large oaks, which they hollowed out, and yet they were often made to contain more than fifty men. They soon learned, however, a sufficient knowledge of ship-building from the Romans to enable them to become pirates, and so far were they from confining their predatory expeditions to the neighbouring coasts of Britain, that the Gauls and Spaniards in a short time were taught to dread their incessant debarkations, of which pillage and rapine were the certain concomitants.

* Tacitus de Mor. Germ.

* His. Aug. lib. iv. cap. 12.

† In search of this article, the Phœnician first, and then the Roman and Grecian, merchants, roamed as far as to the Baltic sea.

‡ Plinii His. Nat. lib. x. cap. 22.

§ Ausonius de Clar. Urb. Mosellæ vers. 20. et seq and vers. 381. et seq.

In

In my next I shall endeavour to point out some still more important effects of the policy, which antient Rome thought fit to adopt, in order, by debasing the mind and weakening the national and physical powers of the German, to complete the enlargement of his country and to perpetuate its subjugation. The failure of this design, and the consequences which that failure entailed, will then lead us to consider the new character of the Germans, as conquerors in their turn.

LIPSIENSIS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS *on the* TOWNLEY STATUES, *in the* BRITISH MUSEUM. *By the Rev.* THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M. A. F. A. S.

(Tenth and last room, concluded.)

NO. 36. *A head of a Muse, crowned with laurel.* Phurnutus (*de natur. Deor. c.* 14. *p.* 161) gives them crowns of palm. Mr. Dallaway says (*Arts*, 303) that Thalia has usually a wreath of ivy. In the Muses of Maffei, Clio and Terpsichore are crowned with laurel; Euterpe, Melpomene, and Erato, with flowers. Apollo, and the divinities which presided over the liberal arts, were crowned with laurel, in order to show that works of genius were consecrated to immortality, of which the laurel, as being an evergreen, was the symbol. The plant was thought also to communicate the spirit of prophecy and poetic fire, whence poets were crowned with it in the Pythian games. Thus *Mongez*: but the *military* laurel was derived from different principles; from Apollo or Liber; one, god of weapons; the other, of triumphs. *Tertull. (de coron.) p.* 128. *Ed. Rigalt*, where, and in other writers, the reason of this crown in inferior cases. The primitive Christians put an end to the practice. "Pardon us," says Minucius Felix, (*c.* 33) "because we do not crown the head."

No. 37. *A small bust of Antoninus Pius, the head only antique.* His portraits are common, in various forms.

No. 38. *A head of a female child. The hair is divided into plaits, which are twisted into a knot, on the back part of the head. Some of the red paint, with which the hair was anciently coloured, is still visible.* It has been observed that young girls have the hair distinguished by a knot, upon the top or back part of the head, while women commonly have it fastened upon the nape in a single tress, which floats upon the shoulders. However true this may be in general; and this fashion called *corymbus*, or *corymbion*, is exclusively applied to girls by Winckelmann; yet Etra mother of Theseus so appears drest in a basso-relievo of the villa Albani, published by himself; and it also occurs in a *Helen*. If παρθενος be applicable to young *women* as well as *girls*, the passage of Pausanias, (*Descr. of Polignotus in Phocid.*) upon which he relied, has misled him. Mr. Dallaway (*Arts*, 247,) has given us the following rule. "The double knot on the crown of the head, *when pointing towards the ears*, is appropriate to Diana, and the symbol of virginity." On many statues of Venus may be seen the hair collected in a double knot, but in every instance *pointing to the fore and back part of the head.* Winckelmann mentions several statues with the hair coloured *red*, of which see *Plin.* xv. 22.; that of the Venus de Medicis was *gilt*, a well known bad taste, which I merely mention, because it occurs in the effigies of our King Edward II. in Gloucester cathedral, and was common in angels, &c. in the middle ages.

No. 39. *A small scenic Figure, sitting on a square plinth: the face is covered with a comic mask.* The *hideous* effect of the mouth is *indeed hideous.* In Maffei is a Love with a huge mask, the mouth of which is so large, that the complete face of the Love appears through it. There is room to think that the present figure is not at all applicable to the drama. The ancients delighted in exhibiting Loves and children in sportive attitudes. Hideous masks were used in the feasts of Bacchus, funeral pomps, &c. Some of these masks, and those who wore them, were called *Manduci* and *Manducones*, and so ugly, that, according to Suetonius, children were much affrighted by them; and mothers converted them into *bug-a-boos.* Possibly the sculptor here intended no more than what is still usual with our children, making a hideous face, and crying *boh*, of which see Mr. Douce, on Shakespeare, i. 328. ii. 146. This opinion is given too with more confidence, because Winckelman mentions a child at the Villa Negroni, mounted upon a tiger, and accompanied by two Loves, *one of whom is trying to frighten the other with a mask.*

No. 40. *A Head of a Child.*

No. 41. *A Head, apparently of a Trumpeter.* This is not uncommon.

No. 42. *A Head of one of the Dioscuri.* The Dioscuri cannot be mistaken, on account

count of their conical bonnets; but still, though the term *Dioscuri*, in sculpture, applies to Castor and Pollux; yet it is somewhat improper, because it is also given to the Cabiri, and the three brothers whom Cicero calls Aleon, Melampus, and Eumolus, sons of Atreus (*Denat. Deor*). Plutarch (*Tiber. Gracch.*) says, that there is a difference in the make of the two brothers in their statues. One of the Dioscuri is therefore an improper term.

No. 43. *A fragment of a head of Hercules, on the top of which is the skin of a Lion's head.* A fine cameo of the Palais Royal represents Love with the head covered with the skin of the Nemean lion, as the conqueror of Hercules (*tom.* i. *pl.* 35). This allegory is very common. On an amethyst in the same collection, is the young Hercules, with the lion's skin around his neck (*tom.* i. *pl.* 80). Nothing is more common than Hercules with the head covered with the skin of the Nemean lion, because it was invulnerable, and served for armour. Alexander the great, Iole, mistress of Hercules, &c. occur in the same costume; but Hercules is always distinguished by his hair in curls resembling those on the forehead of a bull (*Winckel. Art.*). In the famous Farnesian Hercules, the skin hangs upon the trunk of a tree, because the hero is represented in repose. Theocritus says, that Hercules, from his infancy, took delight in wearing the skin of the lion; yet in the gems of Storch he does not appear in it previous to the adventure of the Nemean lion. Pausanias, describing the coffer of Cypselus, says, that Agamemnon carried a lion's head upon his buckler to impress terror; and instances of the use of it are very common in different forms: the ensigns in the Trajan column are decorated like this head.

No. 44. *A funeral Mask which was used to cover the face of a female corpse.* Masks have been found in tombs. Winckelmann observes upon this subject, that the ancients took impressions from the face of the corpse, and put this kind of masks in the tombs, by the side of the bodies, in order to denote the form of the features when living. The *Funus Larvatum* more properly applies to the exequies of persons killed by the fall of a building, whose mangled visages were covered with masks. There is or was a monument at Rome, where mention is made of a young married couple, who experienced this dreadful disaster upon the first night of their nuptials. See *Camerar. Oper. subcis.* i. 96. The custom of covering the face with a mask, as described above, is unknown to me, except in the cases of *mutilated* visage: but it may notwithstanding have obtained. Kennet (p. 349) speaks of the *larvata funera*, and mentions now and then painting the face of women, &c. but neither he or two or three others who have been consulted, speak of the use of masks otherwise than as above.

No. 45. *A small head of Hercules.*

No. 46. *A small unknown bust, with a military garment. The head is of yellow marble.* Winckelmann (*Art.* 4. *c.* 7) says, that from the commencement of statuary they were in the habit of working the head separately, and afterwards fitting it to the trunk. The Greeks, he observes (*L.* i. *c.* 2), did not use coloured marbles, because they spoiled all the effect of the sculpture. Persons who have been used to the observation of statues in their original state, often complain of the diminution of effect even in casts of plaister of Paris. Sidonius (*Carm.* xi. 17) mentions five various marbles much valued by the ancients on account of their colours; viz. the Laconian, *green*; the Parian, *white*; the Carthaginian, *red*; the Phrygian, *spotted*; and the Ethiopian, *yellow*, like old or tarnished ivory.

No. 47. *A damaged head of Hercules.*

No. 48. *The capital of a small column of the Ionic order.*

No. 49. *A small unknown head.*

No. 50. *A small head of Jupiter, covered with a cap.* Jupiter is represented with various head-coverings. His portraits are distinguishable by his serenity of aspect, and the disposition of his beard and hair. The chief resemblance to him is Esculapius, which Winckelmann accounts for by the ancient opinion that the son often less resembled his father than his grandfather.

No. 51. *A votive Mask of a bearded faun.* We have two bearded fauns in Liceti, copied by Montfaucon (*Suppl. v.* 3. *b.* 7. *c.* 6.) but they are more common without. In Beger is a faun, before a pedestal, upon which is a colossal bearded mask.

No. 52 to 62 consist, with an exception or two, of *odds and ends*, i. e. *arms, feet*, &c.

No. 63. *Is the left hand and part of the arm of a female, holding a butterfly.* In the Gems of Stosch, relating to the admirable fable of Psyche, is her bust veiled. She is placing a butterfly in

her

her bosom. In Beger and La Chausse are females holding butterflies: all referable to the same fiction of Psyche. The word *Psyche* signifies either the soul *or* a butterfly, which the ancients made the symbol of the former, and it has this allusion in numerous funeral monuments. In some of the abovementioned instances it seems to be placed in the hand of a female, merely as a distinctive attribute of Psyche: but in funeral monuments the meaning may be only allegorical.

No. 63 to 67 *are hands and fragments.*

No. 68. *A left foot covered apparently with linen, round which bandages are fastened.* Mongez says (*Enc. des Antiq. v. Bandages*), the ancients possessed the knowledge of bandages the most proper for every case, to such a degree of perfection, that the moderns cannot flatter themselves on having added much to the excellent treatise of Galen upon the subject. It was the custom, as is well known, of putting in the temples the figures of the limbs of which they thought the cure was effected by the favour of the gods, a custom which obtained to the middle ages. *Ex-Votos*, of some kinds at least, are often very badly formed and wrought, being sold, says Count Caylus (*Rec.* ii. 92), at a very low price, to country people, probably in the markets, for offerings as wanted. A foot with a huge unnatural instep, like that of a Chinese woman, is engraven from Foucault by Montfaucon (ii. *p.* 1. *b.* 9. *c.* 4). Another from Peiresc is just as badly formed: perhaps, however, they were intended to pourtray swelled feet.

No. 69. *A large votive patera, with a bas relief on each side, one representing Silenus and the other a Satyr.* La Chausse, Fabretti, and Montfaucon have given some very magnificent pateræ, with basso relievos of various patterns.

No. 70. *A small Fragment of a Figure holding a bird.* Upon a coin of Nero, struck at Laodicea, Jupiter Philalethes holds an eagle (*Nicaise*): Neptune in Maffei, Fontanini, Beger, &c. holds a dolphin. This shows that the custom refers sometimes to attributes. In Beger, Boisot, and others, Venus holds a dove. Eternity, in the coins of Faustina and Casinus, holds a phœnix. Upon a reverse of Elagabalus, Faith holds a turtle-dove, a symbol of her, on account of that bird's conjugal fidelity. Upon funeral marbles women and boys sometimes hold birds, *i. e.* domestic ones for pleasure. It is not easy, therefore, to say, who or what was this figure.

No. 72. *A torso of a male figure, the arms of which appear to have been raised above the head.* One arm raised to the head, in token of effeminacy, occurs in Hermaphroditus, Bacchus, and Sleep. Bacchus has often one arm elevated; so has Hymen with his torch. A Silenus in Boisot raises both his arms; but it would be rash to identify this marble from such a circumstance as merely elevated arms.

No. 73. *A small mutilated figure. The right breast is naked; the other parts are entirely covered with drapery. It has a necklace, from which a scarabæus is suspended.* The scarabæi were worn as amulets against all kinds of misfortunes. See *C. Caylus*, &c. *

No. 74. *A head of an Eagle, which appears to have served as the hilt of a sword.* In the *Monumenti Antichi* of Winckelmann is such a hilt of a sword. The hilt of the sword of Thyamis, described in the Ethiopics of Heliodorus (*L.* 2. *c.* 4) was also an eagle's beak. It is considered as a Greek fashion. Montfaucon has published a poniard with a similar hilt.

No. 75. *A votive Patera, with bas reliefs.*

No. 76. *A fragment of a Serpent.*

No. 77. *A head of Apollo.*

No. 78. *A Mercury sleeping upon a rock.* C. Caylus (iii. *n.* 1. *pl.* 43) says, that Mercury from his different employs is rarely represented prostrate. Upon an amethyst, in Storch, he is *seated* upon a rock. This rock, says Winckelmann, is apparently intended for a promontory, because he presided over navigation. We may also conceive that Mercury επ ακτιος, i. e. *upon the edge of the sea*, who was worshipped under that appellation by the Samians, is the Mercury here represented. In Beger and a coin of Tiberius he is also *seated* upon a rock, but in a sleeping attitude: his figure, as noted by C. Caylus, is exceedingly rare; no small addition to the value of this statue.

No. 79. *A head of Diana.*

No. 80. *Head of a Lion, part of a Sarcophagus.*

No. 81. *A Cistern of Green Basalt, anciently used as a bath. On the sides are carved two rings in imitation of handles, in the centre of which is a leaf*

* Remarks have been given before upon *Sarcophagi.*

of

of ivy. Specimens of green basalt are more rare than those of black, and it was peculiarly admired for working upon, by Egyptian and Greek artists. In later times it was used for the imitation of Egyptian works, and Canopuses in particular. From the excellence of the busts which remain, there is reason to think that none but the most able artists worked upon basalt. (*Winckelmann.*) Pliny (33. 2.) mentions silver baths for women; and the luxury used in this respect is scarcely conceivable by the moderns.

No. 82. *A terminal head of Libera.* Ovid says in his Fasti, that Bacchus gave the name of *Libera* to Ariadne; Cicero makes her the same as Proserpine. The heads both of *Liber* and *Libera* occur upon the coins of the Cassia family; but the real meaning of these two deities is only to be found in an indecent passage of Varro, given by Augustine *de Civit. Dei. l.* 6. *c.* 9. The head of Libera has no other especial attribute but the crown of vine-leaves: hence a perpetual confusion of her with Ariadne.

No. 83. *A colossal head of Antinous, in the character of Bacchus, being crowned with a wreath of ivy.* Poets were crowned with ivy (see *Hor.* and *Virg. Ecl.* 7); and there are many uses of it not now understood, as that of its being so often put in the hands of numerous figures. The first colossal head of Antinous is that of the Villa Mandragone, of such marvellous beauty, that, next to the Belvidere Apollo, and the Laocoon, Winckelmann classes it with the most precious relics of antiquity. There are numerous other busts, and his portraits are the most common of any in antiquity.

No. 84. *A small domestic fountain used for sacred purposes.*

No. 85. *A bust of Minerva.*

No. 86. *An upright narrow piece of marble, ornamented with branches of the olive and the pine.*

This concludes the collection which does honour to the nation. The absurd prejudice, which, in this country has limited archæology to topography, the black letter, and antiquities only of the middle age, will then, it is hoped, be lessened. Swift, Pope, and a junta of wits, who were men of more genius than political wisdom, excluded from the scale of sciences honourable to the mind, almost every study but ethics, poetry, and the classics. The studies which apply to the wants and elegances of existence are however wisely considered by the present age; and who would hold the finest poetry ever written to be of equal value with the invention of the steam-engine. Taste and the arts have so intimate a connection with commerce in rendering goods more marketable and pleasing, that, by consequence, the maintenance of the population is considerably aided in an indirect way, by collections of this and every kind, relative to the formation of pure taste. Sculpture seems, to the honour of the nation, never to have been here in a degraded state. Church-yard work is to be found in Greek and Roman ages; but it is not generally known, that in Dunbury Church, Essex, are or were two cross-legged figures of the 12th century, in wood only, which for spirit and execution are admirable. Several figures in Westminster Abbey, &c. are very fine.

The catalogue upon which the above remarks, professedly made not to interfere with Mr. Dallaway's, have been made is only "a compendious synopsis intended for persons who take the usual cursory view of the Museum." The learned officers have therefore no concern with any mistakes in it. They promise scientific catalogues,* but to them, and to every writer upon ancient statuary (even Winckelmann himself), ought to be extended the fullest liberality, if the writers evidently appear persons not ignorant of the subject. "There exist," says Mongez, "many ancient marbles, &c. which cannot be explained in a satisfactory manner, either because they proceed from the bizar imagination of the arsist, or because the facts and traditions to which they refer are utterly forgotten. The signification of many symbolic figures was lost even among the ancient Greeks themselves. Pausanias confesses that he did not know what was the meaning of the pomegranate and strobilus of a fir, placed in the hand of Theoguetes, and surely Pausanias must have much more knowledge upon this subject than any modern." Winckelmann, the Sir Isaac Newton of the science, lays it down as a *sine qua non*, that explications are to be sought only in mythology and in Homer, concerning basso relievos and groups, yet this limitation is so narrow as to be repulsive to probability, however true in

* I am under much obligation to the French Encyclopædia.

the main. *Thirty thousand* different gods, according to Varro, were worshipped in the single city of Rome; it is, therefore, impossible for Winckelmann, or any other person, to be uniformly certain, according to his own rule; and C. Caylus justly observes, that there are numerous superstitions of the ancients with which we are utterly unacquainted. Winckelmann, by induction, pronounced the dying Gladiator to be a *Greek Herald*, from the cord around the neck; yet Mongez (*Mem. Instit. Nation.* § *Literature, Tom* ii. *p.* 435) clearly shows, that it was a collar, made rope fashion, of which there are three in Montfaucon. The figure too has mustachoes, the most constant of the characteristics which designate figures of *Barbarians*. He has clearly shown *the mistakes of Winckelmann all through*, and pronounces this illustrious relic to be an unknown dying barbarian or slave, evidently not a gladiator. All these errors proceed from the names not being inscribed on the leg, as in use among the Etruscan and early Greek sculptors, the base being liable to be broken off.

When the scientific catalogues of the Townly collection are finished, it is to be hoped that a denomination of each marble will be *annexed to it*. How much more pleasant and instructive would be the exhibition at the Royal Academy, if the spectator were released from the tiresome fatigue of searching the Catalogue, especially as the pictures do not follow in so regular a procession as the successive kings of Banquo's line, in Macbeth. The antique casts of this school of painting *are* named upon the base; though erasures show great fears of an *alias* being applicable in several instances.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER VII.

I CONCLUDED my last letter by informing you it was our intention to prosecute a mountainous excursion on the morning after our arrival at the inn in Patterdale; and, with that view, having made an early breakfast, we mounted our horses, and, preceded by a guide carrying a basket of cold provisions for our day's repast, we entered the sequestered, narrow, plain, from the distant view of which we had anticipated much gratification on a nearer survey of its beauties. Where the expectations are highly raised, disappointment is too frequently the consequence; on this occasion, we, however, found the promised pleasure far short of the reality; and the wild, romantic, charms of Patterdale exceeding our highest expectations. In length this valley is about four miles, and at the widest scarcely half a mile. From one extremity to the other, it is enclosed by stupendous mountains, and the upper end displays a scene of striking grandeur and sublimity, where the rugged steeps, uniting with an enormous jutting precipice, that forms a magnificent feature in the landscape, are over-topped by still higher summits, in wild confusion rearing their lofty heads, and frequently, enveloped in the floating vapours of the sky, appear like towers of ancient edifices, discernible "through the rolling mist of heaven." In this valley there is a small lake, extending about a mile and a half along the base of an almost-perpendicular, lofty mountain, which is in some parts clothed with brush-wood, in others, containing slate-quarries, bears on its shelving declivity immense heaps of rubbish, which gradually pressing down their foundations, slide down the mountain's side in stripes of various hues, and add much to the general wildness of the scene. This lake is usually called Broad or Brother-water. The latter appellation arises from a legendary tale of two brothers, who quarrelled with each other on its banks; when, Cain-like, one of them committed the unpardonable crime of fratricide, and was afterwards drowned near the spot where he had perpetrated the horrid deed.

Not far from the extremity of the dale, there is an ancient family mansion, now fallen into disrepair; but whose situation is singularly picturesque, placed as it is at the foot of some of the highest mountains, and embosomed amidst a grove of trees, whose age appear coeval with the building. There are also several romantic, interesting, spots in Patterdale, which, with the objects already mentioned as belonging to it, render it a scene of considerable beauty and sublimity.

At a cottage, about half way up the dale, we left our horses, and on foot began to ascend the steep and rugged mountain on the eastern side of the plain, the surface of which is covered with an intermixture of stunted-grass, grey rocks, and heath, unvaried by a single tree or bush, and, far as the eye can reach, presenting a wide-extended tract of partial vegetation and the bleakest wildness. After ascending about a mile and a half, we found ourselves on the summit of the mountain, and expected to have feasted our

our sight with a view of the delightful lake of Ullswater, and the wild recesses of Patterdale. But rocks and mountains, still higher than the height on which we stood, extended far on every side, and presented a prospect as bleak, dreary, and unfruitful, as imagination can picture; the lofty fells of Martindale completely shutting out the view of the lake beyond, and the dark frowning precipices of Helvellyn, on the further side of the valley, though at the distance of several miles, appearing close at hand. The day was, however, delightful, and particularly favourable for our excursion. The air was mild, the sky clear and serene, and the whole firmament without a cloud or vapour to obscure the distant objects (a circumstance by no means frequent in those mountainous districts); and, after resting for a short while to regain our breath, and look around us, we proceeded with renovated strength, and buoyant spirits, to cross, for the space of another mile and a half, a boggy heath, strewn over with an immense number of whitish chalky stones; and in the spots, even where a constant moisture encouraged vegetation, scarce a blade of grass shot up, to vary the dismal hue of the dark-brown heath, through which we scrambled with considerable difficulty, till we reached the edge of a descent, and looked down on Angle Tarn, a piece of water about two miles in circumference, varied by a couple of rocky islets, in one of which a stunted tree or two starts from the craggy crevices, their foliage withered by the winds that pass across the heights, and their whitened trunks adding wildness to a scene, where all is bleak, inhospitable, cold, and cheerless; grey rocky precipices, unadorned by the many-coloured mosses, or the luxuriant fern, that in other places beautify their weather-beaten sides, and piles of stones confusedly thrown together, as if cast upon the earth by some terrible convulsion of nature, cover, with patches of heath and rushes, the space as far as eye can reach, around this melancholy Tarn. The trouts, however, which inhabit its depths, are of the richest flavour, and of a moderately large size. Our guide, who was an expert angler, soon caught some of them, while we rested and partook of our cold viands; and we afterwards found them most delicious, when cooked for us at our inn. Some wild-fowl occasionally inhabit the banks of Angle-Tarn; but they are not stationary there, and none were to be seen when we visited it. Having walked some way farther across the ridge to the south of this little lake or Tarn (which you must recollect is the provincial name for a small piece of water, as *Beck* or *Gill* is for streams and rivulets); we still vainly sought to gain a peep at Ullswater; but the bleak heights of Martindale defeated our wishes; and, tired of a scene so uninviting and dreary, we bent our course towards the east, still keeping on the heights, and, after traversing about two more miles of this cheerless waste, we arrived in view of Hays, or Haize-water, deep sunk betwixt stupendous rocky mountains, and, like its neighbour we had recently quitted, unadorned by trees or bushes, and presenting an aspect of singular wildness and romantic grandeur.

Hays-water is nearly a mile and quarter in length, and scarce half a mile in breadth. Secretly and unruffled it laves the base of a prodigious craggy mountain on the right; while, on the opposite shore, a succession of little green knolls intervene betwixt the mountains and the water, and gives animation and diversity to the landscape, which is bounded by a line of lofty precipices, composed of slaty rubbish, that after every storm rushes in stripes over the almost-perpendicular points of the ridges, while immense masses of solid rock guard well the entrance to this sequestered spot, on that part where the mountains do not unite, and, at first sight, seem to bid defiance to the stranger. I strolled towards the upper end of the lake, while my companion, with our guide, bounded over the narrow footpath on the opposite rugged mountain, where the steepness of the heights, the craggy precipices they had to pass, and number of inconveniences to undergo, deterred me from venturing to follow their lead, and I slowly retraced my steps along the gravelly beach, indulging in that pleasing pensiveness, the surrounding scenery and the mildness of the air were calculated to inspire: for there the world, and all its busy, bustling, cares, seemed wholly at a distance; not a sound broke in upon the solemn stillness of the scene. The evening was advancing, and the sun had cast a rich glow of colouring on the summits of the distant heights; while the pure azure of the firmament was reflected on the glassy surface of the lake, which, gently undulating with the breeze that occasionally wafted through the air, presented the sweetest picture of serenity and universal calmness. Wild unquestionably was the prospect; but it was, notwithstanding,

standing, indiscribably interesting, and, in my opinion, more deserving of a visit than a number of the highly-celebrated scenes which are resorted to, and extolled as the most sublimely beautiful in nature.

Sweet scenes of peacefulness! never, in all human probability, shall I revisit you, nor again explore your wild sequestered recesses! But, though distant, while the brittle cord, now nearly severed, retains its hold, never shall I cease to reflect with satisfaction on the hours which, during two long summers, I was wont to pass amidst your interesting beauties; when oft, with no companion, save my own reflections, I have wandered round the unfrequented mountain-lakes; explored the most sequestered vallies, and viewed the "bright tumbling of the waters" of many a roaring torrent, known only to the shepherds of the neighbouring plains; or, seated on a craggy point, have sketched the prominent features of the landscape, the "world forgetting," and perfectly indifferent if not equally "by the world forgot."

On quitting Hays-water we pursued the course of the stream that issues thence, and, falling over rocks and precipices, hastens to unite its waters with the little lake in Patterdale. On this stream (or *Beck*) there are several romantic scenes, and one cascade is particularly deserving of notice, from its grand effect in falling in two distinct sheets, on heights of upwards of fourscore feet, environed by crags, and a profusion of mountain-ash and other trees, whose pendant boughs drop into the stream, and, until you descend towards its banks, obscure it from sight.

There are other lesser and very pretty falls on this stream; and the mountains, which are only separated by a narrow gulph, rise to an astonishing height; their pale-green sides covered with flocks of sheep, of a small and hardy race, and their surface broken by many a rough projecting crag. As the last beams of the sun had gilded the horizon, and shed the sweetest rays of light upon the face of nature, we again reached the cottage where we had left our horses in the morning; when, having procured some delicious new milk to allay our thirst, and refresh us after our long walk, we retraced our way to the inn, well pleased with our excursion, and ready to undertake another mountainous expedition on the following morning. The day, however, proved unfavourable for the purpose. The vallies were free from moisture, but the heights were covered by heavy vapours; and it was only at intervals the dark lofty sides of Helvellyn, and its scarce less-awful neighbours, were discernible; we therefore gave up the idea of visiting two small lakes amongst the mountains, called Grisedale Tarn, and Red Tarn, and passed the early part of the day in wandering over a part of the beautiful banks of Ullswater, and taking a peep into the romantic dells before mentioned as interrupting the mountainous line upon its western shore. In the evening we bade adieu to Patterdale; and, after traversing the road that leads to its extremity, we began to ascend the steep and fearful pass of Kirkstone, where the lofty rugged mountains are separated only by a narrow rill of water, and the precipices thickly strewn with stones, parted from their summits by wintry storms, altogether presenting the most frightful picture of sterility and desolation it is possible to imagine. Not a single bush, or scarce an appearance of vegetation, diversifies the gloomy horror of the scene, which continues no less dreary and inhospitable for the space of several miles; when suddenly the eye rests on the distant view of Windermere, and at each succeeding step towards the little town of Ambleside, the contrast becomes still stronger, twixt the vale to which the traveller is approaching, and the desolate region he has lately traversed.

On reaching Ambleside, we engaged apartments at the Salutation (a very comfortable inn), intending to make that place our head-quarters, while we visited some of the most picturesque spots of the adjacent country; and, ordering an early supper, we strolled out while it was preparing, and enjoyed a delightful ramble along a path that led us past the head of the lake, and carried us by the side of the little river Rothay, near to Rydal-water (whence it issues), and where the scenery is peculiarly interesting and romantic—where rocks rest on rocks, and mountain hangs on mountain, with all their beautiful accompaniments of woods and single trees, starting from the crevices in the wildest precipices, and drooping over the path in the most picturesque and graceful manner. Charmed with our ramble, we heeded not the lateness of the hour, but continued to admire and trace the various scenes of loveliness around us, which were rendered doubly interest-

ing from the shades of moonlight reflected on the rocks and mountains, the stillness of the evening, and the soft serenity that stole upon the senses. All nature seemed enwrapt in peace and harmony; and, with reluctant steps, we bent our course again towards the inn, where, however, we had no cause to complain of either our fare or accommodations: and, after a sound repose, we breakfasted at an early hour the ensuing morning, and prepared to visit the peaceful vale of Hawkshead, and extend our excursion by the side of Esthwaite-water, and the banks of Windermere; an account of which I shall postpone to a future opportunity, and conclude my letter by a few words on the subject of the little town of Ambleside, which is situated on a rising ground, a short distance from the upper end of Windermere, and, though a poor, straggling, decaying-looking, place, is of great antiquity, and might, at a very trifling expence, be rendered an agreeable and desirable place of residence for strangers, and others who might chuse to make it their abode. A number of Roman coins and antiquities have, at different periods, been discovered in its neighbourhood; and there are the remains of a Roman encampment at a short distance from the town. There is a weekly market, and some fairs are held there; but the landed proprietors in the vicinity give no encouragement to the improvement of the place, notwithstanding the manifest advantage that would accrue to themselves from such a line of conduct.—Lands let high in the vicinity: seven and eight pounds per acre for meadow-ground, and from three to four pounds for corn-land. But that is a circumstance easily accounted for, from the prodigious influx of strangers to visit the lakes, and the consequent demand for hay, and every article of provision for men and animals; together with the small portion of arable or meadow-land, in those mountainous districts, where the vallies only produce grass or corn; and by far the largest portion of ground is unfit for any purpose, but as walks for sheep of a small size, or is covered with wood.

Near to Ambleside, in a wood behind the inn, there is a grand waterfall, which is well worthy of a stranger's notice. It is called Stockgill Force, and, even when but moderately filled with water, is singularly interesting. On the top of the fall there is a grand assemblage of dark craggy points, which, uniting almost closely, draw the stream into a narrow compass, where it is precipitated over a ledge of considerable height, into a dark and gloomy abyss; and, again issuing amidst foam and smoke, with a tremendous thundering noise, dashes down a steep and craggy channel, forming in its descent a variety of lesser cascades, and pouring impetuously along its rocky bed, until it reaches the Rothay, below the town, and joins the lake a little distance onward. This certainly is a fine scene, which is viewed with a kind of pleasing horror. Large masses of moss-clad rocks environ the stream, and rest within its banks, which are thickly clothed with tall trees and shrubs, in various and fantastic shapes; while the white foam of the water, here and there obscured amidst the leafy shade, again presents itself with the most dazzling whiteness, and forms a beautiful contrast to the varied trees and shade of the embowering woods, the vivid colouring of the mosses, and the bright-green of the different sorts of fern, and wild aquatic plants.

Farewell! In my next, though you know I am not the enthusiastic admirer of Windermere which many persons are, or affect to be, you shall have a short account of its principal features: till when I remain your sincere friend,

The WANDERER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last year's Magazines, I gave a comment on the 12th and 16th Iters of Richard of Cirencester's Itinerary. Some years since I shewed in your Magazine, that prefixes and postfixes were often employed in the ancient names of places; and I ascertained at the same time some peculiar uses made of syllables in these names. From these I have been enabled to correct mistakes of authors, in a variety of instances; but in tracing their errors through the medium of your Magazine, I have treated a subject of equal, if not of more, importance. I have proved that men originally took their names from the kingdoms which they inhabited, and these from their own features of nature. The features of different countries being often the same, the same appellations occurred in various parts of the world. But we have for ages reckoned that the same names implied the same people; and hence authors have supposed countries conquered and peopled by men who never saw them. I have therefore

in your Magazines for January and February, explained the names Celtæ and Cymbri and other terms. These had for centuries been unknown; and they have led historians so strangely astray in their accounts of the world, that we can now scarcely discern its history from fable. As I proceed, the reader will see that writers of our own history have likewise deduced nations of like names from one another, where no direct communication can possibly be proved.

I have already traced the words *Cenia*, *Voluba*, and other names mentioned in the 16th Iter of Richard; words which before I first wrote, were totally misunderstood, and their places misrepresented. The station of Moridunum was totally mistaken, placed at a wrong distance, and 12 miles from its true road. I first shewed the import of its name, and its exact situation from proofs not to be controverted. From Durnovaria no Roman road had been traced westerly, except that by Eggardon-hill, nine miles from Dorchester; and here Mr. Horsley had placed Moridunum. Had he followed his road (not yet explored), he would have found more old camps in Membury and Longford parishes. These seem to have occupied the midway between Eggardon and Hembury Fort, or Moridunum. From Durnovaria to Vindogladia the distance in the Itinerary is defective, and here antiquaries could not measure for the station; but, from Sorbiodunum to Vindogladia, which is according to the Itinerary, to Horsley, and to maps, 12 miles; from remains at this place of old works, from its barrows, and more particularly from its old name, compared with its Saxon synonyme, I found *Pentridge* to be Vindogladia. Here then, as well as at Moridunum, I pointed out another lost station. The stations of Sorbiodunum, of Brige, and of Venta Belgarum, are not disputed; and I had imagined that I had given a fair comment on these Iters in your last year's Magazines. But it seems that the site of *Caleva* is still disputed. In a late British Critic, the note which is inserted by the translator of Richard's Itinerary to shew that this town was Silchester, is quoted with the critic's approbation; but this gentleman goes still further, by stating that we ought to be content with the Editor's exertions. We are greatly indebted to the Editor for his translation; and so far as the comment is just, we are also much obliged to him for his exposition. The reviewer, who had not examined the subject, has certainly been unlucky in his quotation; but mistakes will occur in every publication, and we must shew that reviewers are full as liable as other men to fall into errors. The true line of road, the distances, and the names, are often mistaken by the best antiquaries; but all are anxious to discover the true site of a disputed station. Give me leave therefore to set this dispute finally at rest, and to prove that Silchester was Vindonum.

Vindonum was the chief town of the Segontiaci; it lay in the Itinerary XXI miles from Venta: but Dr. Beeke has proved in the 15th vol. of the Archæologia, that a V is omitted in this number, and that it should have been XXVI.

In Richard it stands:

Caleva to Vindonum - -	XV.
Vindonum to Venta - -	XXI.
Total	XXXVI.

It should have stood:

Caleva to Vindonum - - -	X.
Vindonum to Venta - -	XXVI.
Same total	XXXVI.

From the above it appears that the V was transposed only. If the radius of a circle be 26 miles, and the centre be Venta, Vindonum, if not at Silchester, will lie somewhere in, or not far from the circumference at 26 miles distance; but this can lie at no place but at Silchester, unless it be too near or too far from other stations, which are fixed by the Itinerary. For instance, Vindonum has been mistaken, as mentioned above, for Caleva, and has been fixed in the old *Port-way*, which implies *the raised* or *Bank Road*, leading to Sorbiodunum, at Egbury camp; which is only 15 miles from Venta on the same radius. This place must therefore be too short in distance by 11 miles. Vindonum, in the 18th Iter (which runs through Vindonum, Venta, &c.) is said to be 15 miles from Tamesa; Dr. Beeke has clearly proved that this distance exactly reaches Silchester; but it is 29 miles from Egbury camp, which is 14 miles too far out of the road to Venta, and from Egbury to Venta no direct road is to be traced. These then form a complete refutation of the note in question. Add to these that from Spinis to Caleva, it is said in the 12th Iter to be 15 miles; and from thence

thence to Bibracte 20 miles. But if Caleva be reckoned Silchester, its distance from Speen is not 12 instead of 15 miles; and from thence to Bribracte must be nearly 30 instead of 20. It appears then that Egbury Camp as Vindonum will answer in no case with the distances from Venta and Tamesa; nor will Silchester as Caleva agree with the distances from Spinis and Bibracte. By supposing then Caleva to be Silchester, we throw into confusion the Iters of Richard and Antonine; but by taking Vindonum for Silchester, all will be shewn to appear clear and satisfactory.

Silchester has been called by the Britons Caer Segont. The station of Segontium, in Wales, was also called by the same name; we have therefore to enquire what the word Segontia, the territory of the Segontiaci, means. The word *Sigh* an hill, is here varied to *Segh*, and pronounced *Se; Gon* is derived from Can or Con, a Lake; *Ia* is country, and this takes a *T* in this name, in the same manner as On or An Land, takes a *T* in *Ton* or *Tan*, which imply the same. *Vin* in Vindonum, and in our other stations beginning with this syllable, we are informed in the Archæologia, was derived of old from our vines, or from dedication of temples to Bacchus. In modern times strawberries have given names to places, and that too where strawberries never grew. We may say the same for the grapes of Vindonum, and look for its name in its great features instead of its temples. *Vin* is rendered *Bin* in *Vinovium*, now *Binchester*. *Bin*, or *Binn*, is hill or head. I have formerly given the derivation of Silchester in your Magazine; *Sil*, a hill, is a translation of *Vin*. I have only to remark that Caer Segont will be accounted the city of Segontiaci; and its distance from Venta will answer to Vindonum.

There was certainly a plain and original distinction, totally unknown to our authors, between the Atrebatii of Britain, and the Attrebates of Gaul; the name of the one being *Atrebat*, and of the other *Atrebas*. Antiquaries have hitherto supposed them to be of the same name, and to have been originally the same people. On the contrary, each took its name from the features of the land which it inhabited. The country of the people called Atrebas lay low on the borders of rivers. Their name is written in the first syllable *at* and *ad*, and these mean water. *Re* is also written *er* in *Aderles*, another of their names. *Ader* or *Atre* implies the water border. The province was by Cæsar called *Atrebas*, in which *bas* implies low; and *the Low Water Border* means the same as *the Low Land*, which Atrebas is always translated. The plural of Atrebas, which denoted the inhabitants, formed the name Atrebates. On the contrary their chief town Atrebat or Atrebatum, lay on an eminence on the border of its river. *Atre* was the same here as in Atrebas; but the track lying on a hill, took the adjunct *bat*. *Bat* or *bad*, an hill, is derived the same as the Batini, a people of Mount Cacausus, as *bat* in Mount Batton, as *bad* in Badbury, and as this syllable is derived in various other places. *Atrebatum* was also written *Atrevatum*; and hence the Vaticanus Mons of Rome from *Vat* an hill, *Ic* a diminutive, and *An* land, was not so fancifully derived as this name is in our Latin dictionaries.

The ancient people of Berkshire should therefore be named, as Camden writes their name, *Atrebatii*. The Segontiaci being named from the lake and its hills, it might have been supposed that their territory comprised every part thereof; but the Atrebatii as occupiers of the hill-land of the Tames, occupied also the land on each side of the Kennet, at the part where it ran into the great stream. To distinguish however to which nation this station on the Kennet, where it ran into the Tames, belonged, it was I conceive called *Caleva-Atrebatum*; and this I think fixes Caleva at Reading, and shews the reason why Atrebatum was added to Caleva. *Cal* in Caleva meant a head, and *ev* or *av* is so clearly derived from *av* water, that the water hill, or hills, was evidently the derivation of this name. But this will not suit Silchester, though it may Reading. Further, Caleva was in the country of the Atrebatii; and Silchester, by Richard's map, in the country of the Segontiaci.

I have traced Moridunum in the present name of its manor, which is now called Morden. Caleva too is something like the name Coley, a manor in Reading.

Stations lay generally by and not in roads; and the old road to Bath ran, not I conceive by a circuitous rout, wider than the Itinerary assigns it, through a country where there were few products:

to support a traveller, but by the straightest course, which brings the distance in the journey perhaps near this very town. It has been stated however by Mr. Coates, "that there are no traces of a Roman road or vicinal way leading to Reading, nor have any coins he says, or other remains of the Romans, been ever discovered there." To this it may be answered that the remains found at St. Leonard's Hill, near Windsor, at Bishop's Waltham, and at Laurence Waltham, shew that some road must of old have led through or by these places; and such road being nearer perhaps from London to Reading than any other, where remains are to be traced, would naturally have been continued to Reading. We know that very old roads are now, from time, in more sound bottoms than this line can boast, buried feet under ground. It is sufficient therefore in some cases if we find Roman remains; for roads must have attended them.

The great features of nature have generally given names to lands; but we have an instance in Rutland where the great north road, which runs through the midst, gave name to the whole county. In like manner the great road to Bath gave name to the Hundred of Reading, and to Reading itself. This is another evidence in favour of Reading. Should this be denied from our not knowing that this might not have been a new road when the name was given, I should then examine its name; and here I find that *rad* or *rod*, is a road in the Gaelic, the language of our first inhabitants; and *in*, often pronounced *ing*, in the same language will mean land. The Saxons, had they first constructed this road, would have given it a *Saxon* name, as being a new road of their own; but this was an old road when they divided the country into counties and hundreds; and this division of Berkshire took this denomination from its having been anciently, and then, a well known name. To this we may add that this town had a castle in Saxon times, and we may reasonably suppose that it had one in the time of the Romans. On the whole then, though we have now no great remains here, we have a town with a Celtic name given it from the road on which it lies. Its distances as a station agree with the numbers of all the stations connected with it, except Speen; and here too I must remark, that Mr. Reynolds on the 13th Iter of Antoninus, says, that 17 miles is required between these two towns to fill up the total number; and it is very extraordinary, he states, that this should prove the very distance from Speen to Reading. Hence then I considered that Caleva in this Iter may be considered as settled at or near Reading.

I have shewn that the Atrebatii meant the Water Border Hill Men, which is the name these people took from the principal features of their country. Their descent then from the Atrebates of the Netherlands is a fiction; and their peopling this district an historic blunder. We have indeed in this way peopled a great part of the world, and we have given its history in a series of blunders, from ignorance of the names for the features of nature. It is with concern that I am forced so often to allude to writings where words are not compared to things. But when I see men constantly adopting old conceits, and committing fresh mistakes on their authority, I think it high time to make an effort to arrest the credulity and rashness, which have for centuries misled, and still rear their head to guide us wrongly. We have indeed all errors enough arising from wrong judgments. Let us then take care not to multiply improper explanations, from having no established grounds, no rational principles, drawn from the nature of things to proceed by.

I would wish not to take one step without being myself convinced, and I hope to convince others from this conduct; and now I will trace the Bibroci, who, according to Richard, were not a small nation; but here too must my reader not expect me to import this people in a body from the continent. Though I write on vulgar errors, I wish not to propagate them.

The Bibroci have been derived from the Bibroci of France, or from some trees of box-wood, supposed to have grown in this district; and from a bare oak in Windsor forest.

The word Eboracum comes from the river *Ure* or *Euor*. The Romans wrote often *b* for *u*, and hence *Ebor*. York was called by the Britons, Caer Effroc; by the Saxons, Evor-Wick; by Nennius Caer Ebrauc. The ending *ac* in Eborac, is *oc* in Effroc, and *auc* in Ebrauc. It is *vic* in the Ure of France, on which the Eburo-vic-es were seated, and *wick* in Evorwick. From what

is said in my last of Victis or Vectis, the Isle of Wight, and the above, it is plain that *ic* in old names is varied to *ac, auc, ec, oc, vic, wick*, &c. In the Cassieuchlani it is varied to *euch*, and each of these is used for *Border* Land, or *Land*. But the border land was sometimes marshy; and hence the words above often imply marsh lands.

In like manner Bibroc in the Bibroci was derived from *bior* or *biur*, water; and *ac*, border land; and *biorac* implies a marsh. The Saxons rendered rightly *Bibroc*, Berroc. In the east of Berkshire lies Ripplesmere hundred. In this and the adjoining hundreds there is much marshy and low ground. The Bibroci inhabited this and many such like portions. The Atrebates of the continent also inhabited low marshy lands. The Saxons, supposing that these low or marsh-landers peopled the west part of Berkshire, and knowing that the inhabitants of the east part were appropriately called Marsh-men, gave the name Marsh-men to the whole. Or rather perhaps knowing that the Marsh-men and the Water-Hill Men were the same nation; and, not knowing the derivation of their names; they gave them one name, and made Marsh Men of the Hill-Landers.

In the same way did these people mistake the name *Havren, Savren*, or *Savern*, the old name of the *Severn*. *Sav* in this name meant stream; but, *sumh* or *sav* being also summer, they mistook the word *stream* for *summer*; and, instead of rendering the land on it, the Stream Track, from *sav* a stream, and *saed* or *saet* a track, they rendered it *Summerset* or the Summer Track; and hence the people of that county owe their name to a Saxon blunder.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the hope that one of the Reviews would have corrected the strange error which I am about to mention to you, I refrained from noticing it: but, as it now appears to arise from the reviewer's own want of knowledge, I cannot help attempting to shew the ignorance of the writer of the article.

In the Review for February last, is a critique upon a publication called the "*Forest Minstrel.*" The writer sets out with an acknowledgment of having been unfavourably impressed as to this work, and truly its merit does not seem to be great; but his candor should have led him a little further, and have prevented his detracting from what little value the work may possess, by such criticisms as the following: "—Our poetical shepherd resorts to most far-fetched and whimsical allusions by way of novelty. For instance, where, avoiding the long-established similes of twinkling stars, roses, and mountain fleeces (2), he compares a girl's eyes to 'two beads of glass,' and her cheeks to 'leather bells.'" Now, nobody will doubt but that the term "*whimsical allusion*," may very justly be applied to these "*leather bells*;" but could not the critic here have suggested an error of the press? Could he not have substituted an *h* for the *l*; and then surely the allusion is as beautiful and as appropriate (for a Scottish shepherd especially,) as that of the Rose. —Or is he yet to learn the meaning of the word *heather*?

Not having the book to refer to, I cannot ascertain whether it be really printed *leather*: but this is of small moment, for, in these times, surely no one, who sets up for a literary judge, can plead ignorance of the *heather*.

> "Away hath pass'd the *heather-bell*,
> That bloom'd so rich on Needpath fell."
>
> *Marmion.*

The critic therefore cannot well, as it appears to me, invalidate one of these charges, *a wilful misquotation*, or *gross ignorance*.

I ought perhaps have given this reviewer himself, a private hint of this; but perhaps also it is the duty of every one publicly to expose the blunders of a would-be arbiter of public taste; and, if so, it cannot be more effectually done than through the medium of your widely-extended publication. E. N.

June, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN my opinion the following extract from the Dream of Carazan, (a German work,) would not form an uninteresting article in your Magazine. My translation is quite at your service.

"The rich and sordid Carazan had closed his heart against friendship and compassion, in proportion to the increase of his wealth: as his humanity grew colder, his religious exercises and the fervour of his prayers augmented. After having made this confession, he continues thus: One evening by the light of my lamp, while I was casting

up

up my accounts, and, calculating the profits of my trade, I was overtaken by sleep. In that situation, I saw the Angel of Death, who had just come upon me like a hurricane; and, before I could ask pardon for my sins, he struck me with a terrific blow to the earth. I was seized with horror on perceiving that my doom was unalterable, that I was entering on eternity, and that it was no longer possible either to add to the good that I had done, or to diminish the evil I had committed. I was carried to the foot of the throne of him whose habitation is the third heaven, and from the refulgent light which shone before me, I was addressed in these words: 'Carazan! the divinity has rejected thy worship; thou hast closed thy heart against humanity, and concealed thy treasures; thou hast lived for thyself alone; and on this account to all eternity thou shalt be excluded from the society of other beings.'

"In that moment I was hurried away by an invisible power, and conveyed through the brilliant edifice of the creation. Soon were left behind me innumerable worlds; and, when I approached the last limits of nature, I observed that the shades of a boundless void were lost before me in the abyss,—the dreadful empire of eternal silence, solitude, and obscurity. The prospect filled me with inexpressible horror. Insensibly the last stars were eclipsed to my eyes, and the clearness of light was gradually lost in the profound of darkness. The violent anguish of my despair increased as every moment removed me farther from the last of inhabited worlds. I then considered, with bitter impatience, that, after I should have been carried forwards during ten thousand times ten thousand years, far from the limits of the created world, I might still perpetually advance in the immensity of this abyss.

"In the numbness of my senses, persuaded of the reality of the objects which presented themselves to my mind, I raised my arm with such violence that I awoke. I have since learned to esteem mankind; for in that horrible solitude, I should have preferred the worst of them against whom I shut my door when I was puffed up by fortune, to the treasures of Golconda."

Barthez, in his *Theorie du Beau*, (1807) observes, that "Herschell considers all the stars that are visible to us, the milky-way included, as a certain system or assemblage to which our sun appertains. Taking afterwards that vast assemblage as a single unity, he makes of it a very small part of the creation, by reducing it to be a single nebula; that is to say, by supposing that this entire collection of visible stars would assume the appearance of a nebula, if seen at the distance at which that appearance is presented to us. Each of the 2000 nebulæ that he has discovered may therefore be a system similar to that which comprehends the innumerable fixed stars that we can perceive."

It is estimated that there are 80,000 stars visible with a telescope of moderate power; and, with one of Hirschell's, no less than 75,000,000! See Lalande's *Astronomie*.

Well may the poet exclaim,

"The *undevout* astronomer is mad!"

Cirencester, 1811. A. M.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your valuable Miscellany for June, I find a "Proposal for a society for protection against the villainies of low attornies and pettifoggers." I certainly agree with your Correspondent that a check to their low cunning and chicanery is highly necessary; but, as the means of effecting this very desirable purpose, I conceive no benefit can arise by the formation of any society, while the objects of it are able to shelter themselves under the strong fortress of the common law or general custom, I should rather suppose it must be left to the legislature to revise those laws, which, from their vague or indefinite nature, are liable to be abused by every unprincipled or litigious character; and of this class are the existing laws respecting small debts, where much is left to the discretion of the attorney, and consequently in the hands of a man of honour, or a knave as it may happen; but, supposing the latter case, Law, which should be the hand-maid of Justice and Equity, is made the mere tool of malice and revenge, as the following case related to me by an intimate friend will clearly show. A tradesman owed him on a running account about 30l. which having stood nearly three times the length of the usual credit, and having some fear of his solvency, he wrote repeatedly requesting

payment, without effect; afterwards an attorney was employed, and after two letters and a month's notice, the man was arrested, and the money was immediately paid. Previous to these proceedings my friend had ordered goods to the amount of about 40s. which he had been disappointed in not receiving for six months; but the following Saturday after the arrest they were delivered, and my friend demanded the bill and offered immediate payment, instead of which (no bill having been delivered or demand made,) within a week an attorney's clerk called and served a writ from the court of King's Bench for the money, which my friend directly offered the clerk, but neither of them knew the amount. My friend then consulted his own attorney, when he found to his astonishment the proceedings were perfectly legal, that he must himself make application for the amount of the bill and pay it, with all the expences incurred by this proceeding. My friend remonstrated, as he thought it impossible the law could countenance such rascality, and begged he would carry it into court; but the attorney replied, it would only be picking his pocket by increasing the expences; as he could not disprove the debt, he would inevitably be non-suited; therefore recommended him to pay the bill forty shillings, expences three guineas, his own attorney not making any charge. The remedy here is very plain, let the law oblige a man to make a demand, and acquaint his debtor what is the sum due, before it permits him to take these harsh, unreasonable, and expensive, measures; and equally easy I have no doubt it would be for the legislature to enact regulations of the same beneficial tendency, with respect to those points which have filled Amicus with so much disgust, but which his proposed society could no more relieve than the case recited.

ALFRED.

Chelmsford, June 27, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG that you will allow me to call the attention of the readers of the Monthly Magazine to the state of our endowed Grammar-schools, and to solicit information on many points, which in a future letter I will state, for the purpose of collecting materials for a concise history of the various schools of that description in England. At a time when the benevolent of all parties are exerting themselves to procure instruction for the lower orders of society, it cannot be improper to enquire, how the funds which our ancestors have left for the promotion of public instruction, are applied; whether all the good, which they expected, and we have a right to receive, is produced; or, whether neglect and abuse have not, in some instances, defeated their intentions, and disappointed our hopes. As this is a subject of great importance, it is hoped that it will excite general attention, that those who have done well, in such arduous situations, may be held up to the world as objects of honor and veneration; whilst those who have neglected their duties may, by the dread of public censure, be stimulated to greater exertions.

D. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BY the noble efforts of Sir Samuel Romilly, and his humane supporters, we shall, no doubt, soon find the rigours of our penal code relax; but the people themselves should not be backward in declaring their abhorrence of the frequency of public executions. I have often mentioned with horror and disgust the shocking spectacle which, in the early part of my life, I witnessed, when three beams of the new-drop, or gibbet, in the Old Bailey, were filled with the unfortunate victims of the laws of severity, while a poor woman, for coining, was burning alive on the same spot, with her face toward the fatal place where the partner of her crime and the object of her affections was making his last struggles. That the frequency of public executions has only tended to harden and brutalize the feelings is evident to every observer; laughing, jesting, and robbery, is now common among the crowd assembled on those occasions, which were intended to deter by example: let our legislature abandon such disgraceful and frequent practices, and rather make an error in mercy, than one in severity.

Seneca observes, that the origin of cruelty was anger, which, by frequent exercise, has lost all sense of humanity and mercy; "For," says he, "we see that men, thus affected, will laugh, rejoice, and entertain themselves with the most horrid spectacles, as racks, gaols, gibbets, &c." There still may be advocates for the axe, and the gibbet, where custom,

cruelty, and error, continue to hold their dark empire: there are those who tell us that no person would go to heaven were it not for the *fear* of hell. There was a time when the press was the abettor of racks and tortures; and when France could endure to see malefactors torn to pieces with wild horses, or roasted alive in iron cages; but this nation, having unfettered itself from habit and bigotry, have now abolished those inhuman punishments, and the cruel and scandalous practice of military flogging.

The first step to robbery is often impelled by necessity; and, with the loss of character, vice makes larger strides. Some few years back I took occasion, in a periodical work, in remarking on the severity of our criminal code, to point out the necessity of providing an asylum, on a similar plan to that which I have since had the satisfaction to see established under the title of "The Refuge for the Destitute," and which well deserves the patronage of a humane and enlightened nation. The friends of humanity have also some cause for triumph in the abolition of the slave trade in our own country, and in the recollection that the trial by *torture* in Portugal was abolished in 1776, finally in France in 1780, and in Sweden in 1786. And would it not redound to our honour, and be found good policy were the British legislature to abolish the punishment of death altogether, and oblige the criminal to make that recompence to his country, by labour, which his premature death is sure to prevent? Human judgment is fallible, and we have had instances of men being executed for the most shocking crimes, of which they were afterward found to be innocent: what recompence can then be made to the manes of the murdered man, or to the violated laws of Nature?

June 14, 1811. J. M. FLINDALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE just right of the people to receive general education appearing now to be universally recognized, the next point to be well considered is the proper mode, manner, quality, and extent, of that education. It ought at least to include reading, writing, and arithmetic; but, if the reading-books were well selected, it might be extended collaterally to general knowledge without any loss of time.

It is attended with no difference of expence worthy of consideration, to put good and intelligent books, rather than stupid and illiterate ones, into the hands of the children who are to be taught; and this is a point of so much consequence to a system of general useful education, that I invite to its consideration the particular attention of all patrons and directors of charity and public schools.

I confess that my thoughts have been drawn to this subject by the recent perusal of THE UNIVERSAL PRECEPTOR of the Rev. D. Blair, a work of matchless perspicuity, and universality of object, and which might follow the Spelling-book, and accompany the Testament, in all schools for high and low, male and female, and rich and poor. It is, in fact, a key to all knowledge, and so much shortens the path to the Temple of Wisdom, that, without lengthening the period of education, or adding to the present necessary expence of books, it would add to the value of the education attained in the proportion of ONE THOUSAND to ONE. In short, such a book as the Universal Preceptor rendered part of a system of popular education, would make the system with which it was combined, as much superior to all our courses, as any education is superior to no education.

One might write a volume on such a subject; but let him hear that hath ears to hear with, him see that hath eyes to see with, and him understand that hath a mind capable of understanding: in a word, let others consult my oracle, and judge also for themselves.

THEO. TOMPKINS.

Manchester, July 11, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* SHAKESPEARE.

JULIUS CÆSAR.—*Act* 1. *Scene* 1.

THE contrast is remarkably striking between the low and contemptible dialogue with which this play commences, and the highly animated speech excited by it from the Tribune Marcellus,

"Wherefore rejoice? What conquest brings he home?" &c.

The ensuing scene between Brutus and Cassius is very noble; but in those which follow, the character of Casca is not preserved with the usual skill of Shakespeare. For in his relation of the offer of the crown by Mark Antony to Cæsar, he is represented, not very happily, as a rude and vulgar humourist. Cassius, indeed, says of him, "This rudeness is a sauce to his good wit;" but the wit is not very distinguishable from the rudeness; and, in the succeeding conversation with Ci-

cero and Cassius, both the wit and rudeness totally disappear; and the original idea of the character is evidently abandoned.

"Know Cæsar doth not wrong, nor without cause
Will he be satisfied." *Act III. Scene* 1.

In opposition to the doubt of Mr. Pope, and the assertion of Mr. Steevens, Mr. Tyrwhitt inclines to believe, surely not without good and sufficient reason, that Ben Jonson has not misquoted this line, and that, in its original state, it exhibited the famous blunder, "Know Cæsar doth not wrong but with just cause, &c." It is spoken of as public and notorious; and, by the subsequent omission, Shakespeare seems to have acknowledged an inadvertency; although the word might admit of a plausible defence, by understanding *wrong* to mean not injustice, but simply harm or hurt, *damnum sine injuria*.

There are divers instances in which Ben Jonson has unquestionably noticed, whether in pleasantry or malice, improprieties real or imaginary in Shakespeare; but I am disposed to adopt the more favorable construction; and certainly his well-known poetical Eulogy on his illustrious rival discovers no trace of envy or jealousy. The praise is lofty, appropriate, and warm from the heart: and Jonson was, perhaps, the only contemporary critic who saw, and the only one who said, of Shakespeare,

"He was not for an age, but for all time."

——Then burst his mighty heart,
And in his mantle muffling up his face
E'en at the base of Pompey's statue,
Which all the while ran blood, great
Cæsar fell!—
O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!
Ibid. Scene 2.

Dr. Warburton, with much plausibility, proposes a transposition of the third and fourth lines of this passage; but the meaning unquestionably is, that the assassination was perpetrated so near to the statue as to stain it with the blood of Cæsar, which ran down, as the old translation of Plutarch, by Sir Thos. North, expresses it, "all a gore blood till he was slain." It is the conceit of Mr. Steevens, and not of Shakespeare, that Pompey's statue is represented by a poetical hyperbole as lamenting the fate of Cæsar in tears of blood, as Pope, in his Eloisa, talks of "pitying saints whose statues learn to weep."

A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On objects, arts, and imitations.
Act IV. Scene 1.

This is said by Antony of Lepidus; and Mr. Steevens informs us that "objects" means speculative knowledge, and "arts" mechanic operations. If so, how could Lepidus be stigmatized as barren-spirited? But Mr. Theobald, by a very happy conjecture, changes these doubtful words to "abject orts," *i. e.* fragments of things mean and despised. Mr. Steevens, in his anxiety for the honour of Lepidus, remarks, "that, in the tragedy of Antony and Cleopatra, he is represented as inquisitive about the structures of Egypt, and that too when almost in a state of intoxication. Antony, as at present, makes a jest of him, and returns him unintelligible answers to very reasonable questions." These remarks must have been written very much at random. In the scene to which Mr. Steevens refers (An. and C. Act II. Scene 7.) Lepidus observes to Antony, "You have strange serpents in Egypt?" Antony replies, "Ay, Lepidus." "Your serpent of Egypt," continues Lepidus, "is bred now of your mud, by the operation of your sun. So is your crocodile." Antony, perceiving him not *almost* but altogether intoxicated, answers, contemptuously, "They are so." After more wine has been called for, Lepidus proceeds in the following *rational* strain—"Nay, certainly I have heard the Ptolemies' pyramises are very goodly things; without contradiction I have heard that." No notice being taken of this sally, Lepidus asks, "What manner of thing is your crocodile?" To which Antony, making, it must be confessed, as Mr. Steevens complains, *a jest of him*, replies, "It is shaped, Sir, like itself, and it is as broad as it hath breadth; it is just so high as it is, and moves with its own organs; it lives by that which nourisheth it; and the elements once out of it, it transmigrates." Lepidus. "What colour is it of?" Antony. "Of its own colour too." Lepidus. "'Tis a strange serpent." And this it is, according to Mr. Steevens, "to return unintelligible answers to very reasonable questions."

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Act II. Scene 2.

Cæsar.——————You have broken
The article of your oath.
Lep.—Soft, Cæsar!

Ant.

Ant.—No, Lepidus, let him speak,
The honour 's sacred that he talks on now,
Supposing that I lack'd it—On, Cæsar!

Dr. Warburton understands the passage thus: The honour of which he talks, and which he supposes that I lacked, is unviolated. Dr. Johnson explains it differently: "The security of honour on which this conference is held is sacred, even supposing that I lacked honour before." But the words will bear yet another interpretation more eligible and more probable, as it appears to me, than either of these. Antony has treated the former charges of Cæsar with contempt, as too trivial for notice: as, when Cæsar says, in the speech which precedes the passage in question,

When rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters, and with taunts
Did gibe my missive out of audience.

Antony replies, "Let this fellow be nothing of our strife." But when he is told that he is guilty of violating his oath, he is desirous that the accusation should be fully stated: "For," says he, "I admit that this charge touches my honour, supposing me really deficient in this point; therefore interrupt him not, Lepidus, but let him speak."

Ant. You wrong this presence, therefore speak no more.
Erob. Go to then; your considerate stone.
Ibid. ibid.

Mr. Steevens tells us this means, "If I must be chidden, henceforward I will be mute as a marble statue, which seems to think though it can say nothing." But should explanations such as this be allowed, no nonsense can ever want correction. Dr. Johnson proposes to read, "Go to then, you considerate ones." This is not a happy attempt at emendation, nor has it the stamp of Shakespeare's phraseology. "Go to then; you're considerate grown," approves itself to my judgment as a far preferable alteration. So Richard III. Act V. "High-reaching Buckingham grows circumspect.

Cleop. Give me some music; music, moody food,
Of us that trade in love. *Ibid. Scene 5.*

"Perhaps," says Dr. Johnson, "here is a poor jest intended between *mood* the mind and moods of music." Moody evidently in this passage means only pensive or melancholy, which is the general and popular sense of the word, without any attempt at a jest, which indeed I do not well comprehend, notwithstanding the hint of the learned commentator. So in Henry IV. 2d Part. Act IV. Scene 4,

"Chide him for his faults, and do it reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclined to mirth;
But being moody, give him line, and scope—

Mr. Steevens appositely observes, that Cotgrave explains *moody* by the French words *morne* and *triste*.

Hearts, tongues, figures, scribes, bards, poets, cannot
Think, speak, cast, write, sing number ho, his love
To Antony.—— *Act. III. Scene 2.*

"Not only," says Dr. Johnson, "the tautology of bards and poets, but the want of a correspondent action for the poet, whose business in the next line is only to number, makes me suspect some fault in this passage, which I know not how to amend." But the suspicions of the learned commentator are without foundation. The distinction between bards and poets was perfectly understood in the days of Elizabeth. It was the business of the first to *sing*, and of the latter to *number*, but not by the assistance of the multiplication table. Shakespeare is speaking of "the numbers that Petrarch flowed in."

——————I strook
The lean and wrinkled Cassius; and 'twas I
That the mad Brutus ended; he alone
Dealt on lieutenantry.— *Ibid. Scene 9.*

"I know not," says Dr. Johnson, "whether the meaning is that Cæsar only acted as lieutenant at Philippi, or that he made his attempts only on lieutenants, and left the generals to Antony." Neither: the meaning is, that he acted by lieutenants alone, and, from want of courage, avoided exposing his own person. "He kept his sword e'en like a dancer—And no practice had in the brave squares of war." "La guerre," says Mons. Sr. Evremond, speaking of August, "ne s'accommodoit pas à son veritable genie; & quoiqu'il triomphat avec l'applaudissement de tout le monde, on ne laissoit pas de connoitre que ses lieutenants avoient vaincu."

Peace, peace, Iras!— *Act IV. Scene 13.*

For Iras Dr. Warburton would substitute Isis; and he supports his emendation by an imposing display of ingenuity and learning. The passage adduced by the reverend

reverend commentator from Plutarch did not escape the attention of Shakespeare:

———On a tribunal silvered, she
In the habiliments of the goddess Isis
That day appeared, and oft before gave audience,
As 'tis reported so.—— *Act III. Scene 5.*

Nevertheless this conjecture, like many others of Dr. Warburton, rather excites our admiration than conviction.

———But yet let me lament
With tears as sovereign as the blood of hearts,
That thou, my brother, my competitor
In top of all design—my mate in empire,
Friend and companion in the front of war,
The arm of mine own body, and the heart
Where mine his thoughts did kindle, that our stars
Unreconcilable should have divided
Our equalness to this.

The construction of the above passage is extremely vicious, and I think the poetry also of this striking apostrophe would be much improved by reading, "O, thou, my brother, &c."

* * * * *

This is a delightful play. The characters of Antony and Cleopatra are exquisitely delineated; the magnanimity of this "famous pair," as depictured in the closing scenes of the tragedy, bears its full proportion to their former follies, and our scorn is lost in admiration. The celebrity which attends and almost consecrates their memories, inflames and fascinates the imagination, and the conqueror appears little, if not contemptible, in the comparison.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ABOUT two years ago I dined in company with the surgeon of a vessel trading to the coast of Africa, and was much interested by an account he gave me of his forcible detention in the dominions of the King of Dahomey, situated near the Equator. He dissipated many of my prejudices relative to the state of the Africans; and, according to his account, the dominions of this almost-unknown potentate contain several millions of inhabitants, in a half civilized condition.

He convinced me that much which we have hitherto been told by travellers relative to the Africans, is absolutely fabulous, and that the propensity of writers to astonish their readers, has led them to indulge in every species of misrepresentation and distortion, relative to these nations. I submit it therefore to the Societies which have been formed for the purpose of befriending Africa, whether one of their first steps ought not to be to send out scientific travellers to report with fidelity on the exact state of the several countries, and on the condition and habits of the people.

I wonder indeed that a college has not been instituted in England for the purpose of educating native Blacks in the arts of civilized life; apparent as it must be, that, if a few of them were returned every year to their native countries, they would gradually effect every object that is desired by philanthropists, and would excite by their instruction and example, a spirit of emulation and improvement among their respective countrymen.

To prove that we should receive some return for our liberality, I shall notice an extraordinary fact communicated to me by the Surgeon above described. On his mentioning the prevalence of a certain disease among the Blacks, I enquired of him whether they cured themselves by means of mercury? To which he replied, in the negative; observing, that they had no idea of the medical uses of that mineral. How then do they cure the disease? I am almost ashamed (said he,) to acknowledge that I do not know. I know simply, that the disease prevails, and that the infected are easily and rapidly cured, but without mercury, or any suspicion of the power of mercury.—But how could you, a professional man, remain indifferent to so important a fact? I was not wholly indifferent to it (said he); but, while I was in Dahomey, I was several months in prison; for a long time I never expected to escape; and at other times I was planning my escape, or was secreted in hiding places before I reached the coast. I was dead, therefore, to every feeling of professional or scientific curiosity; but I have thought on the subject a thousand times, and have as often reproached myself for not ascertaining their mode of cure!

What a glorious object here presents itself then for a public embassy!—How much more worthy would it be to send a few of our *superfluous* millions in presents to the King of Dahomey for this secret, than to send them as a bribe to any continental despot, to cut the throats of the French!—At least would it not be some atonement to Heaven for the myriads which, in recent wars, we have sacrificed to our folly or ambition!—Would it not appease the curses brought on us by

by national pride, and afford a radiant spot on which the eye of posterity might rest amidst the scenes of horror, murder, and devastation, which history will record as consequent on the ascendency of the modern policy of European nations.

COMMON SENSE.

July 6, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN consequence of one of the most melancholy and distressing events having lately taken place which ever occurred, and which scarcely has been equalled in any fictitious tale of misery, my thoughts have been more particularly turned to the consideration of the Marriage Act, brought forward in 1753 by Lord Hardwick. I shall therefore request, through the channel of your publication, references to the best accounts of the debates respecting this act, and to any other publications (worth notice) on the subject.

It is my opinion, and I believe of many other persons, that the Marriage Act has occasioned the misery of thousands of young women, and the death of a great number of them. Far be it from me to wish to instil into the minds of children, principles of disobedience to the will of their parents. If parents act with justice, mercy, and prudence, towards their children, very seldom will they probably find reason to complain of their conduct in this respect towards them.

The particulars of the event above alluded to are too dreadful to be here given, and might, if made public, add to the unhappiness of those friends who survive, and deeply lament the loss of her they never more can meet in this life.

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged if any of your readers could furnish me with any particulars respecting Cholsey Barn, a building undoubtedly of great antiquity. It is of uncommon dimensions, and once served, as I understand to hold the tythes of the Abbots of Reading. It is situated at Cholsey, a village near Wallingford, Berks. It is now in the hands of Mr. Hopkins, and is a great ornament to the extensive farm of which he is the proprietor,

A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS your publication is of wide circulation, and as many of your readers may have occasion, not only to view the Tunnel now constructing through Highgate-hill, but eventually to explore it also, it is the opinion of one of your constant readers, that a more scientific account of it (in the matter of its arch) should be furnished; the account already supplied is destitute of *first* principle, in as far as what is stated is undemonstrable; and, as the leading requisite in every undertaking of this nature should be correctness, I think it here necessary to quote what the author has said concerning the form and dimensions of the arch, in order that the engineer himself, or some of your intelligent mathematical readers, may shew to the public, that what is now doing for their accommodation at Highgate, is for their safety also; for both of which the projectors are bound to secure. It is said, "the arch will be the segment of an ellipsis, having its longer axis vertical twenty-eight feet, and its shorter axis horizontal twenty-four feet, the under part of the arch being drawn to a radius of twenty-six feet. The space for carriages and passengers will be twenty-four feet by twenty feet in height." This is so loose and unintelligible a description for a work of this nature, that it becomes absolutely essential that something better should be furnished, or few will be found to venture within so infernal a structure. The dimensions given for the interior of the tunnel are without the pale of demonstration, and what is not demonstrable is not to be endured in this age of true mathematical science; in a future number I shall take occasion to be more at large on the subject of these kind of structures, some bold examples of which have already made their appearance in this and other countries.

ARISTIDIR.

July 9, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

IN addition to the ease of the gentleman's friend who does me the honour to thank me in your last number,

I have

I have lately received several other testimonies of the beneficial effects of the simple stramonium, but particularly one of a poor labouring man at Clapton, in Middlesex, who, after being afflicted with spasmodic asthma for several years, and constantly rendered incapable of earning his bread, is now so entirely recovered as to be enabled to follow his daily work without interruption; a circumstance which has occasioned the joy and astonishment of his family and neighbours.

A few days ago my attention was directed to an article in the Medical Journal of last month, containing among other observations "on Stramonium," a Letter from Doctor Bree. The anonymous writer of that article handles with no small degree of severity, (not to say scurrility) all those who have hitherto contributed to make the public acquainted with the virtues of this divine plant, and goes so far as to accuse them indiscriminately of being "commercially interested" in the sale of the remedy, and concludes by cautioning them not to persist in recommending it, citing a variety of pretended cases, where it has either not been successful or attended with fatal effects. He is warmly seconded by Doctor Bree, who is pleased to speak in terms of utter contempt of the writers in "journals and newspapers," and adds that Mr. Toulmin's is the only testimony worthy attention, although it cannot have escaped his observation that my communication is supported by Dr. Reid and Dr. Sims, two of the most respectable names in the profession.

The Doctor's politeness surely might have spared some of his observations, as few persons have taken more pains to attract the notice of the public by a specific for asthma than the worthy Doctor himself; and in my own case, as well as that of a friend, I beg leave to say, that the use of the preparation of steel or iron (this physician's favourite recipe) tended to confirm the symptoms. I am persuaded, nevertheless, there are many instances where it may have succeeded; and I hope I am not committing a breach of good manners in assuring the Doctor, that I am not (to use his own unjustifiable expression) either actuated by "selfish interest" or ruled by "ignorant enthusiasm," in publishing, through the medium of your respectable Magazine, the benefit I have received from the use of Stramonium, although I will take leave to say, there are persons who may be actuated by "selfish interest," in preventing its being made known.* On the contrary, I have endeavoured to prevail on persons who have opportunities of growing it, to raise large supplies, and described the method of doing it. Dr. Bree speaks of persons who have applied to him that have not received benefit, but rather injury, from stramonium; but confesses that those who have been relieved by it, have not, of course, sought his assistance; so that he can have had no opportunity of comparing the numbers of the latter class with those of the former, which I think he ought to have done to have formed any sound judgment upon the subject. Besides, he seems to have taken no pains to ascertain whether, in the cases where the stramonium had been inefficient, the genuine herb had been employed.

After all I must be allowed to observe that the best remedy may be rendered useless, or even hurtful, by misapplication or abuse. And that nothing is more unjust than to infer from the occasional mis-use of it, that a medicine is destitute of value, or may not even be possessed of extraordinary virtues.

It can scarcely be suspected that any one, circumstanced as I am, is actuated by mercenary motives, in making known to my brethren in affliction what has been to me a source of unlooked-for and even miraculous consolation and

* We have reason to believe that the friends of truth are in this discussion all on one side, and that they are in reality combating phantoms. The public should be on its guard against pretended preparers of Stramonium, and confine its opinions to the simple herb, which may be had at Apothecaries' Hall, and of every respectable apothecary. The tricks of one party and the virulence of the other on this occasion, exceed even those of Rowley and his confederates, in the cow-pox discussion, when they published representations of ox-faced children with horns growing out of their foreheads! Dr. Reid says, that stramonium is the greatest discovery of the last fifty years; but he does not say this of preparations of stramonium, against which the public should be vigilantly on its guard. The Editors of the Medical Journal are bound however to confirm as facts, the circumstances which they have anonymously published.--Editor.

relief;

relief, but suspicions will naturally arise when the subject is taken up in the way this has been, to prevent the promulgation of a remedy which threatens to annihilate the horrors of a disease, upon the continuance of which numbers depend for a comfortable existence.

VERAX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE motion of Sir Francis Burdett, respecting flogging in the army, has no doubt been read by some professional persons, and almost all not-professional, with a decided opinion of its propriety, and a wish for its practicability. Any further interference must be consigned to priviledged persons.

The subject of my present address is of similar tendency, but of less jealous apprehension. Employ of the military is of undisputed propriety; and there is no fear of libelling by proposing substitutes of undoubted good. Cleanliness is of consequence; but here, to every rational mind, the duty ceases. Carry it further, the effects upon the moral and intellectual character are injurious; it exalts trifles into virtues; and how the public suffers by the habit, is evident by the discontent of the army with button-and-gaiter generals, and their miserable conduct in the field. Little minds cannot make great men: and this character we expect from men in high command, on account of forcibly impressing their own army and the enemy. The Romans (no trifling authority) employed their soldiers in aqueducts and public works. Suppose a garrison in a seaport town employed on the works, in road-making, in twisting ropes, helping in the docks, &c. money is saved to the public. Suppose their musquets bronzed like fowling pieces, their under-dress grey pantaloons, and their shoes of common blacking, is not that sufficient? Is there a kind of labour which can assist health and inure to fatigue, equal to field work? If so, does not the service imperiously require it? Surely it is not libellous to say, that the good of the army does not require deductions from a petty income for such things as heel-balls, pipe-clay, and excess of brushes. They may suit Nat Pigtail, in the play; but they disgrace with foppery, the veteran, the grenadier. I have been told that adjutants have been known to open the inside of a cartridge-box, and to punish the man, if any dust was in it; and that firelocks have burst by being worn out through cleaning. *Est modus in rebus*, and, without disputing the point of employing the soldiery, I beg to ask, if, as such things are omitted on foreign service, it could not at home be more profitable to the public, who pay the military, if they were employed for the benefit of that public in every fair way, not for the mere adornment of their persons, which to soldiers ought ever to be the smallest object of concern.

B. C. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON reading the history of Joseph in the book of Genesis, I have always found myself at a loss to account for an apparent inattention on his part towards his father Jacob. I mean in not voluntarily taking measures, before the arrival of his brothers in Egypt, to apprize his father of his being alive in that country, a piece of intelligence, which, he must have been sensible would be highly grateful to the old patriarch. It is obvious from the story that Joseph had been in Egypt many years; that the communication between that country and the land of Canaan was by no means difficult; and that Joseph subsequently, at least to his interpretation of Pharaoh's dreams, must have had it fully in his power to convey thither the information. It has never occurred to me to see any remarks on this subject; and the few attempts at explanation which I have heard respecting it, have been to me far from satisfactory. Perhaps, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, this seeming difficulty might easily be elucidated.—Perhaps, too, some one of your classical correspondents would be kind enough to satisfy me on the following point. In referring a derivative word in the Greek language to its primitive, the lexicons do not appear to me always to point out the radical word with sufficient precision. Sometimes, for instance, the noun is considered as the primary word, sometimes the adjective, sometimes the verb, &c. where the ground for such a derivation is not always to be clearly discriminated. I will exemplify my meaning by the words ἀτάω and ἄτη, ἀυδάω and ἀυδή. In one instance the verb ἀυτάω is given

as the root, in the other the substantive ἀνδη, though perhaps without any substantial reason for the distinction.

ADMIRER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to say, speaking of the TRAGEDIES of ALFIERI, where the noblest passions, affections, and sentiments, are expressed, his Filippo, Merope, Virginia, Bruto Primo & Secondo, Timoleon, Agamemnone, Saul, Mirra, Antigone, Oreste: these are proofs that the transportingly generous, the awfully pathetic, were as much his province as the terrible and the sublime. Many of these subjects would have been revolting and horrible in other hands, particularly the first, fourth, fifth, and the ninth.

I wish to complete my reference to PRICE on the PICTURESQUE, thus I. p. 337, note: duro & *tagliente*; couleurs *tranchantes*, &c.

REFORM *in the* REPRESENTATION.

Causa expensa, amplectere partem
Quam mens et ratio, veri studiosa, probabit.

POLIGNAC.

On this great subject I would offer some remarks occasioned by the tract published by Mr. RANBY of BURY, in his "*Enquiry into the supposed Increase of the Influence of the Crown, the Present State of that Influence, and the Expediency of a Parliamentary Reform.*"*

Mr. RANBY seems to suppose that the *advocates* for a *reform* in the representation ground themselves on the *increased influence of the crown in the house of commons.*

And he endeavours to shew that in the *last twenty* years, reckoning from 1790 to 1810, this influence has *not* increased, but diminished. This he attempts by stating several divisions within that period: in which the Opposition has approached more nearly to the numbers of the minister on a division in the latter than in the earlier part of it.

Now it does not appear that this is a necessary standard of the existence and proportion of the influence stated.

Mr. RANBY quotes four instances in the former part of this period, in the first part of which the minority was less than one-fifth, indeed fell very near to one-sixth of the majority: in the second it was less than one-third; in the third it was little more than one-seventh; and in the fourth, which comes down to 1805, it was almost exactly one-third; in the fifth, March 6th of that year, it was not much more than one-third; and in the two first of the series, the whole number added together was only 340 and 376; and in the two last (which were since the Union) 419 and 394; so that ministry, it strikingly appears, if they had wanted greater numbers could have had them. Some of them, considering the questions and the times, may argue at one time, despair at another division of party and sentiments in the *Opposition*, but neither can give a standard what the full extent of the *influence* of the minister (positively or relatively) was at those times. The *Red Book* might give a somewhat nearer idea. In 1807, in so remarkably full a house as 505, the minister counted 350, which is much more than two to one.

And further, it is a great mistake, and is contrary to repeated assertions and statements recently made by the *friends* of *reform*, to suppose that the influence of the crown is the *only* influence, or perhaps even the principal influence (whether it be increased or not) to be dreaded at this moment.

There is the BOROUGH OLIGARCHY; and of the close boroughs the Crown has a direct interest but in a small part: the greater part are in the hands neither of the crown nor even of the aristocracy; but of any *nabob*, any *contractor*, any *monied* bidder, that may chuse either to purchase the nomination to a seat, or, where the electors are too numerous for that, though too few for independence, may, by *corruption*, from time to time acquire their votes.

This, however, may sometimes be for the minister and sometimes against him (though least likely to be for him in proportion as he is a good minister): sometimes for the crown or the aristocracy, (for the crown is not always identified with the minister either in interest or sentiment), and sometimes against either. It is likely to be, almost at all times, wheresoever it is active, perniciously active, for or against whomsoever it may act: it is not likely that, springing from so narrow and so corrupt a source, it should ever act for the country, the constitution, the community, or the general interests of mankind; although some members thus chosen may.

Another idea of Mr. RANBY's I must very much dispute; that it is a proper and constitutional

* Lond. 1811.

constitutional use of the influence of the crown to give and take away places according to the support which individuals in parliament may give to Ministry or to Opposition*.

Now places ought purely to be given or taken away according to the fitness of the party to perform the duties: or if they are sinecures (which ought not to be numerous or great), according at least to the general merit of the party. He observes, indeed, that probably no military officer thinks he hazards the loss of his commission by voting against government. It is not quite accurate to identify ministry with government: but if an officer in the army or navy should have cause only to believe that his rising according to priority or merit will be thus retarded, or may be accelerated beyond his merit, the system which gives room for such a belief is a pernicious system.

In another place it is observed that the *minister for the time being ought to be certain of having, by means of their confidence in him, his patronage, and their interest in his continuance, a majority in the house of commons on all important occasions*; but if there be a probability of a *bad* minister, or if a good minister, may (as he is a man) have very erroneous and pernicious ideas and designs in some one instance or other, it seems very evident that he ought to be, and in a rightly constituted parliament would be, certain of *no other* influence than the wisdom and goodness of his *plans* and *measures* should deserve.

Mr. Ranby suggests that a "friend to a reform in the representation" (which would bring the democratic part of our constitution nearer to the principle) which representation of the Commons, could not easily be other than "an enemy to the constitution of the British Empire.

Lastly, Mr. Ranby supposes that the *advocates of reform* may mean *anarchy*; or at least what would end in it: and asserts that their attempts can be, and ought to be, repressed by law: but the friends of reform do not yield in birth, education, rank, landed-property, knowledge of the constitution, love of peace and order, and love of their country, to their adversaries; and proceeding by peaceable and constitutional means, they might expect to have no adversaries among the well-informed and the good; and laws we neither have, nor ought to have, to repress attempts for these ends, and by these means.

Capel Lofft.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING the same defect this year as usual in the grapes which grow in my pine-stove, I shall be very much obliged by your inserting the following in your next Number.

In my pine-stove, are several vines; and in most of the bunches of grapes, (the crop of which has been usually good) are many withered and sour berries. As this arises from some defect either in the vine border, or in the grapes not being sufficiently thinned out while they are green, or some other cause, as the border is made very rich with manure, and is ten feet wide, I shall esteem it a favour if any of your horticultural friends can, through your Miscellany, point out the defect and add a remedy.

An Horticulturist.

Warwickshire, July 8, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed, that wherever the subject of joint-stock companies comes under the observation of the judges, their lordships invariably discountenance such institutions; I was led to imagine that it arose from an over-rigid interpretation of the laws, without making proper allowance for the various circumstances in trade, which at the first sight induce mercantile men to give them their sanction.

A recent occurrence has, however, afforded me an opportunity of correcting my judgment in this respect, and I think it my duty to lay the particulars before the public, with a view to prevent unwary persons, particularly females with restricted incomes, from risking their money in concerns liable to so many objections. About three years ago I embarked one thousand pounds in an institution of this kind, considering myself under no further responsibility than the amount of my portion of share in the capital, (as the prospectus held out) and that I could at any time dispose of my shares at the market-price. It turned out, however, at a meeting of the committee, they came to a resolution that

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* P. p. 31, 37.
† P. 4. note.
‡ p. 44, 62, 64, 65.

each person should become an actual partner in the undertaking, and that no transfers should be made except under certain conditions, with their approbation; which amounted for the most part to a prohibition of so doing. Thus was I compelled to retain my stake at the peril of my whole fortune, subject to all the inconveniences and dangers of a partnership, and have now been compelled, after a variety of attempts to extricate myself, to accept, according to the proposition of the committee, of sixty pounds a share, instead of one hundred pounds (the original cost). I must confess, I would readily have sacrificed the whole stake, rather than be again placed in such a dangerous situation; at the same time I cannot help thinking, the subject deserves the serious attention of the legislature, as innocent persons are constantly liable to become the victims of a few interested individuals, consisting generally of petty dealers, who elect one another on the committee, and thus establish a price for the sale of the article in which they deal, entirely suitable to their own purposes, and thus indemnify themselves for any sacrifice they may make on their shares, in case they are compelled to dispose of them, while the innocent person who is not a dealer, sustains the loss. There is another strong reason why such institutions ought to be crushed; I mean, it being the established law of the land that no individual can bring an action against his own partner; and even in the case of filing a bill in Chancery, or a common action brought for violation of agreement, if the Christian and Surname of every individual is not correctly stated, the action falls to the ground. Another objection is, that these persons vote themselves large allowances, and, from their interest with the general proprietors, frequently get it confirmed; or in the case of a refusal, make such excessive charges for management, under the head of expenses, as to prevent the possibility of any profit being derived from the concern, by persons in the situation of those I have described.

MERCATOR.

London, July 9, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE remark of your correspondent Dr. J. Reid, (vol. 31. p. 568, col. 2.) that hypochondriasis is a disorder which is every day extending wider the circle of its dominions, has induced me to request your insertion of the following observations, which may perhaps excite additional attention to a subject which I cannot help regarding as of considerable importance.

Dr. Reid seems to consider the only bodily disease, under which his hypochondriacal patient appeared to labour, as consisting in a disordered state of the stomach. That the stomach is generally disordered in such cases I have no doubt, indeed it seems probable that no one of the digestive organs could be materially disordered without the others participating; but I am inclined to think when hypochondriasis occurs, the liver is the viscus, whose functions are principally deranged. Before I became acquainted with Mr. Abernethy's excellent "Observations on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases," I had thought that there must be some striking peculiarity in the disorder of the digestive viscera, when those remarkable and distressing feelings occurred which have been called hypochondriasis and melancholia; but it never occurred to me till I read that work, that such peculiarity might consist in a derangement of the hepatic functions in particular. This seems an important thing to know, because many of those medicines which in other cases would strengthen and evacuate the stomach and bowels, would not restore those organs to a healthy state, while the liver remained the principal seat of the disorder, which might subside after the administration of small doses of *Pil. Hydrarg.** Mr. Abernethy justly reminds his readers, that the terms used by the antients to express a dejected and irrational state of mind, had all a reference to hepatic disorder. Melancholia from μηλας and χολη, hypochondriasis from ὑπο and χονδριον, as well as the terms *atrabilius* and *manie atrabiliaire*, all signify disorder of the liver.† Indeed the subsisting connection between the state of this organ and that of the mind, was so generally known to the antients, that it was frequently alluded to by their poets, and metaphorical allusions to hepatic disorders were made use

* See Surgical Observations on the Constitutional Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases, &c. p. 213.

† Some more modern writers have absurdly called this disorder the *spleen*, while others, influenced by the whimsical humoral pathology, have denominated it the *vapours*.

of

of to express mental perturbation. Thus Horace,

"Quum tu, Lydia, Telephi
Cervicem roseam, lactea Telephi
Laudas brachia, vae meum
Fervens difficili bile *tumet jecur.*
Tum nec mens mihi, &c."—*Lib.* 1. *Carm.* xiii.

And again,

Quum tibi flagrans amor et libido
Quæ solet matres furiare equarum,
Sæviet circa *jecur ulcerosum,*
Non sine questu. *Lib.* 1. *Carm.* xxv.

And Juvenal,

"Quid referam quantâ siccum jecur ardeat irâ,
Quum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliator, &c." *Sat.* i. 45.

Again,

"Rumpe miser *tensum jecur.*"
Satyr. vii. 17.

Persius says,

——"*rupto jecore* exarsit caprificus?
En pallor, seniumque. O mores" &c.
Satyr. i.

The following passage is still more to the purpose:

——"nec quicquam extrinsecus intrat
Quod nervos agitet; sed si intus et in *jecore ægro*
Nascantur," &c. *Satyr.* v. 129.

Ovid, unable to account for a bodily infirmity under which he laboured, and, supposing he could not be bewitched, exclaims,

"Sagave puniceâ defixit nomina cerâ,
Et medium tenues in *jecur* egit acus"
*Lib. amor.**

See also some extraordinary assertions about the liver in *Plin. Hist. Nat. lib.* xi. *cap.* 37. F.

Hackney, July 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING seen some time ago, in your valuable and entertaining miscellany, an article, in which a correspondent expressed a wish to get some accurate information concerning the author of the celebrated poem "De Connubiis Florum," or "Connubia Florum;" and, on looking over your last volumes, not having met with any answer to the query, I request you will allow a place in the Magazine, as soon as convenient to the following communication on the subject.

The first edition of this beautiful poem is in the preface to the "Botanicon Parisiense," of Sebastian Vaillant, published at Leyden and Amsterdam, in 1727. It must have been composed either in the year 1722, or not long after, as Vaillant's death, which took place in that year, is thus bewailed towards the end:

"Sed quis mihi nuncius aures
Perculit? effertur Valiantius, heu! brevis aevi."

Its composition cannot, I think, be assigned to a later period than the early part of the year 1726; for it appears that the materials for the edition of the Botanicon were ready for the press on the first of August of that year, that being the day on which Boerhaave dates his preface to the work.

The author signs himself Mac Encroe, *Hibernus, Medicinae Doctor.* The poem is entitled, "Fratris ad fratrem de Connubiis Florum Epistola prima."

The second edition is much improved and enlarged. It appeared separately at Paris in the year 1728, under the name of J. de la Croix. See Haller Bibl. Botan. v. ii. p. 222, to whom I refer, not having seen that Paris edition. Haller in his Index, names him Jean de la Croix. I think it exceedingly probable, that the author died before this edition was published; otherwise, why should the name De la Croix have been substituted for Mac Encroe, by which the author signed himself in the former edition? There is, indeed, a certain similarity between the names; Crois, which might have been contracted into Croe, signifies a cross in Irish, as *croix* does in French. But the author was not ashamed of his Irish name. Besides, had he lived to that period, I conceive there would have been time enough for the appearance of the second epistle, which is promised in the concluding line of the former not only in the second, but likewise in the first, edition:

"Altera, quam meditor, fratrum optime, plura docebit."

The poem fell, I suspect, into the hands of some Frenchman, who thought he might Frenchify the author's name, and thus give the honour of the composition to his own country.

Mac Encroe's brother, whose Christian name was Denis, was a clergyman, and old at the time the poem was composed, as appears from the Monita prefixed to

ii.

* Numberless other passages of this sort might be quoted, see Horace, *lib.* iv. *carm.* i. 12. *Sermon. lib.* ii. *Ecl.* 2. 75.—*Aschyli Prometheus vinctus,* &c.

it, towards the end of which we read, "Haec esse duxi praemittenda, Dionysi frater—ut horis subsecivis, si quas tamen tibi faciunt reliquas curae, in quibus jam consenuisti, sacerdotales, ad manus habens," &c.

The poet was a warm Irishman. His exclusive compliment to his countrymen, while he pays none to other foreigners, is a clear proof of his patriotism.

"Mille aderant medici variis e finibus orbis,
Quique Istrum Tanaimque bibunt, Tamesimque, Tagumque,
Et misti Suecis Itali, Erigenaeque frequentes,
Acre genus bello, studiis genus acre Minervae,
Devotumque mori pro rege fideque tuendis."
V. 468, seqq.

He alludes to his exile, v. 476:

"Gallia perfugium exilii et spes ultima regum."

He was a native of Munster, in which province the name Mac Encroe is very common, and does not forget to mention it:—

"Momoniae in pratis Limerici moenia propter."
V. 240.

In Sir Richard Clayton's edition of this poem, Bath, 1791, taken from that of Paris, 1728, the strangest confusion and misrepresentation occur with regard to the author's name, country, connexions, and poems. In the title page he has, "Auctore *D.* de la Croix;" now Haller mentions the Paris edition under the head of *J.* (that is *John*) de la Croix. In his preface Sir Richard says, "Auctor fuit D. de la Croix, M.D.—Unicus, prout scio, sui ingenii foetus, quem nobis reliquit, *omissis* quibusdam epigrammatibus, quae in Praefatione Vaillanti Botan. Paris. occurrunt." To unravel this maze, I must observe, that in the preface to Vaillant's work, after the epistle, De Connubiis, &c. which is signed Mac Encroe, Hibernus; there are a few epigrams, two of which are signed Demetrius de la Croix. Among these epigrams is one signed Nedson, Hibernus, M.D. How could Sir Richard have supposed or suspected, that Mac Encroe and this Dr. Demetrius were the same person? Mac Encroe was a much greater poet than poor Demetrius. Let the reader judge from his second epigram, which I give as being the shortest:

"Floreus hic liber est, hoc libro Flora superbit;
Et dici possit Bibliotheca Deae;
Quantum gens florum gemmantibus eminet arvis,
Tantum inter libros eminet iste liber.

Notwithstanding this confusion, Sir Richard quotes the following passage of a letter of Dr. Atterbury's, "I have sent you six copies of a Latin poem, writ by an Irishman, here at Paris, which, in some parts of it, is excellent, and approaches very near to the manner of the versification of Virgil's Georgics."—*Letter to Mr. Morice*; *Atterbury's Correspondence, vol. iv.* 167.

There is still greater confusion in Sir Richard's note to v. i. "Hujusce poematis," he says, "maxima pars extat in praefatione Vaillanti Botan. Parisis. quod mecum communicavit eruditissimus T. Velley, et, *quod mirari restat*, sub nomine Mac En *Croix*. Epigrammata D. de la Croix sequuntur, quae memoravi. Vaillanti Botan. Paris. prodiit Londin. 1723; Connubia Florum Parisiis, 1728; sed utrum Mac En Croix fraternis coloribus splendere voluit, vel D. de la Croix, fratris opusculum auxit, et de novo refinxit, dubitare admodum licet. Sic equidem res se habet; de ea judicet lector."

But truly the matter is not so. Short as this note is, it is full of inaccuracies; and I can scarcely believe, that Sir Richard saw Vaillant's work, although he says that it was communicated to him by Mr. Velley, and I suspect, that what he states with such confidence was taken upon the word of that Frenchman, who wished to make our poet appear as a countryman of his own. In the first place it was wrong to state, that the *greatest part* of the poem is in the preface to Vaillant's work, as if what is there given were a fragment of the entire poem. He ought to have said, that the poem, as it first fell from the author, is in that preface, and that, having been afterwards improved and augmented, it was published separately in 1728. In the second place he says, that it appears in the preface under the name of Mac En Croix. But the fact is, that the name is written, Mac Encroe, and that in capitals, with the addition Hibernus, &c. Then Sir Richard tells us, that Vaillant's Botanicon was published at London, in 1723. He was quite mistaken. The Botanicon, in the preface to which is the poem, was not published until the year 1727, when, through the exertions of Dr. Sherard (of whom see said preface, and Pulteney's "Sketches of Botany," v. ii. p. 147,) and the celebrated Boerhaave, it came out at Leyden and Amsterdam. Boerhaave had already published the *Prodromus* to Vaillant's great work,

work, in 1723, not at London, but at Leyden; see his account of that Prodomus in the preface to the Botanicon, and Haller, Bibl. Botan. v. ii. p. 140. Lastly Sir Richard sets down D. de la Croix and Mac En Croix, for so he was pleased to call him, as brothers, and both botanists. We have seen above, that Sir Richard, in his preface, seemed to know but one De la Croix, poet and botanist. Be that as it may, here by D. de la Croix he means, or rather Velley meant, the Demetrius, of whom I have already treated. They could not have been brothers; Mac En Croix, that is, as Sir Richard ought to have written the name, Mac Encroe was an Irishman, Demetrius a Frenchman. The name of the brother, to whom the poet addressed his epistle, was Denis. As he was a clergyman, and much burthened with ecclesiastical duties, as appears from a passage above quoted, I dare say he was not a botanist; perhaps he was a poet. I have a very pretty Latin ode, addressed to Charles O'Brien, *Comiti de Clare, Castrorum Praefecto*, &c. printed at Paris in 1706, and signed simply Mac Encroe. But whether written by the physician or the clergyman, I cannot ascertain. The praise bestowed in a note on Daniel O'Brien, last king of Munster, for his piety in founding churches and monasteries, seems to lead to the clergyman as its author.

Permit me to observe, by the bye, that several Irishmen distinguished themselves at that period, by their Latin poems at Paris. Next to the incomparable Mac Encroe, of those, any of whose poems have fallen into my hands, I should place St. John a priest, and a native of the county of Tipperary, who was poet laureat to King James II.

Mac Encroe was very much attached to Vaillant, and had a great esteem for Dr. Sherard.

"Pendebant ipsi dicentis ab ore Sherardi."
v. 491.

Thus much to satisfy the laudable curiosity of your correspondent, from, &c.

Dublin, June 3, 1811. J. L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMEDY FOR THE TOOTH-ACHE.

WHERE the actual or external caustic cannot safely be applied to the nerve, perhaps extraction alone is to be trusted. The remedy by burning behind the ears, seems likely to create mischiefs worse than the disease. Ardent spirits applied with cotton, produce deafness, and may cause still worse.

Character of the Piano.

I am apprehensive that my hint of the distinctive character of the harpsichord, in its original state, and of the modification by which it becomes a piano-forte, may be misunderstood.

I do not mean that the piano-forte is not capable of the most sublime expression; perhaps in this it is only inferior to the organ. But the female voice, and manner of singing, is also capable of the most sublime expression; and in this I have understood Madame Mara has never been excelled, nor perhaps equalled. I do not mean the tone of the piano is more acute, or sharp, than that of the harpsichord, for it is obviously the contrary. But I mean to indicate from its construction, that superior capacity of obeying the touch, in all its delicacy of gradation, which is so well expressed by Dr. Busby, in his Dictionary, and so well adapts to those gradations of light and shade which characterise the most refined compositions of the present day; that elegance, softness, sweetness, and tenderness, in which a fine female performer is by organization, as well as sentiment and habit, qualified to excel.

The harpsichord, perhaps, by its clear, strong, shrill, tone, may be even better qualified to lead the band in a full concert; to mark the time, and to be distinctly audible, where requisite. It may be fitter for passages of continued brilliancy, rapidity, and force; but not, I presume, for such where the *forte* sinks into the *piano*, or the *piano* rises into the *forte*, and the several degrees of both are to be given with expressive effect: not for legato passages, and adagio movements, of sweetness, tenderness, grace, and dignity.

On the Means of Meliorating the Condition of the Poor.

One, suggested by the benevolent, sagacious, and indefatigable Dr. Edwards, actually, in a great measure, exists. There are comparatively few removals since Mr. East's Bill. There would be still fewer, if there were a power (which now exists only in sickness, or case of temporary disability by accident) of ordering relief where the pauper and family reside at the time to be removed, by the parish where they are settled, instead of removing them, perhaps, across the island, and to a parish where the pauper

less earn toward a livelihood, when they become chargeable. Lord Rosslyn, when Lord Loughborough, intimated something of this kind the last time he went the Norfolk circuit.

May I be allowed to hope that an animal so wonderfully preserved, as is mentioned in vol. 31, p. 495-6, may be allowed

——"to pay the debt of nature, live the date
Of time and mortal custom,"

instead of being slaughtered.

Violin.

Perhaps it is hopeless to attempt to discover by whom, or in what century, or in what country, this instrument was invented.

When, to increase the sound, the lyre acquired a body, (*a ventre*), it seems to have become the cithara of the ancients. The bow appears to have been an improvement (though a very great one) on the ancient plectrum. The bow, according to Dr. Busby, has attained its present length about a century.

I believe the violin in its present form and state, to have existed from pretty early in 1500. Probably it was perfected in Italy, about the age of Leo X.

Viol, or *viel* (the old instrument), seems to convey an allusion to its being the revival of a very ancient one. In France, probably, the swelled viol, with five or six strings, took its origin; and reduced to four, perhaps in Italy, became the violin.

Impressing Seamen.

Mr. Granville Sharp was one of the early opposers of this unconstitutional and impolitic practice. *Address to the People of England, Lond.* 1778.—The late Thomas Green, esq. of Ipswich, also published a tract against it, which may be the third in your correspondent's list.

He is probably aware that Lord Nelson drew up a plan to supersede impressing, which may be found in Mac Arthur's Life of that illustrious character.

Papaver Ovrientale.

I am sorry that I missed of seeing the splendid electric phænomenon from this large and noble flower. I have no doubt of the fact. CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston Hall, near Bury, Suffolk.
July 2, 1811.

ERRATA.—*In our last Volume.*

P. 530, for *permanent*, read *prominent*.
for *painters'*, read *printers'* stick.
P. 532, for *circle*, read *curve*.
P. 584, for *Evelyn*, read *Emlyn*.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of the* RIGHT HONORABLE HENRY DUNDAS, VISCOUNT MELVILLE, &c. &c.

THE family of Dundas of Arniston, in Mid Lothian, or Edinburgh Shire, is a younger branch of the House of Dundas, and has for several generations filled the highest departments of the law in Scotland. Robert, the grandfather of Henry, the subject of this memoir, was a respectable judge of the Court of Session, the supreme judicature in that part of the United Kingdom. His son Robert, was one of the most eminent lawyers of his time, and, after a brilliant display of oratorical abilities, and legal knowledge at the bar, was promoted to the chair of the Lord President, or Chief Justice, which he filled in the most dignified manner, distributing justice, with judgment, equity, and impartiality. His eldest son Robert, was no less distinguished both as an advocate and a judge. Combining a profound knowledge of law with a commanding eloquence, he was avowedly at the head of the Scotch bar. During the time he sat in the House of Commons, he also made a considerable figure as a parliamentary speaker; and, had his disposition led him to relinquish legal for political pursuits, his talents must have rendered him no less conspicuous as a statesman, than his younger brother Henry afterwards became. But after having filled the high office of Lord Advocate, he was, in 1758, elevated to that of Lord President, which he enjoyed near thirty years. For this exalted situation he proved himself eminently qualified. Unremittingly attentive to the duties of his office; quick in developing the case that came before him, judicious in his arrangements, and decisive in his judgments, he conducted and dispatched the business of the court, so as to be of infinite advantage to the suitors, and prevent that accumulation of undetermined causes, which, after his death, and

until

until the late reform, became a serious and increasing evil. Conscious of superior talent, proved in his demeanour, and, carrying with him a high tone of authority, he had no small influence over his brother judges. Like the heathen Jupiter, as painted by the burlesque dramatist,

" Cock of the school,
He bore despotic rule,
His word, though absurd, must be law;
Cow'd deities,
Like mice in cheese,
To squeak must cease or gnaw."

Since his death the presidentship has devolved into other channels, (cut out by the Dundas interest); but his eldest son Robert, after successively holding the places of Solicitor General and Lord Advocate, is now Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland, an office of equal emolument, only second in dignity, and comparatively a sinecure.

Henry Dundas, since Viscount Melville, was a younger brother of the last Lord President, by a second marriage of the President, his father, with Miss Gordon, daughter of Sir William Gordon, of Gordonston, Premier Baronet of Scotland. He was born about the year 1741, and received his early education at home, and at the High School of Edinburgh. Afterwards he prosecuted his studies, both literary and legal, at the University of that city; where he was distinguished more for quickness of parts than intenseness of study. After the routine of the classes, and undergoing the usual private and public examinations, writing and displaying the farce of defending a Latin Thesis on a subject of the civil law, he was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates (and called to the bar) in 1763, and at the time of his death was in point of seniority the eleventh on the list. The Scotch barrister, although he has not the numerous silk gowns to obstruct his career, finds, in general, the road to professional eminence little less difficult and tedious than the English counsel. Mr. Dundas, however, enjoyed unusual advantages. With a vigorous mind, unrestrained by the *mauvaise honte*, which often embarrasses his countrymen in the outset of life, he enjoyed the patronage of numerous connections of the first respectability; and clients, as well as their solicitors, were eager to employ a young man of promising talents, in a court where his brother presided with dictatorial sway. And it may be observed, that, at the Scotch bar, many lawyers of great practice, including more than one or two of the present judges, have owed their rise, in no small degree, to having relatives on the bench, who, were supposed to lend a favourable ear to their arguments. He possessed besides, a fluency of speech, and an energetic, if not elegant, oratory; and, from the outset, delivered himself in a language and manner evincing a consciousness of superiority, and of his prospects of nominating the future judges of the bench he addressed, prospects that have since been fully and unprecedentedly realised; as now for many years, they have been almost uniformly appointed through his recommendation; and of the present fifteen Lords of Session, and five Barons of Exchequer, there are not above three who do not owe their elevation to his patronage.* From these circumstances it is not surprising that he suddenly rose to the highest line of practice. Nor would he stoop to petty causes, nor submit to the drudgery of compiling those multitudinous papers, and huge quarto printed volumes, with which the Scotch legal proceedings are loaded; but where he could not decently decline this branch of professional duty, he generally employed the pen of some of his more laborious brethren, adhibiting his signature on their composition; and it is well known, that even the late Lord President, Sir Ilay Campbell, did not disdain to afford this assistance to his junior friend, and afterwards patron, through whose interest both he and his learned son, now commonly called Lord Succoth, were seated on the bench.

On the first vacancy, Mr. Dundas was appointed Solicitor General, and in a few years afterwards (I think in 1773) His Majesty's Advocate of Scotland, an office not merely tantamount to that of Attorney General of England, but (according to the authority of Lady Mel-

* In England, the appointment of the judges is always and avowedly on the recommendation of the Lord Chancellor; who, from a respect to himself and his situation, never fails to select them from the most eminent counsel. In Scotland, the recommendation proceeds from any individual having sufficient influence, and is thus without any such check. The consequence is, that we have there seen the judicial seats sometimes occupied by gentlemen more fortunate in their connections than their personal merits.

ville's cousin, the Right Honourable Colonel Charles Hope, late Lord Advocate, and now Lord Justice Clerk) the only efficient great officer of state, and whose power is unlimited. The Scotch judges assume to themselves an undefined authority, which they style *nobile officium*, and by which they make important legislative acts, that in England would require the joint concurrence of the King, Lords, and Commons; and in like manner, the Lord Advocate, besides exercising, *in every criminal case*, the functions of a grand jury, issues mandates competent to no judge in the kingdom. The following instance of this arbitrary power took place soon after Mr. Dundas's appointment. The people of the Highlands of Scotland, driven from their little farms by the oppression of the landholders and their factors, were then beginning those emigrations to America which have since been so frequent and numerous. To check this spirit, the Lord Advocate resolved summarily to prevent them from enjoying, in another climate, the fruits of their industry, which their landlords denied them in their own. A number of these poor Highlanders had, by disposing of their little all, engaged, and with their families embarked in a ship, to transport them over the Atlantic Ocean; but they were interdicted, brought forcibly from on board, to wander wherever they might, and an embargo was laid on the vessel, all by the simple fiat of Lord Advocate Dundas.* He was not, however, always so rigid as to emigrants to America. David Campbell, of Belmont, esq. *a freeholder of Mid Lothian*, accused of a serious forgery, was well known to be for months (hardly concealed) in the principal hotel in Edinburgh; but here the vigilance of the Lord Advocate was asleep; no step was taken either to arrest him or prevent his departure with his family, for which purpose a subscription was pretty publicly made, and contributions given by certain other of the Freeholders of Mid Lothian. The two facts just mentioned made the subject of a very severe pamphlet, published at Edinburgh, entitled "A Letter to the Lord Advocate," said to be written by the late Dr. Gilbert Stuart, but which I have good reason to believe was the production of Mr. Hugo Arnot, the Historian of Edinburgh.

Mr. Dundas was resolved not to confine his talents to the bar of the Court of Session. He was desirous of displaying them in parliament; and having become a candidate for Mid Lothian, in opposition to the late Sir Alexander Gilmain, (one of his early patrons) who had the court interest, he succeeded, as he boasted, against all the influence of government. Since which he has always either enjoyed that county himself, or put in one of his family as member. At the following election he made a strong push for the city of Edinburgh, in favour of Sir William Miller, now a respectable Judge, against the late Sir Laurence Dundas, and so far succeeded as to have his friend returned, but to sit only until ousted on a petition to the House of Commons. Sir Laurence retained the city till his death, since which period it has been completely in the disposal of Mr. Dundas, who took his seat for it himself one parliament, ceding the county to his nephew.

As a younger brother Mr. Dundas possessed no fortune, except a very moderate patrimony; but in the situation in which he was placed, with the most flattering prospects, and a manly figure and prepossessing address, he might successfully have sought the hand of any woman. He fixed his affections on a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, Miss Rannie, the eldest daughter and coheiress of Mr. Rannie, of Melville, in Mid Lothian, and they were married (according to the best of my recollection) about the year 1768. Mr. Rannie was supposed to be immensely rich; and it has been repeatedly said, that Mr. Dundas got £100,000 by her. This, however, is erroneous. The fact is, Mr. Cockburn, of Cockpen, (afterwards, by Mr. Dundas's interest, a Baron of the Scotch Court of Exchequer) at or about the same time married the younger Miss Rannie, and it was agreed by all parties that Mr. Dundas should have the whole succession, paying Mr. Cockburn £10,000 in full of his lady's share. On Mr. Rannie's death the property was found to be no wise what was expected. Mr. Dundas got the estate of Melville, which is not very extensive; but it is believed, that, after paying the burthens on it, and the stipulated £10,000 to Mr. Cockburn, he had by no means an equal sum left to himself. Melville Castle is delightfully situated on the banks of the River North Esk,

* I believe Oliver Cromwell was one of the last persons in England, whom the arbitrary power of the government prevented from emigrating to America.

Esk, five miles south from Edinburgh, and has been within these few years, rebuilt in the gothic style, and the grounds laid out with much taste, so as to form a handsome family seat.

A more elegant couple than Mr. and Mrs. Dundas was no where to be seen; and as theirs was, in a great measure, a match of love, they enjoyed the utmost connubial felicity. At the same time, both being young, gay, and fond of society and pleasure, they tasted deeply of all the gratifications of luxury and dissipation. Mr. Dundas, it is true, had little patrimony, and got no great fortune by his lady, but the fees arising from his practice, the salary, and emoluments of his successive offices of Solicitor General and Lord Advocate, and the proceeds of the office of Keeper of the Signet, which he held first jointly with Mr. Andrews Stuart, and afterwards alone, made altogether a handsome income. On the other hand his expenditure was great. Besides keeping fashionable establishments in town and country, his frequent journeys to London, together with pretty considerable private expenses arising from his devotion to the fair sex, altogether were more than sufficient to exhaust the funds of a man, in whom the love or care of money was never a predominant passion; and not only was the estate of Melville mortgaged beyond its utmost value, but his personal debts were both large and numerous. Still, however, he was able to clear his way, and live in elegance. His mansion was the resort of the *bon-vivants*, and being fond of the pleasures of the table, and an excellent bottle companion, Bacchanalian orgies not unfrequently occurred, and exposed Mrs. Dundas to scenes offensive to female delicacy; but which, custom gradually familiarizes. To this may perhaps be attributed the unfortunate occurrence which put an end to their nuptial happiness. It is certain that Mr. Cockburn was so cruel a husband, as to deny his lady a participation in such revels; and it is equally certain, that Mrs. Cockburn always maintained an irreproachable character.

In the year 1778 the eleventh regiment of dragoons happened to be quartered at Musselburgh, a short distance from Melville Castle, and from Mr. Dundas's house at Edinburgh. In this corps was Lieutenant Falconer, a handsome young fellow, and possessing those accomplishments which, particularly in military men, make so frequently havoc in the female heart. He devoted his particular attentions to Mrs. Dundas, while her husband was absent on avocations of business or pleasure, and his assiduities were but too successful. The yielding fair-one could not withstand his impassioned suit, and their amour was conducted with so little circumspection, as soon to become generally known; and of course not to be concealed from her lord. Mr. Dundas behaved on the occasion with becoming fortitude and generosity, without betraying the mercenary or vindictive disposition which prompts injured husbands to seek a remuneration for the loss of their wives' affection and honour in pecuniary damages. It was, however, necessary that a legal separation should take place.

No objections were made, a divorce was speedily obtained; and, in a few days after, a marriage was celebrated between the lady and Mr. Falconer, Mr. Dundas behaving on the occasion with characteristic liberality; for, besides various nuptial presents, such as are usually bestowed by parents on their daughters, he settled on her voluntarily, and without the interposition of any court, an annuity of £200, on condition of her *banishing herself from Scotland*. It is unnecessary to trace here farther the result of this match; but it is proper to mention, with respect to Mr. Dundas, that he at all times acted the part of the best of fathers towards his children thus bereft of their mother, and attended most dutifully to their education. The family thus left him were Robert, now Viscount Melville, who married Miss Saunders, grand-daughter of the late Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, by whom he got a very large fortune, and three daughters, the eldest married first to Mr. Drummond, and afterwards to Mr. Strange, both of London, bankers; the second, to his nephew the Right Honourable Lord Chief Baron Dundas, and the third, to the Honourable George Abercromby, (late member for Edinburgh city) eldest son of Sir Ralph, and who succeeds to the title of his mother Baroness Abercromby.

It has been already mentioned that Mr. Dundas first came into parliament in opposition to the ministry, but he prudently carried his opposition no farther. On the contrary, he became a strenuous supporter of Lord North and of the American war. Although his eloquence wanted that grace and elegant suavity of some of his cotemporaries, and although his elocution was disfigured by a guttural pronunciation, a strong provincial

provincial accent, and a not unfrequent introduction of Scotticisms,* yet he argued ably and forcibly; and being a fluent speaker, ever ready to defend and support any proportion or act of his party, such a member could not fail to be highly estimated by a minister, who found no small difficulty to carry his measures.

Mr. Dundas, sensible of his importance to government, was desirous of serving his country in some other situations, besides those he held; and, towards the conclusion of the American war, he was in treaty for the Treasureship of the Navy. The minister was perfectly willing to grant this, but, knowing well the value of good places, at a period when he particularly required to have every means of patronage, he made it a condition that Mr. Dundas should relinquish his office of Keeper of the Signet, to which the latter would by no means agree. He easily foresaw the speedy downfall of the administration; and was himself *too far* North, to give up a sinecure of £2000 a year for life,† for a place however respectable or lucrative, of which he might be deprived in a month. The prudence of his determination soon appeared. After various defeats in Parliament, the American war and Lord North's administration at once terminated, and the Rockingham party came into office the 27th of March, 1782.

Unfortunately for the nation this ministry was but of three months' duration; the untimely and lamented death of the virtuous Marquis, its head, occasioning another almost total change on the 1st of July the same year, when the Earl of Shelburn, afterwards Marquis of Lansdown, succeeded as First Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. Pitt became Chancellor of the Exchequer. Although these and other members of this motley group, had been strongly inimical to the acts of the North Ministry, Mr. Dundas found no difficulty in accepting a place under them, and become as resolute and strenuous in their support, as he had formerly been in favour of Lord North.* He was sworn into the Privy Council, and appointed Treasurer of the Navy, retaining at the same time his Scotch offices of Lord Advocate and Keeper of the Signet.

The new ministry set seriously to the work of making a general peace. Provisional articles with the thirteen United States of America were signed the 30th of Nov. as were preliminaries with France and Spain the 20th of January following. There is, however, no duty in which an administration is so unlikely to give satisfaction as peace-making, especially after an unfortunate war. During the continuance of the war, the people are buoyed up by expectation, and the conductors of public affairs find means in the midst of reverses to gloss over the evils, and to persuade the multitude that they are only temporary and will be soon repaired: but when they are obliged to make peace, all this delusion is dispelled; the people see that the blood and treasure of the nation has been wantonly expended, and that the terms which can be obtained from a successful enemy, are a bad recompense for this expenditure. In the present case the immense load of debt incurred by the war, and on which the people had now the opportunity of calmly reflecting, filled them with dismay, especially when they found the articles of peace to be no means what they expected, and the obloquy fell not on those who conducted the war, but on them who were obliged to make the best terms they could; and Lord North, the prime agent of the crown in all the warlike measures, was the man to attack his successors, for what it was hardly in their power to avoid. He and his great political adversary Mr. Fox, forgetting all their animosity, joined their interests to destroy the existing administration; by their joint influence they were successful,

* In one of his speeches, Mr. Dundas proposed to reduce the Americans by *starvation*, a word then new in the English vocabulary, which the wits of the day alleged he had imported from his native country; but both the *word* and the *thing itself*, have by him and his friends been sufficiently naturalized in England.

† It was not merely the emoluments, but also the patronage of this office, which made it desirable. It gave the absolute nomination of the Sheriff Clerks for the thirty-three counties of Scotland; each worth from two to six hundred a year, and which Sheriff Clerks are the returning officers in elections. The pecuniary advantage arising from the sale of such places as they fell was great; but, to a statesman desirous of rule in Scotland, the patronage resulting from such appointments was of still more consequence.

* This accommodating versatility obtained for him the nick-name of "*Who wants me?*" derived from a convenient custom formerly alleged to be in usage at Edinburgh.

cessful; and that celebrated coalition ministry on the very grounds of the terms of peace, and the address of thanks on the occasion, obtained such a majority in parliament as commanded their way to power, and placed the imbecile Duke of Portland in the nominal office of minister, or at least First Lord of the Treasury, while they, holding the seals of the secretaries of state, were the efficient ministers.

Under this change, Mr. Dundas not only lost his place of Treasurer of the Navy, but also that of Lord Advocate of Scotland, which he had filled for about ten years, and which was conferred on the Honourable Henry Erskine. These two gentlemen falling into company together at Edinburgh soon after this appointment, Mr. Erskine observed that he must have his silk gown made, on which Mr. Dundas tauntingly said, "It is hardly worth while, for the time you will want it; you had better borrow mine!" It is certain that he held the office little more than half a year; but Mr. Dundas on the succeeding change did not think proper to resume it, but ceded it to Mr. Ilay Campbell, whom he afterwards promoted to the chair of Lord President.

The coalition administration reigned a very short period. Young Pitt, assisted by Mr. Dundas, by the Grenville family, and a very strong popular interest, soon precipitated their downfal; the ground of attack being Fox's celebrated India Bill. In the opposition to this measure, Mr. Dundas made a very conspicuous figure. He had most assiduously employed himself to investigate and understand the complicated affairs of the company. This was, perhaps, the first occasion on which he was employed, in matters that required deep and serious attention. In his professional business as a lawyer and his parliamentary speeches, his abilities carried him through without much intense labour or study; but this required not only all his talents, but also the most unremitting investigation to unfold the intricate affairs of this immense concern, in the future controul of which he was afterwards to take the great lead; and here he shewed himself completely equal to the most profound researches. In fact, one of the first acts of the new administration was, to bring in an India Bill, no wise materially differing from the obnoxious one of Mr. Fox, and Mr. Dundas was placed at the head of the Board of Controul, established by that law.

Mr. Pitt was now completely the Premier, holder of the offices of First Lord of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Mr. Dundas holding the offices of Treasurer of the Navy, and President of the Board of Controul; and adding afterwards to these that of Secretary of State, besides being sole and absolute Minister for Scotland; his patronage was unbounded. India was filled with his creatures, and every place in his native country was given through him. With this unprecedented influence it is no wonder that of the forty-five Members which Scotland sends to the House of Commons, he carried five-sixths, although from his natural or family interest he could hardly succeed in the county of Mid Lothean alone, and was without pretension to attempt any other county or borough. The sixteen representative Peers were also entirely his nomination. This last, indeed, is no wise uncommon, the Scotch Peerage being so undeviatingly loyal, that the minister of the day never fails to dictate their choice, and that not secretly, but by circular mandates, in the form of requests, to which this noble body as tamely submits as the no less loyal clerical order do in the case of a *congé d'elire* for a bishop. To shew this in a strong instance, Lord Lauderdale, during Mr. Dundas's reign, had not influence to procure his own election; whereas having, during the late administration, succeeded to the management of Scotland, the same noble lord had the influence with the same body of peers to nominate fifteen of the sixteen.

But although Mr. Dundas, from his vast patronage, had immense influence among those classes in Scotland who lived in the hope of obtaining places for themselves, or their relatives and connections, the strong measures of the administration with which he acted, rendered him very unpopular among the body of the people; and in his visit to Scotland in the year 1793, he, at more places than one, narrowly escaped the fury of the populace, which his friends, by their imprudent zeal in his behalf, rather promoted than allayed. A circumstance occurred at Edinburgh on the King's birth-day, 1793, deserving of notice.

It has been the custom in that city to celebrate the birth-day of the Sovereign with great eclat and noise; and on this annual festival the lower part of the community, among their other enjoy-

ments,

ments, take the opportunity of expressing their abhorrence of persons they consider inimical to the country, by exhibiting and hanging in effigy the unpopular character of the day. Mr. Wilkes, from his spirited and well-founded attacks on North-Britain, and the character of its inhabitants, was the obnoxious individual, whose effigy on every returning 4th of June for a series of years was transported in a cart by these miserable Scots to a place called the Gallowlee, and there executed in due form. This display of popular resentment was always suffered undisturbed by the magistrates; and the multitude, having gratified their love of justice, quietly dispersed. Mr. Wilkes had for years been forgotten, and the ceremony fallen into disuse until the 4th of June, 1793, when the mob destined the revival of the ceremony in the person of Mr. Dundas. Accordingly on that day his effigy was prepared and placed in a cart for the usual execution, but the magistrates were roused at the idea of the indignity attempted to be offered to their idol. A military force was called in, and the populace proceeding to some acts of riot, by breaking the windows of his relative's house in George's Square, the soldiers attacked them, and several persons lost their lives. Had the magistracy suffered quietly the innoxious display of popular resentment, no mischief would have taken place; but the lives of the citizens were sacrificed for their zeal towards the giver of good things, and the Lord Provost, Mr. Stirling, by whose authority the military power was called out against the inhabitants, was for his time-serving energy created a baronet.

Although ever since the establishment of Mr. Pitt's ministry in 1783, Mr. Dundas had been a most efficient coadjutor, it was not until 1791 that he became a member of the cabinet as Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department. This he held until the year 1794, when the grand alarm brought over to Mr. Pitt's government a great body of nominal Whigs, at the head of whom was the Duke of Portland. But here a difficulty arose: Mr. Dundas was no less attached to places than the duke, and by no means wished to relinquish any that he held. By Mr. Burke's bill, the third Secretaryship of State had been abolished at the close of the American war. Therefore, to please both individuals, Mr. Pitt and his colleagues found means, by some magical calculation, to shew that the places of two secretaries required three persons to fill them, and thus, while the duke succeeded to the home department, Mr. Dundas continued as secretary under the head of the wars department; and as if the places and patronage he enjoyed had not been sufficient, he was also nominated Custos Rotulorum for Middlesex.

In the investigation of plots by Jacobins against Government, about this time, Mr. Dundas was particularly conspicuous, and especially in the trials that took place in Scotland, where several members of what was styled the British Convention, were, by an extraordinary extension of the laws rather than the justice of that part of the kingdom, transported for fourteen years to New South Wales; and one of the ministry's own spies was hanged, while persons, in circumstances not dissimilar, tried in London, were acquitted by the verdicts of honest London juries.

Mr. Dundas may be also said to have been the father of the volunteer system, which was a great instrument of keeping up the spirit of the people in favour of the war in which the country was ruinously involved. When in Edinburgh, he appeared as a private of the first corps raised there, and not a little indulged the vanity of that regiment by proposing one day *after dinner* to send a few ships of war to carry them to London in a body to be presented to His Majesty. He certainly did present one of them, as a specimen, a gentleman near seven feet high, and stout in proportion, who appeared at Court in the uniform of a private volunteer.

About the year 1792, Mr. Dundas married Lady Jane Hope, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl of Hopetoun, by whom he has had no issue; but since that period that family have appeared pretty conspicuous in the lists of placemen. Her ladyship herself obtained some valuable crown leases; and Mr. Dundas modestly declining a pension from the East-India Company, the same was conferred on her as being the better life. He himself also, on the death of Mr. Stewart Mackenzie, was appointed (for life) Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, an absolute sinecure of £3000. but which he had raised to £4500; and for fear of the office of Keeper of the Signet going out of his family on his death, he transferred the same to his son, who holds it for life.

Mr. Dundas continued in his several offices until 1801, when he retired with his friend, Mr. Pitt, to make way for the Addington administration, and he was next year created Viscount Melville and Baron Dunira, a title he took from an estate purchased by him in Perthshire.

On Mr. Pitt's return to office, Lord Melville succeeded Lord St. Vincent as First Lord of the Admiralty, and continued so until the memorable occurrence of his impeachment. He had, while Treasurer of the Navy, rendered much essential advantage to the service, and had been instrumental in promoting the comfort of the seamen by the bills he introduced for enabling them, during their absence, to allot certain portions of their pay to their wives and near relatives; and he also brought forward a bill for regulating the office of Treasurer of the Navy, and preventing an improper use being made of the money passing through his hands, and directing the same from time to time to be paid into the Bank. This bill, of which he was the father, he was the first to break; and by the tenth report of the Commissioners for Naval Enquiry, instituted under the auspices of the Earl of St. Vincent, it appeared that large sums of the public money in the hands of the treasurer had been employed directly contrary to the act.

It would be unnecessary here to go into a detail of all that occurred on this momentous occasion, especially as the circumstances are fresh in the memory of the public. The matter was taken up very warmly by the House of Commons, and after keen debates, the resolutions moved by Mr. Whitbread for an impeachment against the noble lord, were carried on the 8th of April, 1805. On casting up the votes on the division, the numbers were found equal, 216 for and 216 against; but the motion was carried by the casting vote of the Right Hon. Charles Abbot, the Speaker. On the 10th, Lord Melville resigned his office of First Lord of the Admiralty, and on the 6th of May he was struck from the List of Privy Counsellors by His Majesty. On the 26th of June, Mr. Whitbread appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, accompanied by several other members, and solemnly impeached Lord Melville of high crimes and misdemeanours, and on the 9th of July presented at the bar of the House of Lords the articles of impeachment. The trial afterwards proceeded in Westminster-Hall, and in the end Lord Melville was acquitted of all the articles by considerable majorities. Trials of this description are always much biassed by party; and that this was the case in the present instance, it is only necessary to look at the names of the voters. That Lord Melville acted contrary to his own law, there can be no doubt; but on the other hand it does not appear that he was actuated by motives of personal corruption, or, in fact, that he enjoyed any peculiar advantage from the misapplication of the monies. Those under him, and whom his prosecutors, the better to get at him, secured by a bill of indemnity, employed the public money to their own use and vast emolument; nor does it appear that Lord Melville ever had the use of any part of it, except one or two comparatively small sums for a short period. The great impropriety of his conduct was not personally offending against the act, but suffering it to be done by the paymaster and others under him; but no money was lost to the public by the malversations.

But although Lord Melville was acquitted, and afterwards restored to a seat in the Privy Council; although his son has enjoyed places of importance, and does now enjoy the Presidentship of the Board of Control; yet he himself never could return to office. When he applied to Mr. Perceval, the minister at once rejected his application, a circumstance that must have been particularly galling, as coming from a mere shoot of the ministry in which he had enjoyed such power. Mr. Perceval stated, that he could not recommend him to the King for an official situation, but would take His Majesty's sentiments on creating him an earl. This his lordship indignantly refused. He occasionally appeared, and spoke in the House of Lords since the trial, but has never attempted to make any prominent figure. The greatest part of the time he passed in Scotland, where he died suddenly in the house of his nephew, the Chief Baron, at Edinburgh, on the 27th of May last. He had, the evening before, arrived in that city from Melville Castle to attend the funeral of his deceased friend, Lord President Blair, and in the morning was found dead in his bed.

Lord Melville certainly was a man of abilities, and devoted to public business. Like other politicians, he was however attached to his party, and employed his talents and influence in promoting their measures

measures. That these have been highly ruinous to the nation, and mischievous to the human race, there can be no doubt, and of consequence his memory must receive his share of blame for his part in all the destructive measures of the last thirty years. To sum up his public character in a few words, he has for many years been considered as forming an exact counterpart to Macklin's *Man of the World*. In his private character he was highly respectable, and he fulfilled all the family and social functions in a manner that justly endeared him to the circle by which he was surrounded.

The places, &c. held by him at his death were,

Keeper of the Privy Seal, worth per annum - - - -	£5000
Crown grants to Lady Melville, estimated at - - - -	1500
Pension from the East India Company - - - - -	2000
	£8500

He enjoyed also various other offices which, if they brought no immediate pecuniary income, gave him great patronage; as Governor of the Bank of Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews, Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, Governor of the Charter-house, &c.

His son, the present Viscount, is

President of the Board of Controul *(besides the recent addition* - - - - -	2000
Keeper of the Signet in Scotland	2000
	£4000

His nephew and son-in-law, the Lord Chief Baron - - -	3500
Keeper of the Register of Sosines	2000
	£5500

Besides a variety of other lucrative appointments have been scattered among his family and connections.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

A GENERAL THEOREM FOR AN ENGLISH DECLAMATION. *With Copious Notes by Gronovius.*

GENERAL THEOREM.

THREE or four verbs of the infinitive mood,
With three or four hopes to be well understood,
Three or four storms bursting over our heads,
Three or four streams flowing smooth in their beds,
Three or four eagles and three or four lords,
And of savage barbarians three or four hordes,
Three or four sceptres of lead or of gold,
Three or four torrents, and warriors bold,
Three or four Sidneys, and Hampdens, and Locks,
And on these present times at least three or four knocks,
Three or four locusts, (and be careful to have a
Vesuvius spouting destruction and lava,)
Of antitheses strong a very great plenty,
And modest confessions about three and twenty,
Three or four massacres, three or four mountains,
And three or four rills of three or four fountains,
Three or four tears with Sympathy's sigh,
Three or four sweet things of I myself I,
Three or four hurricanes, three or four ravages,
Three or four monarchs who are three or four savages,
Three or four towers shewing magnified faces
Through three or four mists, with some pyramids' bases,
Three or four daggers, and (be sure never need 'em),
Three or four hints at Britannia's lost freedom,
Three or four statesmen, the three or four guides
Of three or four ships through political tides,
Three or four marks of interrogation,
Three or for O s ! of dire exclamation,
With pause, start, and stare, and vociferation,
Whatsoe'er be the theme, make a fair declamation.

The expressions "three or four" are merely indefinite terms. The young declaimer may, if he possess ability, raise any of the parts, which he may adopt, to the n^{th} power. However, in his application to the Theorem, it may be proper for him to follow one common

RULE.

When we speak of a Declamation, we suppose it to be written upon a scale of thirteen minutes.

Carry on the infinitive mood for the two first minutes; employ the two next in stating the subject, and in pointing out that it will be necessary to take a view of the times relative to it; in the course of doing which, introduce at least four similies from the Theorem; through the next six minutes talk about and about your subject; (something of this kind any book on your shelf will supply,) but never come close to the point: for it is in declaiming as it is in hawking, there is no sport if the quarry be pounced upon at once: in the above six minutes use ten similies. You must then take up one minute and two similies with saying, "that to go into so wide a field," &c. "is beyond," &c.—after which, with an "in short," "to conclude," you may drive through the remaining three minutes. During this last stage I should recommend the use of the antithesis only, thus, H. was the better so and so, N. was the better so and so; if N. was so and so, H. was so and so. With sentences of this kind, tugging on each side like two oars, your subject, your declamation, and yourself, may ride safely to immortality.

When you apply to the Theorem for a simile, it will be adviseable for you not to select, but to take the first that offers itself. None of them want pressing into the service, I assure you: they are all veterans. I have heard of a clergyman, (perhaps you may find the story in Josephus*) who had a variety of moral and scriptural sentences written on slips of paper, which he kept in a bag. When he wanted a sermon, he shook these up, and wrote them down according to the turn in which he drew them. This he called *dipping* for a sermon: you may, very possibly, prefer some such method.

In the same manner as one piece of music admits of many exquisite variations, so may every part of this Theorem be set off by numberless auxiliary graces. Hence, for the benefit of young orators, may be added the following

NOTES.

Infinitive Moods.] To explain the secret causes, to develope the secret springs, to fathom the depths, to lay open, to investigate, &c. &c. of policy, of cabinets, &c. &c. is difficult, or is not in our power, &c.

Eagles.] The eagle may be called the bird of Jove, and may be introduced in such a manner that you and Pindar will appear to have hit upon the same idea.

Savage Barbarians.] Enter Huns, Goths, Vandals, Dark Ages, Hyænas, Tygers, &c. of course.

Sceptres.] A sceptre is as requisite for a good declaimer, as it is for a king: and he enjoys the superior advantage of transmuting it from iron to lead, from lead to gold, and vice versa in a moment. Now he waves his leaden sceptre over his torpid subjects; and now he waves (N. B. always *waves*) his golden one over smiling plains, &c. Sometimes in sullen mood he grasps an iron rod, and rules with an iron hand. The monarch waves the sceptre of his ancestors only, the declaimer waves his where and over whomsoever he pleases.

Torrents.] A good handsome roaring torrent is as conspicuous a beauty in a declamation, as it is in the paintings of Salvator Rosa. You must be sure to make it bear down every thing before it, and overwhelm not a few cities. If you have time, you may be as accurate in your account of its ravages, as a church-brief is in the account of a fire: but above all things let it roar well.

Sidneys, &c.] These names lead to a figure of rhetoric, which must never be omitted, viz. Genuine Patriotism. Here you may shine in all the brilliancies of—generous blood, bold Briton, stern breast, Milton, Russell, scaffold, golden age, patriot steel, &c.

On these present times.] Here is ample scope for that figure of rhetoric called Newspaper. Here you may "glow arduous" with—neighbouring nation, liberty, corruption, burst chains, blood, sedition bills, baleful influence, dare to be free, tigress of the north, Mr. Pitt, St. George and the dragon, &c.

Locusts.] This is a most useful animal in oratory. Whenever they are wanted, immediately after the words "hero," "destroy," &c. the breath of the declaimer,

* Josephus secundus, commonly called Joe Millar.

claimer, more powerful than an east wind, blows an army of them to any part of the known world, sooner than you can say Jack Robinson.

Lava.] If you have a few barbarian hordes, or some ravages upon your hands, always let their course be marked by devastation, like that of the lava from Vesuvius. It is generally believed that Pliny was killed by an eruption from that mountain: this is a mere fiction. The truth is, that he was an excellent scholar, and was so fond of this simile, that, according to the vulgar phrase, he died with it in his mouth.

Antitheses.] On the beauty and convenience of antitheses I could dwell for an hour; I could compare them to "pearls upon the Ethiop's arm," where "each gives each a double charm." They afford a gladiatorial exhibition of rhetoric, where you may parry and thrust, thrust and parry, and defer the death-blow as long as you please. They exhibit all the variations of the characters in the declamation in the same manner as the man and woman in a weather-house do those of the weather; first, one comes forward, and the other moves backward, and so on continually vice versa. Make your subject the fulcrum, and place one part of the antithetical sentence at one end of the beam, and the other at the other end; and you may keep up the rhetorical *see-saw* for ever. All the other figures of rhetoric are mere common men; but every antithesis is a corporal; be sure, therefore, to let your antitheses bring up the rear.

Modest Confessions.] These prejudice the audience much in your favour. Sir Rd. Blackmore continually confessed, that he was not so great a poet as Homer: be you careful very often to hint, that you have not the eloquence of Demosthenes; or you may lead the audience into an error.

Massacres.] Besides the convenience of a massacre in its groans, murdered husbands, ravished wives, shrieks, dead of the night, &c. it has this advantage: only once get your subject into a massacre, and you may lose sight of it as easily as Æneas did of Creusa.

Mountains.] You may make these barren, fertile, with snowy tops, or just as you like; but be sure to make them stupendous. If you have any thing to do with Hannibal, I think the Alps are to be preferred. Juvenal says, with a sneer, that Hannibal made his passage over the Alps merely to make a more beautiful passage in our Declamations. If he did it with this intention, let Juvenal sneer as he will, I am sure there are hundreds ready to acknowledge the favour.

I myself I.] You cannot introduce yourself into a room of company without some ceremony: it is not so in a declamation. Here you may run in and out, now here, now there, with the precipitancy of Marplot in the play, vociferating as you pass—I feel myself, I conceive, I am far from being one of those, I feel myself bound to declare, I will be bold to say, &c. &c. but never stopping to say, with your leave, or by your leave. The youngest pupil of the writing-master knows that *I myself I* should always be written in a capital letter in his copy-book; and shall an academic suffer *I myself I* to be less conspicuous in a Declamation? Forbid it, O, ye equal rights; forbid it, O, ye powers of vociferation.

Monarchs.] Here you have great scope for that figure called "παρρησια," that is "chatterboxity." Never make your king, whoever he may be, a good man: because this would appear pusillanimous. Besides, it would make nobody stare. If you must mention Alfred, call him "great," and get rid of his undeclamatory virtues at once; but if you have occasion to speak of any other, look out "sceleratus" in the Dictionary, collect all the synonimous epithets, and thunder condemnation upon him at once.

Towers.] Let your tower be aged, if Gothic so much the better, and let it appear through a mist: and then you have an opportunity of shewing your knowledge of optics. Place some great or good man, whom you wish to abuse, under the same point of view, and shew him off to the company. This figure is somewhat similar to that called the magic lantern.

Pyramids.] The pyramids have ever been esteemed to be useless edifices, and it has been disputed with what intention they were built. They are of infinite use in a Declamation; but I cannot venture to say that they were built with the sole intention that they should be so. A pyramid stands on a broad base, so does "public credit," "rights of man," &c. &c. place an image on the top, (for what are pyramids, declamations, or chimney-pieces, without images?) and your work is done: though, to render it complete, you may as well make "heaven it's dome."

Daggers.] Whenever you have an opportunity to introduce that figure called "Assas-

"Assassination," Brutus is ready to stab at a moment's warning.

Britannia's lost freedom.] If you tell a person what he knew before, he will not thank you; therefore be ever ready to inform your audience, that the freedom of Britons is gone. Here, of course, you bring in—glorious ancestors, Magna Charta, degenerate sons, blood, Dr. Priestley, time will come, my mind glows within me at the prospect, O, Goddess of Liberty! &c. &c.

Ships.] Exert the Harlequin's sword of your rhetoric, and turn all your nations into ships, and your statesmen into pilots, if you make a fleet of them. A storm, and all its appurtenances of rock, quicksands, &c. is always ready at hand; and, as every orator is his own Prospero, you can let it rage as long as you please: till at last, with sunshine, &c. you bring all safe to port.

Marks of interrogation.] This is a figure that may, not improperly, be called the "Spread Eagle." It is a neat method of dividing one sentence into two. You must ask a question, that you may employ a sentence in answering it. Ask twenty or more, and you may dispatch them all as speedily as Falstaff did the men in buckram.

O s!] An O is of the same use to a word as it is to a figure in arithmetic; it increases its value. However, there is this difference, that, in order to produce this effect, it is to be placed on the right hand of the figure, and on the left of the word. Thomson's Sophonisba O! is an exception which has been universally anathematized by the critics.

Pause.] Always drive on as fast before you come to a period, as a coachman does into an inn; and then stop as if you had run against a post. This gives you an opportunity of begging the audience to excuse your warmth; and (after heaving and panting a little) of hoping that you shall be able to proceed with the same flow of eloquence.

Start and stare.] Here you must out-Garrick Garrick; and start and stare as if you saw the ghosts of your adversary's arguments.

Vociferation.] Observe the old proverb of "Great cry where there is no wool," and vociferate most, where there is least meaning. VALETE.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

ROBERT COOK.

ROBERT Cook, a kind of Pythagorean philosopher, lived at Cappoquin, in the county of Waterford, where he had a considerable estate: for many years before he died he neither ate fish, flesh, milk, butter, &c. nor drank any kind of fermented liquor, nor wore woollen clothes, nor produce of any animal. During the troubles in King James's time, he removed into England, and lived some time at Ipswich, but returned to Cappoquin, where he died about the year 1726. In 1691, he published the following paper, which will afford the reader some idea of his tenets.

Several Questions asked of Robert Cook, what is his Religion; and why he did not eat fish, flesh, milk, butter, &c. nor drink wine, nor beer, but water; nor wear woollen clothes, but linen; and by him answered as follows.

Query 1. What opinion or belief are you of? and what is your religion, seeing you are not of any sect or gathered people?

Answ. I am a Christian and a Protestant,* and my religion is to fear God†, and to keep his commandments‡; to keep my soul undefiled from the worldly evil nature§. I abhor the evil and love the good‖, and have fellowship therein with all, in every sect, or gathered or scattered people.

Query 2. By what rule is it possible to keep God's commandments, whereby the soul may be kept undefiled?

Answ. By the manifestation of the Spirit of Christ¶, a measure of it being given to me and to every man, to be by it guided, to profit withal**. This is that law of the spirit of life in man, which reproves for sin, and leads into all truth††;

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* Micah vi. 8.
† Eccles. xii. 13.
‡ James i. 27
§ James i. 27.
‖ Acts x. 34, 35. 1 Peter i. 1.
¶ 1 Cor. xii. 7.
** John i. 9. 1 John ii. 27. John xvi. 8, 13.
†† Jer. xiii. 33. Heb. viii. 10, 11. John vi. 45. Deut. xxx. 14. Rom. x. 8. 2 Peter i. 9.

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it reproves for every vain thought, and every evil inclination, before it can come into bad words, or wicked works*; and as this divine swift witness, the principle of life, is hearkened to, and the soul takes heed, watching continually to it to receive power†; and being obedient thereunto, abstaining from every appearance of evil; it saves man from committing sin, because he is born, and led, and preserved, by the Spirit of God, viz. Christ Jesus, which is the power of God in man, which overcometh, and keepeth from, and leads out of, all evil inclination.

Query 3. Why do you deny yourself to kill any animal creature, and not to eat fish, flesh, eggs, butter, cheese, milk, or any animal, or the produce of any animal, your food and raiment you use being of nothing but only the produce of vegetatives that grow, or may grow, in the country wherein you live, as corn, herbs, roots, and fruits of trees, &c. or preparations of corn and water for your food; and your refusing to drink wine, or strong drink; only water for your drink, and linen and other vegetatives for your clothes?

Answ. Let every man do as he is persuaded in his own mind‡, so as it be innocent, and not sin; and my practice in doing according to my conscience and belief, that sought not to kill, is very innocent and harmless, which cannot give any just offence to any man, nor other creature; and my strict rule in it§, keeping out of wrath and violence‖, brings me forward on my way to keep my conscience void of offence towards God and towards man¶. And whereas I cannot kill without wounding my conscience, in acting against my mind, doing doubtingly, condemned in my very thought**: therefore, rather than I will offend that innocent life in me, I refuse any food or raiment that may come from any beast, or other animal creature††; and because wine and strong drink are hot in operation, and intoxicating, and, I think, as needless to me as tobacco*; and I, by experience, finding that water for drink, and pulse, viz. corn and other vegetatives for food, and linen and other vegetatives for raiment, is cleanest, and wholesomest, and warm, and strengthening, and nourishing, and healthful; I choose to use them, and so am cleared from most of the cumbers, labours, and toils, both of body and mind, a few things being sufficient, in this my way of living, and brings easily into contentedness and true thankfulness with God.

Eusebius his Writing relates, that the holy apostle, called James the Just, the brother of our Lord, ate not fish, nor flesh, nor drank wine, nor strong drink, nor wore woollen clothes, but linen.

At the end of this was printed a long prayer, or contemplation, too tedious to be inserted. It is remarkable of this man that he lived to a good old age, being upwards of fourscore when he died. He had several other peculiarities, as his choosing to keep white cows instead of black, and had his coach drawn by white horses. A fox which had killed several of his poultry, being taken by some of his servants, he assembled his workmen and tenants on the occasion, and from a kind of tribunal, having harangued a considerable time upon the crime of the fox, he condemned him to run the gauntlet; then making all his people stand in two rows, with rods in their hands, he had the fox whipped through the midst of them, and so let him go.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND POPE SIXTUS THE FIFTH.

When Philip, King of Spain, meditated his descent upon England, it was requisite for the Queen of England to be informed, what part† the new Pope would take in the then troubled concerns of Europe. She held a council to consider of means to secure his friendship; for a Pope of his enterprizing genius might possibly engage the other catholic powers to join in a league with Spain against England. A Roman catholic gentleman, who had been obliged to the Earl of Essex for his life and fortune, Mr. Carr, was sent for by the Earl. When he came before the council he confirmed the former accounts the Earl had heard. "He had been particularly acquainted with the Pope when he was Cardinal Montalto, that he was his con-

* Malach. iii. 5. Ephes. iv. 6. 2 Cor. xiii. 5. Job. xxxii. 8. 1 Cor. iii. 16.

† Psalm iv. 4. 1 John iii. 9, 24. 1 John v. 18. Mat. i. 21. John i. 12. Rom. viii. 2, 11. 1 Thes. v. 22. Gal. ii. 20.

‡ Rom. iv. 5.

§ Gen. vi. 5, 11.

‖ Acts xxiv. 16.

¶ Rom. iv. 23.

** Rom. xiv. 21.

†† Jer. xxxv. 6. Prov. iii. 4. Judges xxxiv. Luke i. 5.

* Gen. xxix. Dan. xii. 3, 4, 5, 6. Dan. xiv. 23.

† Pope Sixtus the 5th began his reign, May 6, 1585.

fessor

fessor, and had often had free conversations with him about England; that he was but a weak simple sort of man, lived in a very private obscure manner, and that he could not now believe what was reported of him." He added, "he knew his nephew Alexander Peretti very well, and had frequently entertained him at his house."

The council, pleased with this account, thought him the most proper person to observe the Pope's actions, and sure they might confide in him on account of the obligations he lay under to the Earl of Essex. Furnished with the Queen's picture, enriched with diamonds as a present to the Pope's nephew, and unlimited instructions to draw for money, Carr proceeded to Rome, and arrived just as the Pope had made his nephew a cardinal; glad of this opportunity to renew his former acquaintance, he immediately went to pay his compliments to his Eminence, who received him very affectionately, and offered to introduce him to the honour of kissing his holiness's feet. This was what Carr wished for, though he was under some apprehension that, if Sixtus was so much changed, he would not know him again.

Prior to his being introduced, he happened to be witness to the Pope's behaviour to the Spanish ambassador, upon his paying tribute for the kingdom of Naples, which he looked upon as a sure indication of his not being favourably inclined to the court of Spain, and immediately wrote his account of it to England. Soon after he was introduced by the cardinal to his holiness; the Pope received him in a very affable manner, and calling to mind several circumstances which had happened in the course of their former acquaintance, amongst other things said, "Sir, you often used to invite our nephew to dine at your house, he ought now to invite you," and turning to the cardinal said, "Pray see that you make that English gentleman welcome." The cardinal asked him several questions at dinner concerning the state of affairs in England, and seemed much pleased when he found he was so well acquainted with the Queen's great favourite, the Earl of Essex; and hinted to him at taking leave, "that he might expect the honour of seeing his holiness frequently."

From this conversation with his nephew, and the sudden return of Mr. Carr to Rome, the Pope began to suspect he was sent by the Queen to observe his proceedings, and find out how he stood affected to the Spaniards. This suspicion, however, he carefully concealed; and instead of treating him as a spy, he endeavoured by his openness and affability to draw out of him such secrets as he wanted to know, relating to the English nation.

In a few days he sent for him again, and enquired particularly, as out of curiosity, concerning the temper and disposition of the Queen, her dress, her person, her manner of speaking, &c. &c. When Carr had given the Pope satisfactory answers, he shewed him her picture, which he had in his pocket. The Pope having looked at it some time, with a good deal of seeming pleasure, said, "This princess reigns with wisdom, and will be fortunate." Carr was highly pleased with the Pope, and judged from thence that he had no aversion to his mistress. Sixtus then asked him, "How the English and Spaniards agreed now, as the latter were *volucres cæli*, pretending to fly over every body's head," and without staying for an answer, added, "We fancy your Queen is a good deal embarrassed at present, as the maxims of her government must naturally incline her to send a speedy and effectual succour to the Hollanders; and on the other hand, we imagine she is afraid to do it, lest it should provoke Philip to fall upon her with all his forces; but if she stands in awe of him now, she will have greater reason to do so when he has conquered them, and acquired so much more strength. It is impossible those provinces should hold out long, as nobody is capable of assisting them but the Queen of England, and she dares not, though it is her interest; but pray tell us what will become of England, when he is master of the Low Countries? We shall then order a *requiem* to be sung for it." From this discourse, Carr concluded that the Pope, either knowing or suspecting that he was employed to send intelligence to England, took this method of hinting to him, that it was his opinion she should take the states of Holland into her protection; and as he was ordered to acquaint her with every thing, he sent immediate advice of it, with a minute detail of whatever else had passed since his arrival at Rome, in a cypher to the Earl of Essex. At the receipt of these letters, the Queen was freed from the apprehensions she had entertained of the Pope, and laid them before her privy-council, who unanimously advised her to send speedy relief to the Low Countries. The next day the cardinal introduced a conversation

versation pretty much to the same purport, probably by his uncle's desire, pointing out the particular ways and means by which it would be most proper to assist the Hollanders; and said, "His holiness had conceived an uncommon esteem for her Majesty of England, and was much pleased with the picture he had shewn him, which he likewise should be very glad to see himself, if he had no objection to it. Carr immediately requested he would do him the honour to accept it; the cardinal at first civilly refused, but at last agreed to take it on condition he would give him leave to present him with one of his uncle, and stepping to his cabinet, brought him the Pope's picture in a gold frame, set with diamonds, enclosed in an ivory case of curious workmanship, worth two thousand crowns, (the Queen's was of much greater value) and said, "Take it and dispose of it as you please, perhaps your mistress may have a curiosity to see it." Carr knew it would be very acceptable to the Queen, sent it by the same person who carried his cypher, with an account how he came by it, and of the conversation that passed between him and the cardinal; he sent also twelve gold medals of the Pope's, and wrote upon the paper they were wrapped in, "This is the man that hates England."

The Queen, delighted with the picture, and the proceedings of Carr, wrote to him to procure her one of Cardinal Peretti; telling him she liked the name of Alexander, and the account he had given her of his respectful behaviour, so much that she was desirous of seeing whether his countenance corresponded with his actions, ordering him to neglect nothing that might tend to improve the favourable disposition of the Pope and his nephew; and if possible to stir him up against the court of Spain, but with great caution; for this purpose Carr was ordered to return in three months, on pain of being declared a rebel, by which it was pretended he was out of favour with the court of England, by these means he became acquainted with the real enemy to England; an English prelate of the name of Allen, much hated by Elizabeth for his zeal and affection to the Spaniards, whom the King of Spain often consulted on the affairs of England, and had given him a bishopric in Flanders, that he might be near England, to receive the intelligence that was continually sent him by his catholic friends. When he had seen the proclamation against Carr, and knew him to be a catholic, not suspecting there was any finesse in it, he wrote him several letters to Rome, exhorting him to perseverance; and believing much in Carr's sincerity and integrity, told him of the speedy prospect there was of a change in the affairs of England, with whatever else he knew; all these advices were directly sent home to the Queen. Being now sensible of the Pope's hatred and aversion of the Spaniards, and that it was not only his opinion, but desire, that their overgrown power should be curbed and restrained, and which he took little pains to conceal; for when Carr acquainted him with the treaty which her majesty had concluded with the United States, and her resolution of sending over the Earl of Leicester, as general, with a large body of troops to their assistance, he could not help smiling; and soon after the cardinal, his nephew, asked him, "Whether the Earl of Leicester was embarked?"

The cardinal's picture which the Queen had desired, Carr one day mentioned to the Pope himself, and said, "That the Earl of Essex, his great friend and patron, had made his peace at home, and that the Queen, having had the good fortune to procure a picture of his holiness, had given it a place in her cabinet among her most valuable jewels; desiring the Earl to get her one at any rate of his nephew, the Cardinal Montalto." The Pope said, "He wished to God the sight of his picture might make a convert of her, and then he would send his nephew himself as *legate a latere*. A few days after, the cardinal gave him one by the Pope's order, of great value, with his name, Alexander Peretti, wrote round it; for which the Queen presented him with a large crucifix of gold, set with jewels.

By how many strange ways are the dispositions of princes discovered? By what secret means do politicians discover the ends of courts and act upon them? Such were the then statesmen and princes in Europe. Henry the fourth and Sully.—Pope Sixtus himself.—Elizabeth, Essex, Leicester, &c. &c.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

IMPROMPTU,

On hearing of the sudden decease of an intimate friend of the writer.

WHAT art thou, Death, grim monster! that the soul
With dread instinctive shrinks from thy approach?
What art thou, save the minister of health and joy?
Thou lead'st the soul with dark mysterious hand,
Through shades obscure and sickening to the sense,
Thou lead'st through paths inexplicably drear,
To smiling scenes and realms of endless light:
If such thy task, why draw we back the hand,
And why recoils the soul upon herself?
Thou balm to sickness—friend to poverty!
I hail thy presence with a lover's joy!
Thy office is but short, thou takest in charge
Th' immortal spirit, and in firm security
Presents it at the glorious tribunal
Of Love and Mercy—God's eternal court.
Thou art at best, or worst, a messenger
Of his omniscient will, and from him comest
With ticket of admission to the fields
Of beauty and perpetual joy and peace;
Thou only comest with mandate high to take
That spark eternal, portion of himself,
Which he for our behest has kindly lent;
Why dread we then his friendly aid, and fear
To trust ourselves with God's immediate
Messenger a-while, without whose aid
Our emanation from the source of light
Would wander in a dark unknown for ever?
For flesh is mortal, and mortality
Must perish, while the soul instinctive flies
To realms eternal, where beams of glory
Ever shall illume the vast expanse,
Where angels sing, and million saints adore,
In one harmonious symphony of praise:
Where hallelujahs echoing from afar,
Proclaim Emanuel's blissful reign of love!

SONNETS,

TO PATIENCE.

DESCEND, meek Patience, delegate of heaven,
And with thee bring such balsam on thy wing,
That e'en the wretch, by sad Misfortune driven,
Shall bear with fortitude her keenest sting;
That he, beneath whose eye has seldom thriven
The ever-cheering balm Hygeia brings,
Shall meet with firmness (when thine aid is given,)
The weakening ill that from affliction springs.
Oh heav'n-born Patience! search those drear recesses
Where many a son of ling'ring sickness winds,
And with thy solace lighten the distresses,
Beneath whose weight th' unhappy suff'rer bends;
Oh! cheer th' impatient soul when aught oppresses,
That knows no hope but what thy bounty lends!

WM. TAYLOR.

REFLECTION musing on far distant years,
Ere flatt'ring Love the youthful heart beguil'd,
Or manhood's passions turbulently wild
O'erpow'rs the strength of Reason's wise compeers,
Views with content the charm bless'd Hope endear'd,
And fondly strives to trace each feature mild
That mark'd the actions of the guileless child,
Who Virtue, Truth, and Innocence, rever'd;
Yet, ah! how seldom 'midst the num'rous throng
Of rising youths that crowd life's busy stage,
Is young Experience found to vie with age,
And claim those virtues ever bright and strong,
That shine conspicuous in the poet's song,
That charm the senses and the hearts engage.

W. TAYLOR.

BETH-GELERT,

OR, THE GRAVE OF THE GREYHOUND.*

THE spearmen heard the bugle sound,
And churly smil'd the morn,
And many a brach, and many a hound,
Obey'd Llewelyn's horn.

And still he blew a louder blast,
And gave a lustier cheer,
"Come, Gêlert, come, we'rt never last,
Llewelyn's horn to hear.

* The story of this ballad is traditionary in a village at the foot of Snowdon, where Llewelyn the Great had a house. The Greyhound, named Gêlert, was given to him by his father-in-law King John, in the year 1205; and the place to this day is called Beth-Gêlert, or the Grave of Gêlert.

Oh!

Oh where does faithful Gêlert roam,
The flow'r of all his race?
So true, so brave; a lamb at home,
A lion in the chace!"

'Twas only at Llewelyn's board
The faithful Gêlert fed;
He watch'd, he serv'd, he cheer'd, his lord,
And sentinel'd his bed.

In sooth he was a peerless hound,
The gift of royal John;
But now no Gêlert could be found,
And all the chace rode on.

And now, as o'er the rocks and dells
The gallant chidings rise,
All Snowdon's craggy chaos yells
The many-mingled cries!

That day Llewelyn little lov'd
The chace of hart or hare,
And scant and small the booty prov'd,
For Gêlert was not there.

Unpleas'd Llewelyn homeward hied;
When near the portal seat,
His truant Gêlert he espied
Bounding his lord to greet.

But when he gain'd his castle door,
Aghast the chieftain stood;
The hound all o'er was smear'd with gore,
His lips, his fangs, ran blood.

Llewelyn gaz'd with fierce surprize,
Unus'd such looks to meet,
His fav'rite check'd his joyful guise,
And crouch'd and lick'd his feet.

Onward in haste Llewelyn past,
And on went Gêlert too,
And still, where'er his eyes he cast,
Fresh bloud-gouts shock'd his view.

O'erturn'd his infant's bed he found,
With bloud-stain'd covert rent;
And all around the walls and ground
With recent blood besprent.

He call'd his child—no voice replied;
He search'd with terror wild;
Blood, blood he found on ev'ry side,
But no where found his child.

"Hell-hound! my child by thee's devour'd,"
The frantic father cried:
And to the hilt his vengeful sword
He plung'd in Gêlert's side.

His suppliant looks as prone he fell,
No pity could impart,
But still his Gêlert's dying yell
Pass'd heavy o'er his heart.

Arous'd by Gêlert's dying yell
Some slumb'rer waken'd nigh:
What words the parent's joy could tell
To hear his infant's cry!

Conceal'd beneath a tumbled heap,
His hurried search had miss'd:
All glowing from his rosy sleep,
The cherub boy he kiss'd.

Nor scath had he, nor harm, nor dread,
But the same couch beneath
Lay a gaunt wolf, all torn and dead,
Tremendous still in death.

Ah, what was then Llewelyn's pain!
For now the truth was clear,
His gallant hound the wolf had slain,
To save Llewelyn's heir.

Vain, vain was all Llewelyn's woe:
"Best of thy kind, adieu!
The frantic blow which laid thee low,
This heart shall ever rue."

And now a gallant tomb they raise,
With costly sculpture deck't;
And marbles storied with his praise,
Poor Gêlert's bones protect.

There never could the spearman pass,
Or forester, unmov'd;
There oft the tear-besprinkled grass
Llewelyn's sorrow prov'd.

And there he hung his horn and spear,
And there, as evening fell,
In fancy's ear he oft would hear
Poor Gêlert's dying yell.

And till great Snowdon's rocks grow old,
And cease the storm to brave,
The consecrated spot shall hold
The name of "Gêlert's Grave."

Dôlymelynllyn, August 11, 1800.

THE IRISH HARPING BOY.

ONE clear night in autumn, when Cynthia's bright vest
O'er the surge-heaving waters of Shannon gleam'd pale,
Young Phelim sat down on the cold banks to rest,
And thus to his rude harp attun'd his sad tale:

"Ah now hapless Phelim, tir'd, hungry, and poor,
Where, where shall thy footsteps a resting-place find,
Doom'd to wander alone, misery's pangs to endure,
Neglected by heaven and scorn'd by mankind?

Once on those blue mountains when I was a child,
I bounded for joy and was proud of my lot,
For there dwelt my father, the lord of the wild,
With his wide-wandering flock and his clod-roofed cot.

I liv'd with him alone, for my mother was dead,
He taught my weak hands his long crook soon to hold,
To collect the white sheep when too far they were spread,
And at evening to drive them into the warm fold.

He

He taught me to play on the harp and to sing
The delights of my country, of Erin the green;
Oh then how my soul on young rapture's bold wing
Soar'd aloft, like the lark in life's morning serene!

But ah me! a far softer and lovelier theme
Soon rais'd from my youth a new ditty of praise,
Fair Shilah inwrapt me in love's blissful dream,
My harp rung for her and for her flow'd my lays.

She liv'd in a cottage, a neighbour to our's;
Ne'er, ne'er, have I seen such a beautiful maid;
She seem'd in her bloom, like the rose of May's bowers;—
(Yes, my tears stream away, for that bloom was to fade.)

We lov'd, and oft sitting beneath a tall rock
That afar o'er the valley its deep shadow flung,
Whilst around us was gaily disporting the flock,
On her bosom reclining my love-tale I sung.

But alas! my dear father, enfeebled and old
Grew sick and at last went away to the grave;
To pay the physician, the flock was all sold,
Nor aught but my harp was I able to save.

Afar from my Shilah I then had to roam,
An orphan unheeded, despised, alone;
I have sung, I have wept, I have ask'd for a home,
But spurn'd from each door I was answer'd, 'Begone.'

To revisit my Shilah I went th' other day
In hopes that her love would some balsam impart,
But alas! I was shown the cold earth where she lay,
And was told that my sorrows had broken her heart.

Ah! now hapless Phelim, tir'd, hungry, and poor,
Where, where shall thy footsteps a resting-place find,
Doom'd to wander alone, misery's pangs to endure,
Neglected by heaven and scorn'd by mankind?

Swift o'er my bare head the chill night-breezes sweep,
And silence and rest all around me are spread;
Whilst every one else reclines couched in sleep—
Ah! why hast thou, Phelim, no slumbering bed?

I will go to the grave; yes, my harp, this weak lay
Is the last that shall tell the sad tale of my woes;
On thy music I feel that my soul steals away,
And death hushes my life's stormy tide to repose.

I faint:—O my only companion, farewel!
This night whilst I lie by the Shannon's pale surge,
O'er my corpse let thy strings 'mid the gale's frequent swell
Pour in soft solemn murmers my funeral dirge."

J. C.

Mirfield.

ON HEARING THE ŒOLIAN HARP AT MIDNIGHT.

ANGELS of the night, who keep
Guardian vigils round her bed,
Is it ye that o'er her sleep,
These mellifluous concords spread?
Say—on music such as this
Do you waft her dreams of bliss?

Yes! around the couch of night,
Sporting viewless in her ray,
Drest in robes of starry light,
Ye the harp of Œol play;
Sailing on the breeze's wings,
O'er its wildly trembling strings.

J. C.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early notice.*

MR. JOHN BRADLEY'S (OLD SWINFORD, STAFFORD), *for a new Method of making Gun Skelps.*

THIS invention consists in the manufacturing of iron skelps for making barrels for fire-arms, wholly and entirely by rollers instead of by forge-hammers, which is the present mode of making them. For this purpose Mr. Bradley takes a pair of rollers about fifteen inches in diameter, which have been previously drilled and turned with four grooves, requisite for manufacturing the sort of skelps required, and fixes them in such a frame as is generally used in working rollers. He then takes a bar

of iron cut to the proper weight, as wide as the breech-end of the skelp required, which is heated in an air furnace, to what is called a welding heat, and puts it in the first instance through a groove in the roller. By this process the groove is cut or hollowed out in such a manner as to give out or produce the bar or piece of iron four inches wide at one end, and, by a gradual diminution, two inches and a half at the other. The bar must then be passed successively through three grooves formed similar to each other in principle, but cut in such a manner, as, after being passed through each of them, gradually to bring the skelp to its proper form and size. These grooves are turned and chipped in such a manner as to make the bar or piece of iron after it has passed through them, and is become a skelp, four inches and one-eighth wide at the breech, and three-eighths of an inch thick, and three inches and one-eighth wide, and barely three-sixteenths of an inch thick at the other end. The edges are made thinner than the middle, which is left, as the welders term it, thick on the back: and, being in every respect of the proper dimensions for finished skelps, they are thus produced by the rollers only, without the aid of hammers, shears, cutters, or any other machinery or implement whatever.

The advantages, stated by the patentee, of this invention, over the common mode, is, that the barrels made from them turn very sound and clear, and are free from flaws: when welded they grind and bore much clearer than hammered ones. The pure metallic particles being compressed by the rollers both edge-ways and flat-ways at the same time, cohere more closely together; nor are the skelps liable to reins or flaws as those are which are edged up in a less hot state under a forge-hammer. Barrels from these skelps will stand a much stronger proof than those from forged ones.

SIR ISAAC COFFINS' *for a new Invention of a perpetual Oven for Baking Bread.*

It is called a perpetual oven, because the operation of baking may be continued for any length of time uninterruptedly. It is best of an oblong form, and may be constructed of brick, stone, iron, or any other proper and convenient material for the construction of ovens. A chamber in which the bread is baked, extends from end to end of the oven, and is open at both ends. The chamber is heated by means of flues, one of which passes under the bottom, and the other over its top. These flues proceed from two fire-places or grates below, one of which is situated on each end of the oven, and are of such forms and dimensions as are in proportion to the heat required and the nature of the fuel used. The heat ascends from one of these fire-places, through proper openings, into a flue under the floor of the chamber to be heated, which extends the length and width of it, so that the heat spreads underneath the whole floor of the chamber, from the end where the fire-place is to the other, where it or part of it ascends with the smoke into a flue, carried immediately under the top of the oven, by which it is conveyed to a chimney at the end where the fire-places are, and there passes off. The heat of the other ascends into a flue immediately above the roof of the heated chamber, extending also the whole length and width of it, so that, after heating the said upper, floor or ceiling of the chamber, the smoke ascends, and returns along the same highest flue to the chimney with the smoke of the other fire-place. For the more equal diffusion of the heat in the flues immediately below and above the heated chamber, pieces of cylindric or square bricks, stone, or metal, are placed in them at regular distances from each other, which may serve to support the floors above them. Near each end of the oven is a roller or cylinder of cast iron, or of wood cased with sheet iron, which is to be as long as the heated chamber is wide. Over these cylinders passes an endless web of wire-cloth, which traverses near the floor and returns below through the passage between the two fire-places; it is kept from rubbing on the floor of the chamber by iron friction-rollers. When this oven is used for baking, it is first brought to a sufficient heat by means of the fires above described, the biscuit or bread is then placed on the endless web of wire-cloth at the end farthest from the fires, and, by turning the cylinder or roller next the fire-place slowly, it passes on with the web into the heated chamber, and, by proportioning the slowness of the motion to the degree of heat which experience will soon teach, it will come out at the end where the fire-places are, sufficiently baked, and may then be taken off, or suffered to fall off. Fresh biscuits or bread must be continually laid on the wire-cloth as it enters, so that a regular and constant succession is kept up.

There

There is attached to this specification, a drawing, which represents an oven that is twenty feet long and four feet wide, all the parts of which are particularly described, with the proportions. In smaller ovens the endless web may be dispensed with, and the wire-cloth stretched upon a light iron frame of the length of the oven, which with the bread, &c. placed upon it, is pushed in at the end farthest from the fire, and gradually advanced to the other, at which it is gradually withdrawn. By this method of baking, time, fuel, and labour, are saved, and other advantages are attained which are likewise enumerated in the specification.

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The engraving by Heath (the elder) is a most charming specimen of the art; the lines are struck with the accuracy and brilliancy of a practised veteran, and add an additional wreath round the name of the engraver of so many excellent plates.

INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Charles Stothard, eldest son of Mr. J. Stothard, has just completed the first number of a work that is by all allowed to surpass even *Street* in correctness of etching, and will leave nothing to be desired of ancient monuments; giving all the minutiæ of the armour, arms, ornaments, &c. of those fine recumbent figures of abbots, warriors, knights, their pages, and ladies, so justly admired in our cathedrals and old churches. The work will be in numbers, of twelve in each number, and coloured, when necessary, to decide the costume. It is hoped that, when the beauty of these fine monuments is a little better understood, an end will not only be put to the whitewashers' brush, now used by way of reviving them; but that some sensible people will set about taking off the ten or twenty coats of colour, with which most of these statues are loaded, so as to destroy all the foliages.

In the British Museum the prejudices of some of the trustees are daily making havoc among the Townley marbles; and it is painful to relate, that the fine group by *Scopas* of the Faun and Nymph, as well as its opposite neighbour, the Well-top, surrounded by groups of figures, both in a good Greek style, and equal to any thing in the collection, have lately been removed into the vaults, where they will be subject to every injury from smoke and neglect.

The Directors of the Liverpool Academy have advertised their intention of publishing annually an engraving of a subject in history, or landscape, to be selected from their exhibition; and, in conformity to this praiseworthy intention, have, for this year's plate, chosen Mr. Richter's much admired picture, called "A Picture of Youth;" and request any engravers, who may be desirous to execute this task, to send specimens of their

skill to Mr. Richter, in Newman Street. This, with a similar intention announced by the British Institution, will tend much aid to the higher branch of engraving, and afford a happy prospect of future grandeur in the department of the fine arts.

Mr. Elmes's laborious undertaking, *the Dictionary of the Fine Arts and their Professors*, which contains an explanation of the terms in painting, sculpture, and architecture, and the various subordinate branches of art connected therewith, is in the press. This work will contain not only much original matter and the most valuable part of Millin's *Dictionnaire des beaux Arts*, but every other article, biographical and critical, that can contribute to render it a perfect Encyclopædia of the Fine Arts; a work which has been a great desideratum in the English language.

The parish of St. James, Westminster, are having a splendid painted-glass window executed for their parish-church, to be placed over the altar. The subject is the matchless picture of the transfiguration by Raffælle, a fine copy of which is in the possession of Sir Watkin William Wynne, who generously allows it to be copied for this purpose. The bishop of London, the rector of the parish, not only permits this brilliant ornament to be added to his church, but highly approves of it. This liberal-minded prelate is a striking contrast to the bigotted Terrick, to whose narrow-minded intolerance we owe the failure of that grand proposal, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, Messrs. Barry, West, Mortimer, Signora Angelica Kauffman, and others, to gratuitously decorate the eight pannels in the piers under the dome with eight historical pictures, from the Life of St. Paul. The direction of this important work is judiciously submitted to the superintendance of the president West.

Bromley's engraving from Devis's *chef d'œuvre* of the Death of Lord Nelson in the cockpit of the Victory, is in a very forward and excellent state; and a late proof of it is to be seen at Messrs. Boydell's. Illness, a calamitous excuse for delay in an artist, has been the cause of the suspension of this work; but its forward state, and the improved health of the engraver, promise a speedy delivery to the subscribers.

A similar cause has occasioned a suspension of Mr. Tay's operations on his plate of the Prince Regent in his robes of the order of the garter, which were announced a short time since.

Crowds continue flocking to pay the grateful tribute of admiration to Mr. West's picture of Christ Healing the Sick in the Temple, in the British Gallery, Pall Mall; which may, without exaggeration, be ranked with the celebrated Communion of St. Jerome of Domenichino; the Crucifixion of Poussin; and other celebrated pictures of the same scale. This exhibition closed on the 20th ultimo.

Mr. Nolleken's statue of Mr. Pitt for the Senate-house, Cambridge, is in a state of forwardness nearly approaching completion; when it is before the public, the observations that arise on viewing it, will be submitted.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

IN a Report adopted by the Class of Mathematical and Physical Sciences of the French Institute, as well as that of the Fine Arts, March 13 and 18, 1809, relative to the Work of M. Chaladni, concerning the Theory of Sound, we are told that M. Chaladni, so early as 1787, published a memoir on this subject, in which he treated of the vibration of rods, both rectilinear and crooked, as well as of the sounds produced by them. In addition to this, he communicated a variety of new facts, relative to the vibrations of elastic surfaces.

His present work, under the title of *Acoustics*, contains remarks,

1. On the numerical connexions of the vibrations of sonorous bodies;

2. On the laws which regulate the different phenomena;

3. On the laws that govern the propagation of sound;

And 4. On the physiological branch of acoustics, in which the author examines whatsoever concerns the sensation of sound, as well as the organ of hearing, both in men and animals.

Sauveur, in 1713, proposed to regulate the tones of the harpsichord, and ascertain

tain the absolute number of vibrations, by a particular process; but the author of the present memoir has recurred to a still more ingenious one: this consists in the vibration given to a metallic circle, fixed at one of its extremities, of sufficient length to enable the spectator to count the oscillations. A similar attempt has been made, and communicated, by M. Paradisi, a member of the Institute, and director general of the public works in the kingdom of Italy, under the title of *Richerche sopra la vibrazione della lamine elastiche.*

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

At a period when our own agriculture is so justly estimated on the continent, it may be curious, and even instructive, to learn what is now doing in France relative to the same interesting subject.

A Report has lately been published relative to the Competition opened on the part of the Society of Agriculture of the department of the Seine, in order to disclose the meliorations which have taken place in the Rural Economy of France. We are told in the introduction, that the "first naturalists, the first geometricians, and the first astronomers, were only shepherds and labourers. The necessity of subsistence originally obliged man to study the three kingdoms of nature: it was in order to reap benefit from the soil that he learned to measure it; and this having led the cultivator to elevate his eyes towards the stars, the heavens, according to the expression of the poet of Agriculture*, afforded him ample instruction:

"Le ciel un livre où la terre etonnée
Lut en lettres de feu l'histoire de l'année."

"But the plough and the cart, after having altars raised to them in former ages, have, in modern times, been debased by servitude, and disgraced by prejudice. The plough-share has not made the same progress as the telescope and the compass. The higher branches of knowledge, which assumed with good reason the epithet of *transcendant*, perceiving agriculture to have descended from the rank of the sciences to that of a base trade†, seemed to disown their mother. Although still spoken of with honour, she was never encouraged; and of all the learned, the physicians alone have heartily endeavoured her advancement.

"It was not until towards the middle of the eighteenth century, that agriculture was suffered to enter the Academy of Sciences. At length, rural economy and the veterinary art found an asylum in the National Institute of France. Columella and Vegetius have been placed by the side of Euclid and Archimedes. The art of Ceres, justly considered as the most essential, and indeed the first of all arts, has now obtained in France its academies and its temples. Paris is eager to acquit herself of the sacred debt which cities owe towards the country, and all seem convinced that the empire will discover an inexhaustible mine of strength, and of riches, in her furrows. What supports mankind, ought to be considered as the chief manufacture of the state!"

Memoir of M. Marc.—This chiefly respects the department of the *Haute-Saône*, and, in order to convey a proper idea of his subject, he has given:

1. Designs of the chief farming buildings, the common plough and roller, and of the dresses of the villagers.

2. Tables of rural affairs, chiefly with a view of comparing the population, the agriculture, and the products, of 1784 and 1805. This memoir obtained the prize for 1809, consisting of a gold medal valued at 500 francs, the honorary title of correspondent, and a copy of the volumes published by the society.

The labours of the other candidates are divided under the following heads:

1. Respecting artificial meadows;
2. The cultivation of the potatoe;
3. Plantations;

And 4. Other meliorations.

We are told that French agriculture is still in want of three great improvements:

First, The abolition of fallows, and the breeding and fattening of more cattle, the means of which are afforded by artificial meadows.

Secondly, The subsistence of a numerous population, even in the least fertile soils; of this, the cultivation of potatoes has given a sure guarantee.

Thirdly, The restoration of the woods, which can only be achieved by means of nurseries and plantations.

Artificial Meadows.—We find under this head, that in 1789 there was not a single artificial meadow; and yet such has been the rapidity with which they have

* Rosset Poëme de l'Agriculture.

† L'art qui nourrit le monde est un mèchant métier.—*Voltaire.*

have been introduced, that in 1808 there were no fewer than 390 in the department of the Upper Saöne alone. In Champagne, until lately, clover, saintfoin, and lucern, were never heard of: in the department of Gard, white and green crops are recurred to alternately, and for this purpose artificial meadows are used instead of fallows. In the departments of Isere and Drome, the beneficial effects of artificial meadows have been obvious to every one, according to the account of the senator Count Dedelay d'Agier, more especially since the introduction of plaster as a manure. Perrin-Dulac, sub-prefect of Sancerre, thus expresses himself on that subject: "I am not afraid to assert," says he, "that if a new Epimenides, after a sleep of forty years, were to cast his eyes on these countries, he would neither be able to recognise men or living creatures, or even the soil itself. Anterior to that epoch, there was no other manure than the dung of animals, no artificial meadows, no canals for the purpose of irrigation. The houses appertaining to the cultivators were so many huts, where the labourers mingled with their cattle, took shelter from the rigours of the season. The instruments for the purpose of agriculture were rough and unshapely, while their enormous weight was such, that animals badly fed were almost unable to drag them alone. One and sometimes two years of fallow generally succeeded to a harvest, which was far from being abundant. Few men of any information then resided in the country; and those whose education proved superior to that of the vulgar, would have been ashamed to inhabit it, or to employ their knowledge for its melioration. Since that period what an astonishing difference! By means of plaster, the most powerful mineral compost known at this period, the artificial meadows have become more abundant than the natural ones; the canals, for the purpose of watering the latter, carry fertility every where, or at least so far as they can be introduced; human excrements, employed in the cultivation of hemp, have augmented both the quantity and the quality. The country itself possesses a greater number of houses, and they too of a better quality, and more commodious in respect to their structure and arrangements; the animals are more vigorous, because better fed; the instruments of agriculture have become more perfect, and fallows are no longer known. In short, men of distinguished talents preside over their own agricultural experiments, and instruct the people, by means of new processes directed to their proper objects, with equal care and economy.

"Such then is the difference between the ancient and present state of agriculture in the department of the Isere. This happy metamorphosis originated with the discovery made by M. Moyer, relative to the qualities of plaster employed as a manure.

"The numerous quarries with which Dauphiné abounds, will soon enable the principal proprietors to derive similar advantages; and the benefit resulting from the employment of their plaster, will soon surpass all their expectations. It is to the cultivation of artificial meadows in particular, that this compost ought to be applied; its effects in respect to them are such, indeed, that they may be considered as marvellous. The number of animals is every where augmented, in the express ratio of the quantity of fodder; and the necessary consequence of the increase of the former, is an abundance of manure, which is the true source of all the grand results of agriculture. It is certain that several communes at this day feed ten times as many animals as before the discovery of plaster. Thence we have an increase of both produce and population; an increase so great, that on looking back to the ancient calculations, one is tempted to doubt their authenticity, when compared with the new ones."

The next object that comes under the notice of the society is the potatoe, the introduction of which may be considered as the discovery of the "philosopher's stone" in agriculture. It was formerly considered as a poisonous vegetable in France, but is now treated there with as much respect, and even veneration, as the bread-fruit is in more southern climates.

Cultivation of the Potato.—In a long dissertation on the benefits derived from this branch of Agriculture, we are informed, that in the department of the Ardennes, "Since the year 1760, this admirable root is propagated with such assiduity, that some farmers produce more than one thousand bushels a-year. Before its introduction," adds the author, "the country was exposed to occasional famines, a scourge no longer known,

known, because the potato never totally fails."

In the department of Dordogne, an advantageous change in the rotation of crops has been produced. The Indian corn was tried and failed; but the potatoe remained unknown to, or at least untried by, a number of farmers, until the year 1785. The landed proprietors and the clergy had, within the last fifty years, introduced this root into the department of Sarthe, and it now serves as an excellent article either to commence with for the purpose of fattening of oxen, or to complete the fattening of hogs. Every farmer plants one-twelfth of his land with it.

'Under the beneficent administration of the great Turgot, this valuable article of food was introduced into various departments of France, particularly the Haute-Vienne. "The lower orders of the people at first disdained the new resource, as a kind of nourishment below the dignity of human nature, and would never adopt it until after the intendant of the province of Limousin had used it daily at his own table. It was then at first used by the superior classes of citizens, and, in a short time, began no longer to be considered as the humiliating sign of the last degree of human misery. It has at length been recognized", we are informed, "that the use and cultivation of the potato is essentially connected with the public prosperity, whether it be considered as augmenting the means of subsistence, or affording a facility to the multiplication of the most useful animals. Its production is easy, because all exposures, as well as all climates, are suitable to it. There is no spot of earth, however arid, but which with a little labour and care may be rendered proper for its vegetation, although light soils are, in general, most suitable to it. Every body too is now well convinced, that the culture of the potato, however considerable it may be, will never encroach in any sensible degree on the mass of lands destined to the ordinary productions, because a small portion of territory will produce a large quantity of this root, it returning in general after the rate of fifty for one. In short it suffers but little from the intemperance of the seasons; and what renders it particularly recommendable, is the consideration that it increases the quantity and improves the milk, not only of nurses, but of all females whatsoever."

M. Louis Ordinaire, author of a Memoir on this subject, after observing that the potato thrives in every kind of soil, on the sandy mountains as well as those that are calcareous and argillaceous, in the vallies and on the rising grounds, allows that new lands are more favourable and better adapted for the purposes of rearing it, than any other. As to its qualities, we are told by him that it is both a strengthening and substantial food, conducive to the health, and admirably calculated to supply the place of other aliments. It may be consumed in a thousand different ways, and neither men nor animals are ever disgusted with it. In the fervour of his enthusiasm he exclaims as follows: "Honoured be those worthy agriculturists, who, by their example, their writings, their courageous intervention, have propagated the cultivation of such a precious vegetable in France! Accept our thanks most respectable Parmentier, you who have prognosticated all the advantages to be derived from the cultivation of the potato!"

About seventy years ago some specimens of this valuable edible were introduced into Alsace. It was at first cultivated merely as a rarity, but no one would make a trial on a large scale. The government, like all arbitrary ones, had immediately recourse to force, and the intendant commanded every village to plant a certain quantity of ground with it. So great on the other hand was the obstinacy of the inhabitants, that several mayors were punished for their neglect in enforcing this regulation. Such, however, has been the benefit of example, and such the effect arising from the propagation of knowledge, that writings, and verbal instructions have at length effected what authority was utterly unable to obtain. Every cottager now cultivates the potato, which constitutes his habitual nourishment; it is eaten both morning and evening in soup, and with milk; it supplies the place of bread, and it constitutes not only the nourishment of the poor, but even of their cattle. This has been chiefly effected by one* member of the society of Agriculture, for the department of the Seine, after a struggle of half a century. It ought to be remarked, however, that in order to dress potatoes, fire becomes absolutely necessary; and that France is now menaced with the want of wood.

* Parmentier.

Of

Of Plantations.—France appears to have experienced an extraordinary reverse of fortune in this point of view, as, until of late, she possessed more woods than any other country perhaps in Europe. About thirty years since, the chain of hills in the Vosges, which limits that department to the west, was covered with immense forests. Both the rising grounds, and the plains, presented the appearance of one continual orchard, so numerous were the fruit-trees with which the country was covered. In addition to this abundance of wood, well calculated for fuel, and also for all the valuable purposes of ship-building, seemed to be ensured to remote posterity.

The rigorous winter of 1788, however, destroyed all the fruit-trees in the plain, and the forests were also affected by the same intense frost. Other causes augmented the disaster, such as the inconsiderate destruction of part of what remained, and the extraordinary increase of the cultivation of the vine, for which props of an extraordinary length and thickness were required. The misfortunes attendant on the revolution, together with the sale of the national domains, added to the ravages of the elements, so that the prediction of Colbert seemed about to be realised: "that France would some day be ruined from the want of fuel."

On the overthrow of the republican government, it was determined by authority to make new plantations every where in the department of the *Haut Rhin*; and, on hearing of this, all the communes rivalled each other, in point of zeal and alacrity. The prefect began with studding all the grounds in the neighbourhood of the highroads with clumps; and in the years 1805, 1806, 1807, and 1808, some hundreds of thousands of forest trees were committed to the earth. In order to replant the plain with fruit-trees, communal nurseries were every where established, with a view not only to furnish plants for present use, but also to make up for any losses that may be occasioned by the intemperance of future seasons.

"In addition to this," we are told that "there is a *prefectural nursery* at Colmar. Here the useful is united with the agreeable. An extent of ground amounting to six hectares, distributed with taste, presents alleys adorned with orange trees and flowers, which extend along the limits of the plots dedicated to the reception of young fruit-trees, of the best kinds. One hundred thousand young plants, of every age and description, furnish constant resources, and a perpetual succession for those who wish either to supply the losses, or extend the limits, of their orchards. Since 1807, trees of different kinds, to the number 5,414, has been furnished, for the purpose of ornamenting the adjoining great roads. In addition to this, the garden in question, which is open for the public, contains a precious collection of exotic plants, and will in time become a school, admirably adapted to all the purposes of botany. A building of 150 feet in length, is destined to afford a retreat to the orange-trees, and other exotics, which cannot resist the rigours of our winters. On the front of this edifice, is inscribed the name of that *princess, so dear to all the French, and whose virtues, and whose graces, would adorn the first throne in the universe. Botany is justly proud of such a distinguished protectress.

"All these labours, however, have not made the prefect omit any thing that can contribute to the first grand object of his life: the restoration of the national forests. By means of wise regulations, he has repressed those numerous abuses that had hitherto prevailed. The forest lands, lately usurped, have been restored, and fenced in, while young plants have been set with great care and attention, so as to repair the losses which have taken place; thus the hand of man has been used, to hasten the operations of nature."

In his replies to seventeen questions on the part of the Society of Agriculture, by M. Vidaillan, secretary to the Economical Society of Gers, the writer of this article boasts of the present state of agriculture in France, "of which Mr. Arthur Young wrote with such contempt, anterior to the revolution." But he asserts that rural affairs in general have attained a greater degree of perfection within the last twenty years than during many preceding centuries; that the farm-houses are solid and compact; that the stables and ox-stalls are healthy and commodious; that enclosures multiply fast; and that a large portion of the uncultivated land has been ploughed up. In the department of Gers fallows are beginning to be disused;

* This, doubtless, alludes to the Ex-Empress Josephine, the former consort of Buonaparte.

domestic

domestic animals of all kinds have encreased; while the race of sheep is greatly meliorated, and geese and ducks form a branch of lucrative speculation. In addition to this, manure of every kind has been encreased greatly, and is distributed, not only in a better, but in a more abundant, manner. The corn is no longer subject to the blight, at least in so great a degree as formerly; the potato, unknown in that portion of the French empire twenty-five years before, is cultivated to an astonishing extent; the artificial grasses are now almost every where recurred to; the culture of the vine and the distilling of brandies have both been carried to a great perfection; while no less than three thousand quintals of grape sirup have been produced in this department alone. All these improvements are attributed to the construction of roads and the liberty of commerce; the general result has been the conversion of an arid soil into a productive one. The population has encreased in exact proportion to the sale of the various commodities, and the amount of the labors required for carrying them into effect.

VARIETIES, Literary and Philosophical.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE remarkable case of the Hon. Robert Grosvenor of supposed small-pox after vaccination, having excited public alarm, it deserves explanation. In 1801 this young gentleman was vaccinated by Dr. Jenner, and in the month of May, 1811, he was attacked with febrile symptom, succeeded, on the third day, by an eruption, which had the appearance, in its early stage, of small pox. This eruption became confluent, and was accompanied with fever and delirium of such violence, as to indicate danger. On the eighth day the fever subsided, and the eruption took on the appearances of confluent variola. Facts, however, arose in the course of the disease, which shewed that its progress was much influenced, and its character modified, by the previous vaccination. A Report of the case is preparing, which may be expected to contain all the material facts. The other children of Earl Grosvenor had been vaccinated, and were, in consequence of this alarm, subjected to variolous inoculation; but were found to have been *secured* from its effects by the previous vaccination.

A marked instance of the re-appearance of *small-pox* twice in the same person, has just occurred in the case of the Rev. Mr. Rowley, son of Lady Rowley. About forty years ago Mr. Rowley, then a child, was inoculated for the small-pox, by Mr. Adair, surgeon general; and had a considerable eruption; but on the 5th of June last, he was seized with fever, and an eruption appeared on the third day: there were two hundred pustules on the face, and the distemper proved a severe case of distinct small-pox.

Another instance of repeated small-pox after inoculation lately happened to Miss S. Booth, of Covent Garden Theatre. At five years of age this young lady was inoculated for small-pox. The progress of the arm was regular, she had considerable fever, and the whole of the appearances were of a nature to afford, it was believed, a perfect security from any future attack of the disease. On the 20th of June, she was seized with febrile symptoms, which proved the precursor of small-pox: on Sunday, the third day from the attack, pustules appeared on the forehead and scalp. The eruption spread to other parts of the frame, accompanied with sore throat. This eruption passed through the usual forms and stages of the disease, and constituted an undoubted case of renewed *variola*.

The resources with which nature is provided for distributing the vital fluid throughout the bodies of animals, when the principal trunks of arteries are destroyed, has been remarkably exemplified in experiments lately made by Mr. Ashley Cooper. That gentleman tied the *aorta descendens* of dogs, very near to the heart, in a way to stop the current of blood passing, by that vessel, to all the lower parts of the frame. The animals seemed to sustain no great inconvenience by this; the wounds soon healed, the health was not impaired, the secretions proceeded as usual, and the creatures remained active and lively. When they were destroyed after some weeks,

or

or months, for the purpose of ascertaining the changes that had happened, from the destruction of a part presumed to be so essential to life, the aorta was found obliterated where the ligature had been fixed, and the blood had been transmitted by the anastymosing branches.

A posthumous work of the late Mr. GRAVES, of Claverton, is announced, being a new translation from the Greek of the Meditations of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; with a Life, Notes, and a View of the Stoic Philosophy.

Mr. RING has in the press, a Treatise on the Gout, containing the Opinions of the most celebrated ancient and modern Physicians on that Disease, with observations on the *Eau Medicinale d'Husson*.

Mr. I. I. PARK is engaged on a History of the Parish of Hampstead, in Middlesex.

Mr. J. P. MALCOLM, F.S.A. will shortly publish a collection of Miscellaneous Anecdotes, illustrative of the Manners and Customs of Europe, in an octavo volume.

The very ingenious Lectures on Engraving, written by the late Mr. MEADOWS, and delivered at the Surrey Institution, will shortly be published for the benefit of his widow.

Mr. BLOOMFIELD, author of the Farmer's Boy, &c. will speedily publish The Banks of Wye, a poem.

Mr. D. M. CUMMIN, student of the Middle Temple, and translator of Aristotle's Dissertation on Rhetoric, is employed on a poem entitled the Battle of Clontarf. It embraces a most interesting portion of Irish history, and, from the distinction which the author obtained when at Trinity College, Dublin, high expectations are formed of the present performance.

Professor PLAYFAIR has in the press, a second edition, with additions and engravings, in a quarto volume, of Illustrations of the Huttonian Theory of the Earth.

SIR SAMUEL EGERTON BRYDGES, announces, in 9 vols. 8vo. with the arms engraved on wood, by Branston, an edition of Collins' Peerage of England, with considerable improvements and corrections; and brought down to the present time.

An Improved Harmony of the Four Gospels, not omitting any chapter or verse therein contained, will speedily be published, having the most necessary old references brought under the verses, and many new ones added; and in which the Feast of Tabernacles, shown in St. Luke's gospel, is proved to be the same as that treated of by St. John, by which several scriptural passages are more clearly elucidated than in any other former publication on the subject, by Mr. JOHN CHAMBERS, of Worksop.

Mr. JOHN SELL COTMAN, who lately published twenty-four beautiful etchings of some of the most distinguished remains of Saxon and Norman architecture in England, has in a state of great forwardness a series of etchings designed as an accompaniment to Bloomfield's History of Suffolk, which he intends to publish.

Mr. H. M. BROWNE, of Banbury, surgeon of the 3d regiment of Oxford Local Militia, will publish in a few days the Apothecary's Vade Mecum, or Critico-explanatory Companion to the New London Pharmacopæa. Mr. BROWNE is at present engaged on a work of considerable extent, (which is nearly ready for the press, entitled Speculations and New Opinions on the Effects and Utility of Counter Irritation, in a variety of serious diseases incident to the human frame, recommending at the same time a perfectly new mode of alleviating and curing many of the most inveterate complaints.

A continuation of the Consolations of Erin, a poem, by Charles Phillips, A.B. of the Middle Temple, author of the Loves of Celestine and St. Aubert, is preparing for the press.

Mrs. PLUNKET (late Miss GUNNING) has in the press, A Translation from the French of Madame de Montolieu's Sentimental Anecdotes.

Mr. Mc. HENRY, of Friday-street, has prepared for the press, and means to publish by subscription, a new and improved Grammar of the Spanish Language, designed for every class of learners, and especially for such as are their own instructors.

Speedily will be published, the second volume of a New Analysis of Chronology; in which an attempt is made to explain the history and antiquities of the nations recorded in the Scriptures, together with the prophecies relating to them, on principles tending to remove imperfection and discordance of preceding systems of chronology, by WILLIAM HALES, D.D. formerly professor of the Oriental Languages in the University of Dublin. The third volume is also in the press.

The

The Plays of JAMES SHIRLEY, now first collected with occasional notes, and a critical and biographical Memoir of the Author, are printing in six octavo volumes.

The Vision of Peirs Plowman is in the press, printed from MSS. of higher antiquity than any which have yet been collated, and forming a text entirely different from that of Crowley, together with a prefatory dissertation, paraphrase, glossary, and notes, by THOMAS DUNHAM WHITAKER, D.D. F.S.A. &c.

Mr. OSMOND, of Piccadilly, has adopted a plan of bruising oats for the food of horses. It is ascertained from experience, in feeding horses with oats in a bruised state, that seven bushels of oats bruised are equal in nutriment to eight bushels whole; he recommends, therefore, that horse forage be composed of 35lb. of bruised oats and 7lb. of hay chaff, with some beans split, as occasion may require, making together 42lb. of food. He charges 2s. 6d. for bruising the oats, while he adds one-eighth to their value. This practice is so rational that it deserves attention and patronage.

Mr. J. A. STUMPFF, of Great Portland-street, Mary-le-bone, has just completed his scientific improvements of the Pedal Harp, by which a brilliancy of tone is produced hitherto unequalled. By an important alteration in the mechanical construction it is rendered less liable to derangement than the patent Harp of Erard, of which it professes to be an improvement.

Mr. LAWRENCE relates, in the British Farmer's Magazine, an instance of a young woman being nearly destroyed by the trituration of a medicine in a brass mortar; and another of a poor boy being severely wounded by having an old gun put into his hands to scare birds. He mentions also the introduction of rosin, or some other material, into soap, as having a deleterious effect on the hands and arms in washing.

Captain MANBY has insured the certainty of his guns being fired to the relief of ships in distress, when the severities of storm render it impossible to keep a match lighted, by using for this purpose hyper-oxymuriate of potash, which [illegible]es by a smart blow.

It is enquired why glass might not be blown with bellows?—And why, in making white lead, might not a mask with glass eyes be worn by the workmen?

The late Lord COLVILLE, of Culross, left among his papers, a journal of the weather, in his own hand-writing, which has marked the state of the thermometer three times every day for fifty years last past.

Oil, very little, if at all, inferior to the best Italian, has been extracted in Jamaica from cotton-seed. Many proprietors of sea-side land in Jamaica have obtained great profit by the manufacture of barilla, or marine alkali. The kali plant is indigenous to the soil, and grows with the greatest luxuriance wild.

At Oxford, the Chancellor's prize compositions have been adjudged as follows:—Latin Essay, "*De Styli Ciceroniani in diversâ materie varietate.*" Mr. CHARLES BATHURST, B.A. of Ch. Ch. —English Essay, "Funeral and Sepulchral Honours." Mr. ATTFIELD, of Oriel College.—Latin verse, "*Herculaneum.*" Mr. HUGHES, of Oriel College. —Sir Roger Newdigate's prize: English verse, "The Parthenon." Mr. BURDON, of Oriel College.

RUSSIA.

The Society of Friends to Russian Literature, opened its sittings at Petersburgh, on the 26th of March. It is composed of twenty-four members divided into four sections, each presided by one of the oldest members. The number of honorary members is at present thirty-four. The principal object of this institution is to accelerate the progress of Russian literature; to oppose and correct bad taste, even though favoured by distinguished talents; to purify the language, to banish foreign expressions and idioms, and to contribute to produce these effects by the publication of meritorious works. Every fourth month a journal of the proceedings of this society will be published.

DENMARK.

A Danish paper states that the dreadful whirlpool Maplestrom, situated to the westward of the coast of Lapland, has, within the last two years, increased its phenomenon. It now stands fifteen minutes every fifth hour. Vessels at the distance of eight or nine English miles are no longer safe, and its attractive force, when agitated by a storm, will even reach them, or the larger kind of animals at the distance of ten miles, and impetuously hurry them to certain destruction in the gulph. Two vessels bound from Norway to the Vigten Islands, having been driven last summer within nine miles of the Maplestrom, and imagining themselves secure, as its operation

was thought to be confined to six miles, were on a sudden carried away by the torrent, and with their crews entirely lost.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch booksellers, printers, typefounders, and press-makers, are by a late decree, published at Amsterdam, to have their names and residence registered.

GERMANY.

A remarkable literary prodigy is now at the University of Gottingen, in the person of a boy, ten years and a half old, who understands the languages, history, geography, and literature, ancient and modern, and who, at the age of eight years, possessed, besides his mother-tongue, Greek, Latin, French, English, and Italian, to such a degree of perfection, that he could not only translate currently the Eneid of Virgil, and the Iliad of Homer, but could, beside, speak, with an astonishing facility, all the living languages just mentioned.

HERTZ HAMBURGH, a learned Jew, has composed, by command of the Emperor Francis, a book of Morals peculiarly appropriated to the Jewish nation, and in this work the maxims of sound philosophy are supported by passages from the Old Testament.

ITALY.

The ancient city of Veii, as is known, was taken by the Romans, in the year of Rome 360; it was repeopled, and afterwards embellished by the emperors. M. GIORGI, an agriculturist, and owner of the soil, having discovered in February last, at twelve feet deep in the earth, a number of columns, employed thirty workmen to prosecute his researches. He has lately found the most beautiful statue of Tiberius known; of heroic size, sitting: the head resembles the medals perfectly; and is sublime both in execution and expression: the arms, the knees, the hair, the drapery, are excellent. It is of Greek marble, and the work of a Greek artist. A fine bust, supposed to be of Lepidus; a Phrygian slave, a caryatides; a beautiful head of Flora; the lower part of a figure of a priestess, the drapery in the highest style; other fragments, an immense dolium, many capitals of columns, &c. were found at the same time.

It has been said that Carlo Maratti was the last Roman painter, but this fact will be now denied, as it is reserved for the Chevalier Vincenzo Cammucini to wipe away such a reproach from his native country. He began to distinguish himself by grand sketches and copies in oil, of the works of Raphael, particularly the *Descent to the Tomb of Christ*, which is in the Borghèse palace. But it is the picture of the *Murder of Virginia*, which has obtained for him the reputation of a composer, a designer, and a painter, capable of the greatest undertakings. A noble distribution, great expression and variety in the characters, the alternation of life and repose, the play of the passions, in addition to a strong impression produced by the subject, all combined to constitute the merits of a picture, by which Cammucini has acquired the reputation of a great painter. Encouraged by the success of his work, he has commenced another, entitled "The Death of Cæsar," serving as a companion to the former, and, as some think, will surpass it. His first work was an altar-piece, representing St. Thomas.

FRANCE.

On the 15th of May, at half past eight o'clock in the evening, a luminous meteor was seen at Paris: the sky was serene and the atmosphere was very calm. This meteor, which appeared to be at a considerable height, lasted several minutes. It balanced itself in all directions in the air, and at length exploded, without any report or detonation. Nothing more than a smoke of vapour was perceived, which afterwards formed a cloud. It was seen also at Augsburgh, at 37 minutes past 8 o'clock in the evening, at which time an indistinct noise was heard, which issued from a small black cloud, thick, globe-shaped, about half the diameter of the moon, and westward of a large stormy cloud. This globe divided itself at the height of an angle of 7 degrees 40 minutes; and was instantly followed by a luminous zig-zag in a southerly direction: another zig-zag still larger succeeded to the former, and pointing vertically, then shifted rapidly to the north under an angle of 2 degrees 30 minutes; but the light of this was paler than that of the former: it again resumed a vertical direction; and returned to the southward under an angle of 2 degrees, but very obscure. A black vapour seemed to issue from the globe and to lose itself in the atmosphere. This meteor was seen at 8 hours 37 min., and was visible to the naked eye till 8 hours 51 min.: with an achromatic telescope it was discernible to 8 hours 54 min. 44 seconds. The apparent height of this globe when it separated into parts was 13 degrees 55 min.: when it had lost its form

form, was 7 degrees 23 min.: the black vapour which seemed to issue from it was 4 minutes 36 seconds in dissipating itself. The duration of the beautiful effect of the light and the zig-zag in its most brilliant state was 13 minutes 13 seconds: the splendour continued to diminish from its first appearance.—On the same day, at a quarter past 8 o'clock in the evening, the same meteor phenomenon was observed at Lausanne, in the north-west region of the heavens. It was 45 degrees above the horizon. The weather was calm and serene. It was a kind of water spout, formed apparently of a thin cloud completely resplendent with light; the base of it something larger than the top, the whole length occupying a space of about 30 degrees. Its direction was at first vertical; but it afterwards bent itself insensibly into the figure of an S. This meteor rested perfectly stationary without any visible progressive motion; and without any perceptible noise whatever. It disappeared after having lasted about a quarter of an hour.

The population of the three new departments in the north is stated as being 1,118,964 persons, viz.

Mouths of the Elbe - -	373,284
——————Weser -	329,862
——————Upper Ems	415,818

"Guyton de Morveau, says a late fugitive Tour in France, is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, both for the prodigious extent of his acquirements, and the versatility of his powers. His history is exceedingly curious. He was, before the revolution, attorney-general in the parliament of Dijon, and at the head of the bar in his native province. He was sent to the legislative assembly in 1789, and became, first the secretary, and then president, of that body in 1792. Here he distinguished himself as a financier, and as a most infuriate republican. In the convention, of which he was made a member, he cooperated zealously in all the views and atrocities of jacobinism, and voted for the death of the king with marked asperity. He afterwards acted as secretary to the convention, and as a member of the committee of public safety. He was sent by the convention to the army of the Moselle, to superintend the aerostatic expeditions, and at the battle of Fleurus was seen hovering over the French army in a balloon. He became subsequently a member of the council of five hundred, and was there conspicuous in the department of finance, and of inland navigation. He presented at the same time various and very able reports, on questions connected with the physical sciences and the arts. In 1800 he was appointed administrator of the mint, and director of the Polytechnic school, and in 1804 an officer of the legion of honour, &c. I saw him in 1807 as president of the first class of the Institute, and ranking among the leading chemists of that body. His works are voluminous, and comprise numerous essays upon natural philosophy, natural history, and chemistry; a copious treatise on practical and theoretic chemistry; a dictionary of the same science; several volumes of forensic speeches, and of discourses upon jurisprudence, and a collection of fugitive poems. All these possess uncommon excellence of their kind. The world owes to him the important discovery of the mode of purifying air by the evaporation of muriatic acid. Guyton is a very short man, with a sharp visage, and a most piercing eye. His elocution is sometimes brilliant, and always dignified, easy, and energetic.

The Georgics of M. Delille, in the course of a forty years' sale, have produced a fortune to a whole family, as not fewer than 200,000 copies are supposed to have been circulated; and the copy-right has at length been sold to Messrs. Michaud, of Paris, for 1000 guineas.

The members of the Society of Agriculture and Botany, in the city of Ghent, have an annual exhibition of flowers, plants, shrubs, and trees, in the month of June. At the last, which was uncommonly fine, Flora on this occasion, presented every thing beautiful in point of form, brilliant as to colours, and rare in respect to species. The *amateurs* too vied with the gardeners, who are generally supposed to be the best in all Belgium. The chief magistrates themselves did not disdain to send their contributions, for M. d'Hondetot, prefect of the department, and M. Pycke, mayor of the city, exhibited both plants and flowers, no less distinguished by their scarcity than by their beautiful colours. M. de Coulombier obtained the medal for a very fine plant in flower of the *Plumeria Rubra*, which comes originally from Jamaica, and which was consecrated by the friendship of Tournefort to P. Plumier, a minorite friar and learned botanist. The first *Accessit* was also bestowed on the same gentleman, for a charming plant from

from New Holland, the *Metrosideros Floribunda.* M. Pyn received the second accessit for his Daïs Cotinifolia, a very fine tree from the Cape of Good Hope.

The Society of Agriculture, Arts, and Sciences, of the department of Eure, has offered a prize for the best poem on the following subject: "The re-establishment of the pyramid of Henry IV. in the plain of Ivry, by order of Napoleon." While first consul he surveyed the field of battle, and after examining minutely the positions of the two armies, he gave orders that the trophy erected there, and which had been destroyed during the course of the revolution, should be rebuilt. It is thus that the French emperor is desirous to satiate his vain countrymen with every thing that can tend to inspire them with a fondness for military glory: but he does not seem in the least desirous to remind them of their lost rights, or raise up any altars to violated liberty.

M. Fellenberg has established "An Institute of Rural Economy," at Hossoyl, in the centre of the Cantons: the Landammann of Switzerland has sent commissioners to inspect this establishment, and they have delivered in a report, which has in its turn been criticised by M. Scheffold, a subject of the King of Wirtemberg. In fine, agriculture is at present studied and cultivated both on the continent and in our own island, with the utmost zeal and success.

M. Rœsler, vicar to the minister of Hohentwiel, follows the method of education adopted with such success on the continent, by Pestalozzi. Mademoiselle Gnehm, one of his scholars, who is only fourteen years of age, merits particular attention. After consulting the table, which serves as a basis to the inventor of this method, she points out all the unknown numbers of all the mathematical equations, which are proposed to her verbally, and demonstrates the solution according to the table, with all imaginable facility. Such a happy disposition for study is equally evident in the accomplishment of drawing, as well as in every thing that concerns the languages and logic. The following question having been dictated to her: "Is it the duty of a scholar to esteem a respectable teacher?" She instantly gave the following answer, without making the least pause, or hesitation whatsoever: "Yes, for kindness ever merits a return." This accomplished pupil has rendered herself so well acquainted with the new method, that she is now capable of attending to the instruction of others. M. Rœsler himself, teaches this method, without any recompence whatsoever in return, to several school-masters of the catholic religion in his neighbourhood, and even a priest of the Jewish persuasion at Randegg. This circumstance produced an interview between M. Rœsler and M. Levi, the head of the Jewish communion at the abovementioned place, on the subject of M. de Pestalozze's plan, the result of which is, that M. Levi has given all the facilities in his power to the schoolmaster of his district; that, in addition to this, he maintains five Jewish children at his own expense, at Hohentwiel; and, finally, that Mademoiselle Gnehem is to reside with him next Easter, with a view of teaching the new method to his daughter-in-law, and also of giving instruction to his grand-children. Behold then, a minister of the Gospel, who forms masters for the schools of the Israelites, and a girl born of Christian parents, who gives instructions to a Jewish mother and her children!

M. Humboldt has established a new theory of the earth. This has been supported and upheld by the discoveries of M. le D. Ebel, in his work "*Sur la Structure de la Terre dans les Alpes.*" which contains many novel ideas on the subject of geology. According to him, *granite* does not form the nucleus of the surface of the earth; but, on the contrary, it is to be found in layers, as well as the other integral substances of the mountains. These layers of stone, with which the mountains abound, are now supposed to have been formed by crystallization, in the sea of Chaos, and are to be found nearly in the same line, from Savoy to Hungary. The earth itself is supposed to be a prism of crystal, the points of which have been softened by the waves of the sea. The geologists of Germany appear displeased to abandon their old theories, in favour of the new ones recently introduced.

AMERICA.

A botanical garden on an extensive scale has been established, as public property, at Elgin, in the State of New York, by the persevering and public-spirited exertions of Dr. Hosack, Professor of Botany and Materia Medica, at Columbia College.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of June to the 20th of July.

THE writer of this article has very lately met with a case of complete hysteria in a male subject. By some medical writers and professors of high authority it has been asserted, that this disease never occurs except in the female sex; which, indeed, the etymology of its title would imply. But the instance, just mentioned, is not the first which has fallen under the Reporter's notice, of a man being affected at one time, with every individual in the combination of symptoms which compose the nosological definition of hysteria. In the cases referred to, the globus hystericus for example, or the sense as it were of a ball rising up into the throat, so as to threaten suffocation, together with some other discriminating peculiarities of this mode of convulsive attack, was distinctly observable. At the same time it is worthy of remark, that, in these cases, there was an appearance of approximation towards the feminine character, in the complexion and voice, as well as in the moral temper and disposition.

A person, by whom the Reporter has been lately consulted, complained principally of an invincible indolence and languor. She seemed incapable almost of voluntary motion. This incapacity had been confirmed by authority and indulgence. She had been told by a complaisant physician, that any thing like exertion would be *poison* to her, and she had reposed under the shelter of that opinion. Rare indeed are the victims to *this* poison, which, in almost every instance of human evil or affliction, ought rather to be regarded as the most powerful antidote or prophylactic! To a patient, however, whose malady is lassitude, exertion should be at first prescribed only in very *small doses*. He would be apt to sink under an even ordinary task of exercise, and might by that means be discouraged from further attempts at activity.

The Reporter has, on several recent occasions, had the pleasure of dissipating, by the declaration of his opinion, an ill-founded anxiety with regard to the nature and probable result of a complaint, which, although in some measure pulmonary, was not radically or irreparably so. The importance of a cough is, for the most part, to be appreciated by the strength of the patient, and the state of his circulation. Where neither is much affected, danger is little to be apprehended. But, when a cough of any continuance has been attended by great and daily increasing debility, together with a very quick and almost *inarticulate* pulse, seldom will the event be found to justify any favourable anticipation.

A remarkable example has, within these few days, occurred to the notice of the Reporter, of an unfortunate being, affected with hepatic, or rather dyspeptic symptoms, who was falling a martyr to a mercurial course; a course which was persisted in with a perseverance undaunted by the depredation which it glaringly produced. Mercury is the fashionable physic of the day; but, perhaps, it would be less indiscriminately and less fearlessly had recourse to, if sufficient attention were bestowed not only upon its more immediate and apparent, but also upon its ultimate, and although less obvious, no less real, operation upon the human fabric. In the treatment of any malady, our object ought to be not merely to remove it, but to do so at as little expence as possible to the stamina of the patient. In too rudely eradicating a disease, there is danger of tearing up a part of the constitution along with it. In defeating and expelling the enemy, we should be careful not unnecessarily to injure or lay waste the ground which he had occupied. One of the most important circumstances that distinguish the honourable and reasoning practitioner from the empiric is, that the former, in his endeavours to rectify an accidental derangement, pays, at the same time, due respect to the permanent interests and resources of the frame.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
July 25, 1811.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends, announced between the 15th of June and the 15th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 171.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

Abernethy, J. Francis ſtreet, Broker. (Wadeſon and Co.
Adam B. and E. Adams, Bucklerſhard, ſhip builders. (P. Hurd
Adams E. Baſingſtoke, ſhopkeeper. (Ba field and Co.
Adams T. and Meſſiter T. Briſtol, merchants. (Clarke
Allen R. Manchester, grocer. (Edge
Ashworth. J. Brown ſtreet, grocer. (Willett and Co.
Ayre R. Leiceſter, currier. (Freer
Bath J. Cirencester, watch maker. (Whatley
Banks J. Canterbury ſquare. (H. Bennett
Bailey J. and R. Salford ſilk manufacturers. (Ellis
Barner S. Moorfields, victualler. (Harris
Bailey R. Swithin's lane, merchant. (Gregory
Berg, E. A. St. Paul's church yard, merchant. (Oakley
Becket, London, lighterman. (Palmer and Co.
Bell G. Croſs lane, wine merchant. (Druce
Bennett W. Merton, calico printer. (Parnther and Son
Birrell T. Upper Baker ſtreet, builder. (Gude
Bowden S. Liſkeard, mercer. (Collett
Bowen B. Harrow, apothecary. (Macdougall and Co.
Bourdillon S. Wal hamlow, inſurance broker. (Wadeſon and Co.
Boys S. Drighlington, clothier. (Carr. Leeds
Bold S. Great Wild ſtreet, coach ſmith. (Williamſon and Co.
Bridson S. and J. Manchester, grocers. (Ford
Brock W. and B. Le Meſurier, Warnford court. (Willis and Co.
Bridge W. Liverpool, ſoap boiler. (Griffith and Co.
Callant T. Little Bolton, cotton manufacturer. (Windle
Carter J. Stratford green, victualler. (Alliſon
Chapman T. Eaſt Retford, mercer. (Maſon and Co.
Clayton T. Manchester, grocer. (Robinſon
Clifton T. Ham Common, dealer. (Jones
Coſſon J. Walham green, ſtage coach maſter. (J. Brown
Coates R. Falſgrave, ſtone maſon. (Briarey, Scarborough
Cole W. Paradiſe row, victualler. (Sherwood, Southward
Damm J. Threadneedle ſtreet, merchant. (Rogers and Son
Darke W. Birmingham, bookbinder. (Lowe
Drake, J. Tewkesbury, linen draper. (Hughes
Dyſon G. Dobmill, cloth manufacturer. (P. Hurd
Dyer S. Newbury, maltſter. (Greenwell
Earnshaw Mark. Burnley, victualler. (Yates
Ewbank J. White Lion court merchant. (Caſtle
Ewart John. Croſs lane, wine merchant. (Druce
Farlow J. Great Scotland yard, coal merchant. (Ludlow
Farr E. Crawford ſtreet, victualler. (Vandercom and Co.
Gane F. Frome, victualler. (Netherſole and Co.
Gent J. Walſall, watch maker. (Wilſon
Georges H. Liverpool, merchant. (Bird
Glaſs W. J. Size lane, merchant. (Crowder and Co.
Goodwin J. Ray ſtreet, baker. (Humphreys
Gudfall H. Sudbrook, ſkinner. (T. Okey, Glouceſter
Goodridge H. Bath, ironmonger. (Highmoor
Goodwin R. Goulduich Moſs, hawker. (Killminſter and Co
Goom T. Bermondſey new road, fellmonger. (Fowler
Grimſhaw Cogger J. Newington, wire worker. (Fry
Grimley J. Aſhted, die ſinker. (Meredith
Gregory E. Pilkington dealer. (Walker, Manchester
Grime E. Stockport, machine maker. Windle
Greenwood G. Dewsbury, manufacturer. (Robinſon, Wakefield
Greaves J. junior, Copthall court, inſurance broker. Blunt and Co.
Gyſford E. Upton place, builder. (Stratton and Co.
Hanſon B. Middle Scotland yard, wine merchant. (Becket and Co.
Hathaway E. Walſal, grocer. (Baxter and Co.
Harriſon S. Liverpool, cow keeper. (Daltera and Co.
Hall W. Holborn, cutler. (Popkin
Harvey A. T. St. Martin's lane, bricklayer. (Burton
Hague W. Wigan, innkeeper. (Gaskell
Hewitt J. Bolton-le-moors, money ſcrivener. (Croſs and Co.
Hall W. and Hinde, A. Wood ſtreet, ſilk manufacturers. (Maſon and Co.
Halford H. Oakham, draper. (Smart
Hipkiſs R. Birmingham, japanner. (Burriſh
Hicks M. New Bond ſtreet, milliner. (Tonnolion
Hopkins C. Glouceſter, hatter. (Satkow
Horne C. and Finch, E. Church court, wine and ſpirit merchants. (Loxley
Howard R. ſen. Rivers, J. Howard, R. jun. and Howard, J. Mitcham, calico printers. (Marſon, Newington
Hughes R. Pontpool, tallow chandler. (Jones, Abergaveny
Humble J. Felling, merchant. (Bainbridge, Newcaſtle upon Tyne
Hunter D. and Rainey, R. Size lane, merchants. (Crowdie and Co.
Jackſon H. Red Lion ſtreet, ſtationer. (Clarkſon
Jackſon J. jun. Greenlaw mills, miller. (Turnton, Durham
Jee S. Great Scotland yard, coal merchant. (J. Robinſon
Jones W. Liverpool. (Blackſtock
Jolly J. jun. Vere ſtreet, carcaſe butcher. (Brown
Inman T. Bedale wine merchant. (Morton, London
Kendall H. Rochester, draper. (Wiltſhire and Co.
Kirkpatrick J. Liverpool merchant. (Orred and Co.
King S. West Lexham, money ſcrivener. (Bignold, Norwich
Lake G. Exeter, woollen draper. (Mortimer
Lakin T. H. Birmingham, hatter. (Tidma, Warwick
Lee W. Hythe, ſtationer. (North
Lewis E. New Bond ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Magnall
Le Brun, P. F. Old Bond ſtreet, chemiſt. Popkin
Liveredge J. Horton, cotton manufacturer. (Alexander, Halifax
Lines Henry, Eydon, grocer. (Kirby
Lings J. Sawley, coal dealer. (Greaves, Derby
Lounds T. Gutter lane, warehouſeman. (Bourdillon and Co.
Ludlow W. and Ludlow, J. Biſhops Cannings, colourmen. (Hayward
Martin W. Cardiff, corn factor. (Bleaſdale and Co.
Maſhiter T. Liverpool, merchant. (Blackſtock
Martin S. Maidſtone, victualler. (Jones
Manning W. Bocton, ſtraw manufacturer. (Tuxford
Mewburn H. jun. Lloyd's coffee houſe, underwriter. (Raine
Mitchell T. Kingſton upon-Hull, chemiſt. (Galen Haire
Mill T. Whitby, innkeeper. (Brodrick
Miller W. Weſt Teignmouth, victualler. (Bowring, Exeter
Monk J. D. Camden town, dealer and chapman. (Briggs
Moſes J. Road lane, inſurance broker. (Jacobs
Mounſher W. Carmarthen ſtreet, inſurance broker. (Clarke
Moſdell J. Compton, baker. (Morland. Abingdon
Muggs J. Hilperton, coal merchant. (Williams
Noone A. Stratford, ſadler. (Loxley
Ollivant J. Liverpool, broker. (Partington, Manchester
Oſwin R. Upper Norton ſtreet, inſurance broker. (Reardon and Co.
Owen J. Manchester, boat builder. (M. J. Thompſon
Parry T. Cheſter, tallow chandler. (Potts and Co.
Parr T. Thatcham. (Eyre
Page A. Stakenham, brewer. (Bingham, jun. Norwich
Parkinſon T. Liverpool, currier. (Jackſon
Parlett W. Hart ſtreet, apothecary. (Neild and Co.
Palſgrave T. Benett ſtreet, inſurance broker. (Reardon and Co.
Page T. Newhaven, grocer. (T. Cooper and Co.
Pelerin H. F. Lloyd's coffee houſe, inſurance broker. (Kaye and Co.
Petty W. Manchester, builder. (Farn
Phillips G. jun. Great Warner ſtreet, braſs founder. (Gale and Son
Pickering R. Pickering, R. jun. Pickering, H. Leeds, bleachers. (Tottie and Co.
Polit J. Manchester, cotton ſpinner. (Nabb
Porter W. M. and W. Copthale court, merchants. (Gregſon and Co.
Poulſon T. Stoke upon-Trent, potter. (Willis
Pritchard P. Elleſmere, money ſcrivener. J. Lee, Wem
Pulsford H. Berkeley ſtreet, wine merchant. (Richardſon and Co.
Render G. and S. Leeds, linen drapers. (Scott
Reed T. Beer lane victualler. (Beetham
Rogers R. Liverpool, merchant. (Daltera and Co.
Robinſon T. and Lawrence, N. Liverpool, merchants and partners. (Woods
Rugeley H. St. Ives, draper. (Lyon
Samuel J. Tenderten, watch maker. (Howard and Co.
Sabine W. Goſport, grocer. (Shaw
Scott W. Mile end, dealer. (Dawes
Scott G. Houghton-le-ſpring, earthenware manufacturer. (Scruton, Durham
Sharp R. S. Great Yarmouth, chemiſt. (Bell
Shepherd A. Huddersfield, cloth dreſſer. (J. Battye
Simmons T. Leeds, brandy merchant. (Blackburn
Smith J. Manchester, bookſeller. (Willis and Co.
Smith G. Kent road, carpenter. (Hatton
Smith R. Old City chambers, merchant. (Kearſey and Co.
Smith, J. Briſtol carpenter. (B. and J. Bridges
Stephens E. H. Barnſtaple, ſadler. (Bremridge
Stephenſon J. Kingſton upon-Hull, druggiſt. (Cutſworth
Stockman S. Kingſwear, mariner. (Crooking, Dartmouth
Thomas B. Liverpool merchant. [Crump and Co.
Thomas C. Philip lane, factor. (Lowleſs and Co.
Thorn W. Plymouth Docks, taylor. (Davie
Tiddeman J. John ſtreet, furniſhing ironmonger. (Bourdillon and Co
Tomlinſon J. Mickley, dealer and chapman. (Cartman, Ripon
Waddington J. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, victualler. (Charſley
Warrington T. Burton on-Trent, victualler. (Greaves
Wallace W. Chepſtow, ſhop keeper. (Smith

Weaver,

Weaver E. Kenton ſtreet, warehouſeman. [Turner and Co.
Wilſon E. H. and Weſtmorland, H. Liverpool, ſpirit merchants. [Orred and Co
Welch J. Birmingham, braſs founder. [Wen and Co.
Webſter H. Rolls buildings, jeweller. [Bennett
Wheelwright C. A. Cullum ſtreet, merchant. [Shawe and Co.
Wheatcroft J. Loughor, dealer. [Phillips, Swanſea
Whitley J. Callington, tavern keeper. [Williams and Co.
Whitehouſe, J. Dudley, nail factor. [Bourne
Willacy H. and C. Liverpool, ſail makers. [Dalters and Co.
Wilſon R. Friday ſtreet, merchant. [Crowder and Co.
Wilcork W. Preſton, woollen drapers. [Wiglesworth
Wing M. New Sarum, clothier. [Edmunds and Son
Wright J. Derby, apothecary. [Greaves
Wynde J. Leominſter, merchant. [Wells
Yates S. Aſhford, dealer in beer and ſpirits. [Swaſe and Co.
Young T. Andover, cabinet maker. [Bremridge.

DIVIDENDS.

Adams C. Crown court
Arbuthnott A. and R. Bracken, Philpot lane
Aſkew J. Strand
Aſhmead T. and W. Furlong, Briſtol
Barns J. Manchester
Bailey S. and G. Magnire, Fone ſtreet
Bedford T. Barnet
Bennett P. Downend
Benjaman J. Rochford
Bowcher J. and W. Wood, Exeter
Bradley W. Huddersfield
Bracken R. Lothbury
Bracken R. T. Williams, and L. Bracken, Rochdale
Buckler A. Baſinghall ſtreet
Bull W. Briſtol
Burford E. Bethnal Green
Campbell E. Southwark
Caldwell C. and T. Smyth, Liverpool, and J. Forbes, and D. Gregory, London
Carſon A. and W. Diſtell, Liverpool
Carpenter H. Seven Oaks
Chriſtie D. Bradfield
Chambers S. Maidſtone
Clarkſon G. Briſtol
Clipſon W. Lawrence lane
Couſens J. South Lambeth
Collier E. Ingerſley
Cozins W. Buckingham
Croſsley J. Halifax
Crankſhaw T. Charlton ſtreet
Cummins J. Liverpool
Davies J. Lower Bridge ſtreet
Deſormeaux L. Great Titchfield ſtreet
Delahault C. Birmingham
Dingle W. Exeter
Dick Q. and J. Finsbury ſquare
Dixon M. Borough
Dickenſon W. ſen. T. Goodall, Goodall, M. and W. Dickenſon, jun. Birmingham
Docker H. Deritend
Dowſon N. St. Ann's lane
Dunage S. St. Paul's Church Yard
Dunn J. and C. Robinſon, Wood ſtreet
Dumclow J. Hinckley
Eaſton W. and R. Eaſton, Bucklersbury
Eaſtman T. Clement's lane
Earnſhaw R. Manchester
Eaſterby J. Rotherhithe
Edward J. Leiceſter
Ferry F. Tower ſtreet
Fosberry W. and E. Ingleby, Liverpool
Garner T. Dudley
Gamſon J. Kingſland road
Gates N. Little James ſtreet
Gibſon R. H. and W. Benjamin, City Road
Gough J. Maiden lane
Groombridge J. Lawrence
Halliday T. Baildon
Hand J. Wormwood ſtreet
Hawkins T. Briſtol
Hayes J. Oxford
Harriſon J. Southwark
Harris R. Oxford
Hamber J. New Road
Harvie A. Birmingham
Haycock T. Whitechapel
Hayeritz J. Narrow ſtreet
Hill. Beaven, J. Brook's place
Hill P. Shoelane
Horn W. and R. Jackſon, Southwark
Howland T. Thame
Hutchinſon J. Lamb's Conduit ſtreet
Hunternann J. Queen ſtreet
Jackſon S. R. Birmingham
Johnſton G. W. Bond court
Jones S. Wardour ſtreet
Johnſon R. Lane End
Johnſon D Ivy lane
Johnſon P. Old ſtreet
Jones J. Haſtings
Kenyon R. and J. Ditchfield, Manchester
Kent W. Upper Ruſſell ſtreet
Keeling E. Hanley
Kirk M. and W. J. Fiſher, Manchester
Leeming I. Lancaſhire
Lee T. Holborn
Lewis W. Abingdon
Lewis J. Worceſter
Lockier T. Upper Thames ſtreet
Loughman A. New Court
Luckhurſt T. Canterbury
Mackenzie A. Mincing lane
Matthew A. Shafte-bury
Maſon J. Heywood
Markin T. Peckham
Moyle H. Fordingbridge
Moffat T. and J. Brown, Goſwell ſtreet
Mummery R. Margate
Munn W. and R. and W. Fenchurch ſtreet
Newſon W. Briſtol
Newman J. Cornhill
Northam R. Tooley ſtreet
Parker J. Charlton ſtreet
Pain J. Peckham
Petric J. Kempton, and J. Ward, Feuworth
Philip Lucas, J. Birmingham
Philips T. Milford
Phi ipps J. and J. Philipps Old City Chambers
Philipps C. A. and T. Philipps, Milford
Poulton C. Reading
Polley J New Bond ſtreet
Rayne J. Homer ſtreet
Reed J. Southweald
Rene de L. Loachin, Bowling green buildings
Revell G. Poplar
Rogers J. Strand
Routledge E. ſen. and E. Routledge, jun. Barrochſide
Rowland N. Fetter lane
Robi ſon S. Saffron-Waldren
Roughſedge W. Watton-under-edge
Sadler J. Birmingham
Schindler C. Bartlett's buildings
Scott R. Rochdale
Scott J. Fiſhingley
Shoolbred J. Broad ſtreet
Shoewell, Lambeth
Shaw R. Stoke-upon-Trent
Shepherd J. Killick
Sills J. and J. and J. Winter, Hambro' wharf
Simpſon J. and T. Fleming, Mark lane
Sills J. and J. and J. W. Fidgeon, Hambro' wharf
Spurrier W. A. Briſtol
Stowers C. Paternoſter row
Tierney J. Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Tilly J. Copthall court
Titford W. C. Biſhopſgate ſtreet within
Upſdale P. Caſtle ſtreet
Watts G. Wells ſtreet
Weekes J. Sidbury
Whottle S. Shalop
Wilcocks J. and E. and A. Frazer, Exeter
Woolcombe W. ſen. and W. Woolcombe jun. Rotherhithe

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JULY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Quinta de St. Joao, June 20, 1811.

THE enemy moved forward his advanced guard, consisting of about 10,000 men, to Los Santos, on the morning of the 13th.

Upon this occasion Lieutenant Strenuwitz, of the 21st light dragoons, was sent out by Major-General Sir William Erskine to reconnoitre the enemy, with a small detachment of the 2d hussars and 3d dragoon guards, which distinguished themselves in an attack upon a superior number of the enemy, and took some prisoners.

I had arranged that the cavalry and 2d and 4th division of the allied British and Portuguese army, and the corps of Spanish troops under General Blake, should collect if the enemy should advance to interrupt the siege or blockade of Badajoz; and I went to Albuera on that night to superintend the movements of the troops.

I also moved, on the night of the 13th, General Hamilton's division from the blockade of Badajoz, with an intention to stop the enemy in case the army of the South alone should have moved forward.

On the 14th, in the night, Lieutenant Ayling of the 40th regiment, who had been employed to observe the movements of the enemy, arrived at Albuera with the account that the advanced guard of the enemy's army of Portugal from Castile had entered Truxillo at noon the 13th, which confirmed the other accounts which I had received of their

progress

progress up to the 12th, and as from Truxillo they might have been at Merida on the 15th, and in communication with the army of the South, I determined to raise the blockade of Badajoz, and that all the allied troops should cross the Guadiana on the 17th. This was accordingly effected without any difficulty or loss of any description; and General Blake likewise crossed with his corps at Juramenha, on the 17th.

Since that period the allied British and Portuguese army have been encamped in the woods upon the Caya, about Torre de Monro, having their right upon the Ponte de Caya; the 3d and 7th divisions, and Brigadier-General Madden's cavalry being in Campo Mayor. And the troops which had been under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer on the frontiers of Castile, have crossed the Tagus at Villa Velha in proportion as the enemy have crossed the river at Almaraz. The whole are now upon the Caya, between this place and Arronches.

The enemy's advance have appeared in the neighbourhood of Badajoz this day, and I conceive that their whole army will be collected to-morrow.

The enemy have collected upon this occasion all their force from Castile, their whole force from Madrid, and what is called their centre army, and all their force from Andalusia, excepting what is absolutely necessary to maintain their position before Cadiz, and that held by Sebastiani in the eastern kingdoms of Andalusia.

The enemy have abandoned Old and New Castile, with the exception of a small garrison in Madrid, and have risked every thing in all parts of Spain, in order to collect this large army in Estremadura.

WELLINGTON.

FRANCE.

Extract from the Annual Exposé of the French Government.

In one year the greater part of the strong places in Spain have been taken, after sieges which do honour to the genius of the artillery of the French army. More than 200 colours, 80,000 prisoners, and hundreds of pieces of cannon have been taken from the Spaniards in a number of pitched battles. This war was verging to its close, when England, departing from her usual policy, came to present herself in the front line. It is easy to foresee the result of this struggle, and to comprehend all its effects upon the destiny of the world.

The population of England not being able to suffice for the occupation of the two Indies, of America, and of a variety of establishments in the Mediterranean; for the defence of Ireland, and of her own coasts; for garrisons, and the manning of her immense fleets; for the consumption of men in an obstinate war, supported against France on the Spanish Peninsula; the chances are greatly on our side, and England has placed herself between the ruin of her population, if she persist in supporting this war, or disgrace if she abandon it, after having put herself forward so strongly.

France has 800,000 men under arms; and while new forces, new armies, march into Spain to combat there our eternal enemies, 400,000 men, and 50,000 horses, remain on our frontier, or on our coasts, ready to march in defence of our rights wherever they shall be menaced.

The Continental system, which is followed up with the greatest constancy, saps the basis of the finances of England. Already her exchange loses 33 per cent. her colonies are destitute of outlets for their produce; the greater part of her manufactories are shut; and the Continental system has only just arisen! Followed up for 10 years, it alone will be sufficient to destroy the resources of England.

Her revenues are not founded on the produce of her soil, but on the produce of the commerce of the world; even already her counting-houses are half-closed. The English hope, in vain, that from the advantages of time, and of events which their passions light up, some markets will be opened to their commerce.

With regard to France, the Continental system has produced no change in her position; we have been for ten years past without maritime commerce, and we shall still be without maritime commerce. The prohibition of English merchandise upon the Continent has produced an outlet for our manufactures; but should that be wanting, the consumption of the empire presents a reasonable market; it is for our manufactures to be regulated by the want of more than 60 millions of consumers.

The prosperity of the Imperial Treasury is not founded on the commerce of the universe. More than 900 millions, which are necessary to meet the expences of the empire, are the result of home-taxes, direct or indirect. England must have two milliards, in order to pay her expences; and her proper revenue could not furnish more than a third of it. We shall believe that England will be able to support this struggle as long as we can, when she shall have passed several years without loans, without the funding of Exchequer bills, and when her payments shall be in money, or at least in paper convertible at pleasure.

Every reasonable man must be convinced that France may remain ten years in her present state without experiencing other embarrassments than those she has felt for the last ten years, without augmenting her debt, and, in short, meeting all her expences.

England must every year of war borrow 800 millions, which, in ten years, will amount to 8 milliards. How is it to be conceived that she can contrive to support

port an increase of taxes to the amount of 400 millions, in order to meet the interest of her debt, she who cannot meet her current expences without borrowing 800 millions a year? The present financial system of England is baseless without a peace. All the systems of finance, founded upon loans, are in reality pacific in their nature, because borrowing is calling in aid the resources of the future for the relief of present wants. Notwithstanding this, the existing administration of England has proclaimed the principle of perpetual war; this is, as if the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that he should propose, in a few years, a Bankruptcy Bill. It is, in fact, mathematically demonstrable, that to provide for expenditure by an annual loan of 800 millions is to declare, that in some years there will be no other resourse but bankruptcy. This observation every day strikes intelligent men; every campaign it will be still more striking to the capitalists.

We are now in the fourth year of the war in Spain; but still, after some campaigns, Spain shall be subdued, and the English shall be driven out of it. What are a few years in order to consolidate the great empire, and secure the tranquillity of our children? It is not that the government does not wish for peace; but it cannot take place while the affairs of England are directed by men, who all their lives have professed perpetual war; and, without a guarantee, what would that peace be to France? At the close of two years, English fleets would seize our ships, and would ruin our ports of Bordeaux, Nantes, Amsterdam, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Venice, Naples, Trieste, and Hamburgh, as they have done heretofore. Such a peace would be only a trap laid for our commerce; it would be useful to England alone, who would regain an opening for her commerce, and would change the Continental system. The pledge of peace is in the existence of our fleet and of our maritime power. We shall be able to make peace with safety when we shall have 150 ships of the line; and, in spite of the obstacles of war, such is the state of the Empire that we shall have that number of vessels! Thus, the guarantee of our fleet, and that of an English Administration founded on principles different from those of the existing Cabinet, can alone give peace to the universe. It would be useful to us, no doubt, but it would also be desirable in every point of view: we shall say more, the Continent—the whole world demands it: but we have one consolation, which is, that it is still more desirable for our enemies than for ourselves; and whatever efforts the English Ministry may make to stupify the nation, by a multitude of pamphlets, and by every thing that can keep in action a population greedy of news, they cannot conceal from the world how much peace becomes every day more indispensable to England.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the official Report of the State of his Majesty's health on Saturday the 6th instant, as presented to the Privy Council by the Queen's Council.

Windsor, July 6.

"We the under-written, Members of the council appointed to assist her Majesty in the execution of the trusts committed to her Majesty, by virtue of the statute, passed in the 51st year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the care of his Majesty's Royal Person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, and for the resumption of the exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty," having duly met together, on the 6th day of July, 1811, at the Queen's Lodge, near to Windsor Castle, and having called before us, and examined upon oath, the physicians and other persons attendant upon his Majesty, and having ascertained the state of his Majesty's health by all such other ways and means as appeared to us to be necessary for that purpose, do hereby declare and certify, that the state of his Majesty's health, at the time of this our meeting, is not such as to enable his Majesty to resume the personal exercise of his royal functions.

"That his Majesty's bodily health is but little disordered.

"That, in consequence of an accession of mental disorder, subsequent to our report of the 6th April last, a change took place in the system of management, which had been previously adopted for his Majesty's cure. His Majesty's mental health is represented to us by all the physicians as certainly improved since the 6th of April. We are unable, however, to ascertain what would be the effects of an immediate recurrence to any system of management, which should admit of as free an approach to his Majesty's presence, as was allowed in a former period of his Majesty's indisposition.

"Some of his Majesty's physicians do not entertain hopes of his Majesty's recovery quite so confident as those which they had expressed on the 6th of April. The persuasion of others of his Majesty's physicians, that his Majesty will completely recover, is not diminished—and they all appear to agree, that there is a considerable probability of his Majesty's final recovery; and that neither his Majesty's bodily health, nor his present symptoms, nor the effect which the disease has yet produced upon his Majesty's faculties, afford any reason for thinking that his Majesty will not ultimately recover.

(Signed) "C. CANTUAR.
"E. EBOR.
"ELDON. "MONTROSE.
"ELLENBOROUGH. "WINCHELSEA
"W. GRANT. "AYLESFORD."

The king has since relapsed, and his life has been despaired of for many days.

On the 24th, the longest session of any parliament was terminated by the following speech of the Lord Chancellor.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has commanded us to signify to you the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to relieve you from your attendance in parliament, after the long and laborious duties of the session. We are particularly directed to express his approbation of the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in enabling his Royal Highness to continue the exertions of this country in the cause of our allies, and to prosecute the war with increased activity and vigor.

Your determined perseverance in a system of liberal aid to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula, has progressively augmented their means and spirit of resistance, while the humane attention which you have paid to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, under the unexampled cruelty of the enemy, has confirmed the alliance by new ties of affection, and cannot fail to inspire additional zeal and animation in the maintenance of the common cause.

His Royal Highness especially commands us to declare his cordial concurrence in the measures which you have adopted for improving the internal security and military resources of the United Kingdom.

For these important purposes you have wisely provided, by establishing a system for the annual supply of the regular army; and for the interchange of the militias of Great Britain and Ireland; and his Royal Highness has the satisfaction of informing you, that the voluntary zeal which has already been manifested upon this occasion, has enabled him to give immediate operation to an arrangement by which the union and mutual interests of Great Britain and Ireland may be more effectually cemented and improved.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Royal Highness commands us to thank you, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, for the liberal supplies which you have furnished for every branch of the public service.

His Royal Highness has seen with pleasure the readiness with which you have applied the separate means of Great Britain to the financial relief of Ireland, at the present moment; and derives much satisfaction from perceiving that you have been able to accomplish this object with so little additional burthen upon the resources of this part of the United Kingdom. The manner in which you have taken into consideration the condition of the Irish revenue, has met with his Royal Highness's approbation; and his Royal Highness commands us to add, that he looks with confidence to the advantage which may be derived from the attention of parliament having been given to this important subject.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highness commands us to congratulate you upon the reduction of the Island of Mauritius. This last and most important colony of France has been obtained with inconsiderable loss, and its acquisition must materially contribute to the security of the British commerce and possessions in that quarter of the world.

The successes which have crowned his Majesty's arms during the present campaign, under the distinguished command of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, are most important to the interests, and glorious to the character, of the country. His Royal Highness warmly participates in all the sentiments which have been excited by those successes, and concurs in the just applause which you have bestowed upon the skill, prudence, and intrepidity, so conspicuously displayed in obtaining them.

It affords the greatest satisfaction to his Royal Highness to reflect, that should it please Divine Providence to restore his Majesty to the ardent prayers and wishes of his Royal Highness, and of his Majesty's people, his Royal Highness will be enabled to lay before his Majesty, in the history of these great achievements of the British arms, through a series of systematic operations, so satisfactory a proof that the national interests and the glory of the British name have been successfully maintained, while his Royal Highness has conducted the government of the United Kingdom.

EGYPT.

A dreadful massacre of the Mamelukes took place on the 7th of March, at nine in the morning, in the citadel of Cairo. All the troops were at Gidda, to be present at the election of Tussuere Pacha, which was held in the square of the treasury. During this ceremony, the troops of the army of Hanam Pacha, and Salike Aga, attacked Tussuere Pacha, who with his troops took refuge in the citadel, where they were all murdered without exception. The troops afterwards pillaged the town, and penetrated the Haram, killing every person they met. A proclamation was also issued, denouncing the punishment of death, and confiscation of property, on all persons harbouring Mamelukes; and the number killed amounted to 822. Nothing had been heard of Achmed Bey, the chief of the Mamelukes, since he quitted the town two months ago, and he is supposed to have been killed. The whole family of Elfi Bey have also been destroyed.

AMERICA.

American official Account of an Action between an American Frigate and the English Sloop the Little Belt.

United States' Frigate President, off Sandy Hook, 23d May, 1811.

Sir,—I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred

occurred on the night of the 16th instant, between the ship under my command, and his Britannic Majesty's ship of war the Little Belt, commanded by Captain Bingham; the result of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she has sustained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follow: On the 16th inst. at 25 minutes post meridiem, in seventeen fathoms water, Cape Henry, bearing S. W. distant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast head in the east, standing towards us under a press of sail. At half-past one the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck), and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At 45 minutes past one *p. m.* hoisted our ensign and pendant; when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chase; and, by half past three *p. m.* found we were coming up with her; as by this time the upper part of her stern began to shew itself above the horizon. The wind now began and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sunset, to discover her actual force (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal), to judge even to what nation she belonged, as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colours. At 15 or 20 minutes past seven *p. m.* the chase took in her studding sails, and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the star-board tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen peak, but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented. Now, for the first time, her broadside was presented to our view; but night had so far progressed, that, although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At 15 minutes before eight *p.m.* being about a mile and a half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed Captain Ludlow to take a position to windward of her, and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This, however, the commander of the chase appeared, from his manœuvres, to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively, between this period and the time of our arriving at the position which I had ordered to be taken. At 15 or 20 minutes past eight, being a little forward of her weather-beam, and distant from seventy to a hundred yards, I hailed "What ship is that?" to this enquiry no answer was given; but I was hailed by her commander, and asked "What ship is that?" Having asked the first question, I of course considered myself entitled, by the common rules of politeness, to the first answer. After a pause of 15 or 20 seconds, I reiterated my first enquiry of "What ship is that?" and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our main-top mast breast back stays, and went into our main-mast. At this instant Captain Caldwell (of marines), who was standing very near to me on the gangway, having observed, "Sir, she has fired at us," caused me to pause for a moment; just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return, and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship, and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered from our assumed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after the rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression that it might possibly have proceeded from accident, and without the orders of the commander, I had determined, at the moment, to fire only a single shot in return; but the immediate repetition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the insult was premeditated, and that, from our adversary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favourable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expence of violating our neutrality, and insulting our flag: I accordingly, with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling, equally determined neither to be the aggressor, or to suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire; the effect of which, in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing; discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a ship of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her.

My orders in this instance, however, (although they proceeded alone from motive of humanity, and a determination not to spill a drop of blood unnecessarily) I had, in less than four minutes, some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32-pound shots cut off one of our fore-shrouds, and injured our fore-mast. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giving orders for a repetition of our fire against a force which my forbearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment. Our fire was accordingly renewed, and continued from three to five minutes, when, perceiving our opponent's gaff and colours down, his main-top-sail yard upon the cap, and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done, or how far he was in a situation to do us farther harm, I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to stop our fire, and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause

of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which, our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed, and again asked "What ship is that?" I learned, for the first time, that it was a ship of his Britannic Majesty's; but, owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done, I was unable to learn her name. After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee and haul by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave-to under topsails, and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed; and we continued lying-to on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night.

At day-light on the 17th, he was discovered several miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under easy sail. After hailing him, I sent a boat on board with Lieutenant Creighton, to learn the names of the ship and her commander, with directions to ascertain the damage she had sustained, and inform her commander how much I regretted the necessity on my part, which had led to such an unhappy result; and at the same time to offer all the assistance that the ship under my command afforded, in repairing the damages his had sustained. At nine *a. m.* Lieutenant Creighton returned with information, that it was his Britannic Majesty's ship *Little Belt*, commanded by Captain Bingham, who in a *polite manner* declined the acceptance of any assistance; saying, at the same time, that he had on board all the necessary requisites to repair the damages, sufficiently to enable him to return to Halifax.

This, however, was not the most unpleasant part of Captain Bingham's communication to Lieutenant Creighton, as he informed him that, in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between 20 and 30 of his crew had been killed and wounded.

The regret that this informarion caused me was such, you may be sure, as a man might be expected to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove, without ostentation, by every public as well as private act, that he possesses a humane and generous heart; and, with these sentiments, believe me, Sir, that such a communication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know that there was no alternative left me between such a sacrifice and one which would have been still greater, namely, to have remained a passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country, whilst it was confided to my protection: and I would have you to be convinced, Sir, that, however much individually I may previously have had reason to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships of war, neither any passions nor prejudices had any agency in this affair.

To my country I am well convinced of the importance of the transaction which has imposed upon me the necessity of making you this communication; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with personal consideration, solicit that you will be pleased to request the President to authorise a formal enquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances, as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the same.

The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and main-masts, which I before mentioned: no person killed, and but one (a boy) wounded.

JOHN RODGERS.

To the Hon. Paul Hamilton,
Secretary of the Navy.

The ENGLISH CAPTAIN'S ACCOUNT *of the* SAME AFFAIR.

His Majesty's sloop, Little Belt, May 21, 1811, latitude 36. 53. N. long. 71. 49. W. Cape Charles bearing West 48 miles.

SIR,—I beg leave to acquaint you, that in pursuance of your orders to join his Majesty's ship *Guerriere*, and being on my return from the northward, not having fallen in with her, that at about 11, *a. m.* May 16, saw a strange sail, to which I immediately gave chace; at one, *p. m.* discovered her to be a man of war, apparently a frigate, standing to the eastward, who, when she made us out, edged away from us and set his royals; made the signal 275, and finding it not answered, concluded she was an American frigate, as he had a commodore's blue pendant flying at the main; hoisted the colours, and made all sail south, the course I intended, steering round Cape Hatteras, the stranger edging away, but not making any more sail. At half-past three he made sail in chace, when I made the private signal, which was not answered. At half-past six, finding he gained so considerably on us as not to be able to elude him during the night, being within gun shot, and clearly discerning the stars in his broad pendant, I imagined the more prudent method was to bring to, and hoist the colours, that no mistake might arise, and that he might see what we were; the ship was therefore brought to, colours hoisted, guns double shotted, and every preparation made in case of a surprise. By his manner of steering down, he evidently wished to lay his ship in a position for raking, which I frustrated by wearing three times. About a quarter-past eight he came within hail. I hailed, and asked what ship it was? He repeated my question. I again hailed, and asked what ship it was? He again repeated my words, and fired a broadside which I immediately returned. The action became general, and continued so for three-

three-quarters of an hour, when he ceased firing, and appeared to be on fire about the main hatchway. He then filled. I was obliged to desist from firing, as the ship falling off, no gun would bear, and had no after-sail to keep her to. All the rigging and sails cut to pieces, not a brace or bowline left, he hailed, and asked what ship this was? I told him: he then asked me if I had struck my colours? my answer was, no, and asked what ship it was? As plainly as I could understand, (he having shot some distance at this time) he answered, the United States' frigate. He fired no more guns, but stood from us, giving no reason for his most extraordinary conduct. At day-light in the morning, saw a ship to windward, which having made out well what we were, bore up and passed within hail, fully prepared for action. About eight o'clock he hailed, and said, if I pleased he would send a boat on board; I replied in the affirmative, and a boat accordingly came with an officer and message from Commodore Rodgers, of the President United States' frigate, to say that he lamented much the unfortunate affair (as he termed it) that had happened, and that had he known our force was so inferior, he should not have fired at me. I asked his motive for having fired at all; his reply was, that we fired the first gun at him, which was positively not the case. I cautioned both the officers and men to be particularly careful, and not suffer any more than one man to be at the gun, nor is it probable that a sloop of war (within pistol shot of a large 44-gun frigate) should commence hostilities. He offered me every assistance I stood in need of, and submitted to me that I had better put into the ports of the United States, which I immediately declined. By the manner in which he apologised, it appeared to me evident, that had he fallen in with a British frigate he would certainly have brought her to action; and what further confirms me in this opinion is, that his guns were not only loaded with round and grape shot, but with every scrap of iron that could possibly be collected.

I have to lament the loss of thirty-two men killed and wounded, among whom is the master. His Majesty's sloop is much damaged in her masts, sails, rigging, and hull, and as there are many shots through between wind and water, and many shots still remaining in her side, and upper-works all shot away, starboard pump also, I have judged it proper to proceed to Halifax, which will I hope meet with your approbation.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men I have the honour to command, for their steady and active conduct throughout the whole of this business, who had much to do, as a gale of wind came on the second night after the action. My first lieutenant, Mr. John Moberly, who is in every respect a most excellent officer, afforded me very great assistance in stopping the leaks himself in the gale, securing the masts, and doing every thing in his power. It would be the greatest injustice was I not also to speak most highly of Lieutenant Lovell, second lieutenant; of Mr. M'Queen, master, who, as I have before stated, was wounded in the right arm in nearly the middle of the action; and Mr. Wilson, master's mate. Indeed the conduct of every officer and man was so good, it is impossible for me to discriminate.

I enclose a list of the thirty-two men killed and wounded, most of them mortally I fear.

I hope, Sir, in this affair I shall appear to have done my duty, and conducted myself as I ought to have done against so superior a force, and that the honour of the British colours was well supported. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.

To Herbert Sawyer, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Commander-in-Chief, &c &c.

Abstract of the correspondence between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinkney, taken from the papers published by order of the American government, and which were refused by Mr. Perceval upon the motion made by Mr. Whitbread, in the House of Commons, for their production. The effect of the conduct of Lord Wellesley upon the American minister, and thereby upon his government, will be seen by the succeeding extracts from Mr. Pinkney's letters to Mr. Smith, the American Secretary of State, contained in the same pamphlets published by order of the American government.

Mr. Pinkney wrote to the Marquis Wellesley:—

Jan. 2d. 1810.—On the subject of the conduct, and demanding the recal, of Mr. Jackson. Not answered till the 14th of March. Mr. P. says, in a letter to the Secretary of State, "Although I was aware an answer would not be hastily given, I was not prepared to expect this delay."

Feb. 15th.—On the subject of blockades.—Answer, 2d March.

April 30th.—On the Berlin and Milan Decrees.—No answer.

May 3d.—Complaining of, and remonstrating against, the permission of the forging American ships papers in London, to give an American character to the British ships, and of such papers being an open article of traffic.—No answer.

June 22d.—Referring to his letter of the 30th of April, on the subject of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, to which no answer had been given, and requesting a reply on that subject.—No answer.

July 7th.—On the delay of nominating a minister

minister to the United States. A verbal assurance that it should be immediately done.

August 8th.—Referring to his notes of the 30th of April and 23d of June.—No answer.

August 21st.—On the subject of blockades. No answer.

August 25th.—Announcing the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and demanding the revocation of the orders of Council in consequence.—Answered the 31st of August.

Sept. 15th.—On the misconstruction, by Sir J. Saumarez, of the blockade of Elsinore, the seizure of the American ship Alert, and taking away four of her seamen.—Answered, only as to the misconception of the blockade, on the 26th September. The case of the ship was referred to Sir W. Scott's tribunal, who, after the usual delay in the Admiralty Court, restored the vessel, as there appeared no ground for her detention; but awarded no damage for the loss of the voyage or expenses attending her recovery, only ordering the captain of the man of war to pay his own expenses! No answer as to the men taken out of the ship; but they were afterwards released by an order of the Admiralty Board.

Sept 21st.—Again on the subject of blockades, referring to the notes of the 30th of April, 23d of June, and 8th of August, and urging an answer, as the American government had long expected a communication on that subject.

Dec. 8th.—On the subject of the Fox, demanding her release in consequence of the revocation of the French Decrees.—No answer! but the King's Advocate had orders to suspend proceedings in this and all similar cases till further orders. This suspension was continued till after Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Foster had sailed. The printed speech of Sir W. Scott gives the result.

Dec. 10th.—Is the date of the letter published from Mr. Pinkney, embracing the general subject of his long-neglected letters. A short reply, but no satisfactory answer; on which Mr. P. demanded his audience of leave.

The following are extracts from Mr. Pinkney's letters to Mr. Smith, the American Secretary of State.

June 13th.—"I have not yet obtained any answer from Lord Wellesley to my letter of the 30th of April last, concerning the blockades of France, before the Berlin Decree."

June 26th.—"Lord Wellesley still withholds any answer to my note of the 30th of April, and I again wrote to him on the 23d instant."

Aug. 11th.—"No answer yet from Lord Wellesley to my note of the 30th of April, and 23d of June. I wrote to him again on the 8th instant. No importunity had before been spared which it became me to use, and I intend to renew my efforts to obtain some answer."

Aug. 29th—"Yesterday, in a short conversation, Lord Wellesley told me, that my notes respecting the Berlin and Milan Decrees should be mentioned to his colleagues to-day, and that I should have an immediate answer; that the affair of the Chesapeake should be settled to my satisfaction; and that, I believed, he should recommend to the king the appointment of a minister either this week or the next; that he had two persons in his eye, both men of high rank. I urged promptitude on all these subjects as indispensable; but you will perceive, notwithstanding past promises, nothing has yet been done; and there is no security that we shall have any thing but promises: I am truly disgusted with this, and, if I followed my own inclination, would put a speedy end to it."

Sept. 4th.—"I mean to confine myself to written intercourse with Lord W."

Sept 20th.—"No notice has been taken of the residue of my letter concerning the four American seamen taken from the Alert. I inferred from the reply to my application for the Mary, that she would be released; but so far from it, she is to be forthwith proceeded against as prize. These things require a large stock of patience."

Nov. 7th.—"I mean to mention again to Lord Wellesley the appointment of a minister, which, notwithstanding his written and verbal pledges, he seems to have forgotten!"—The first mention of it was in January, 1810, and Mr. Foster was not appointed till after Mr. Pinkney had demanded his audience of leave in February, 1811!

14th of *November*, and its postscript of the 15th:—

He appears to have lost all confidence in Lord Wellesley's promises; determines not to write, as he thought of doing, respecting the minister; that he hears nothing from Lord W. as to the orders in council; and adds, "It is impossible for me to look back, and to place much value on conferences."

Dec. 14th—"The general impression as to the orders in council, is, that they will do nothing. My letter (of the 10th) was written (as my verbal communication had been given) under a persuasion that they will do nothing if they can help it. A very firm tone ought now to be assumed with this government."

Dec. 23d.—"No answer of any sort has been given to my note of the 21st of September, on the subject of blockades. I have urged, in my letter of the 10th inst. the revocation of all the blockades to which my note of September 21st related."

Hence an American war and the exclusion of Great Britain from an intercourse with all civilized nations, appears to be inevitable. The end of such pride and folly it is not difficult to foresee.

Rear-Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, has hoisted his flag in the Vengeur, of 74 guns, and sailed FOR THE COAST OF AMERICA, with a squadron under his command, of which the Edinburgh, 74, and America, of 74 guns, form part.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

AT the late anniversary at St. Paul's, the charity children of the metropolis numbered 7000.

The public subscriptions for relieving the British prisoners in France amounted, July 12, to 59,000l. and that for relieving the Portuguese to 70,000l.

The Report of the Committee on the laws relating to Penitentiary Houses has been printed by order of the House of Commons. It states, that, from the evidence received, the Committee are of opinion, that the system of penitentiary imprisonment is calculated to reform offenders, and ought to be pursued; but that it is not expedient to erect for that purpose a penitentiary house or houses for England and Wales; but that it would be more advisable that a separate house or houses should be erected, in the first instance, for London and Middlesex, and that measures should be taken for carrying on the penitentiary system, as soon as may be practicable, in different parts of the country.

The following is a copy of a letter recently sent by Lord King to his tenants with a view to bring to issue the evaded question about currency:—"By lease dated 1802, you have agreed to pay the annual rent of ———, *in good and lawful money of Great Britain.* In consequence of the late depreciation of paper money, I can no longer accept of any bank notes at their nominal value in payment or satisfaction of an old contract; I must, therefore, desire you to provide for the payment of your rent in the legal coin of the realm; at the same time, having no other object than to receive payment of the real intrinsic value of the sum stipulated by agreement, and being desirous to avoid giving you unnecessary trouble, I shall be willing to receive payment in either of the manners following, according to your option.

"1st. By payment in guineas.

"2d. If guineas cannot be procured, by a payment in Portugal gold coin, equal in weight to the number of guineas requisite to discharge the debt.

"3d. By payment in bank paper of a sum sufficient to purchase *(at the present market price)* the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent. The alteration of the value of paper money is estimated in this manner:

"The price of gold in 1802, the year of your agreement, was 4l. per oz.; the present market price is 4l. 14s. arising from the diminished value of paper—in that proportion an addition of 17l. 10s. per cent. in paper money will be required as the equivalent for the payment of the rent in paper. KING.

"*N. B.* A power of re-entry and ejectment is reserved by deed in case of non-payment of rent due. No draft will be received."

On July 1, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Reed, bookseller, in Bell-yard, and the whole of the premises were consumed.

There are at present in commission 720 ships of war, of which 150 are of the line, 22 from 44 to 50 guns, 161 frigates, 134 sloops of war, 135 armed brigs, &c. Besides which there are building and repairing a number, which makes the total amount 1042, of which 254 are of the line.

Of the stratagems to evade a prosecution for the purchase of guineas, the following advertisement was ingenious:—"LOST EIGHT GUINEAS—Whoever may have found the same, and will bring them to Mr. Solomon's, Old Jewry, shall receive *Ten Pounds reward.*"

It appears from the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons upon the emoluments of the Lord Chancellor, &c. that his *acknowledged* income in his jurisdiction as Chancellor for the year ending the 5th of April, 1811, was 15,532l. 13s.; and as Speaker of the House of Lords, for the last year, 6,844l. 15s. making together an annual sum of 22,377l. 8s. being an increase of about 7000l. a year within the last ten years. The produce as Chancellor was, last year, almost 3,500l. greater than the preceding year, owing to the extraordinary increase of bankruptcies!!

Statement of Balances of Money and Securities of the Suitors in THE COURT OF CHANCERY, in the different Periods undermentioned; as represented by the Lord Chancellor, to the Committee of the House of Lords.

Years.	£.	s.	d.
1730	1,007,298	14	7
1740	1,295,251	16	3
1750	1,665,160	18	4
1760	3,093,740	0	3
1770	5,153,901	1	3
1780	7,120,537	12	2
1790	10,948,270	7	0
1800	17,565,912	2	8
1810	25,162,430	13	2

The Royal Assent having been given to the Insolvent Debtors' Bill, on Tuesday, the 9th, the event was celebrated in the several prisons, by the persons likely to obtain their liberty by the bill. The apartments were illuminated, and lights were suspended on the walls with transparencies, containing the following motto, "To Lords Moira and Redesdale, the Friends of poor Debtors."

A Meeting was held on Tuesday, June 11, at Canonbury-house, of the inhabitants of the large and populous parish of St. Luke, and several other places friendly to Reform in the Poor's Rates, to celebrate the third anni-

versary

versary of the obtaining an Act to abolish a Select Vestry, and to promote Parochial Improvements. The meeting was numerously and respectably attended. Mr. George Byng, the member for the county, presided. After the cloth was withdrawn, the following toasts were given.

"The king," with three times three.

"The prince regent, and may he always support those principles he has professed."

"The queen, and the rest of the royal family."

"The navy."

"Lord Wellington, Marshal Beresford, General Graham, and the army."

"A speedy, but honourable and lasting, peace."

"The cause of religious liberty all over the world."

"The national anchor in these tempestuous times—parliamentary and parochial reform."

"The parish of St. Luke, and increasing prosperity to its real friends."

Mr. Wilks then proposed the health of

"Mr. George Byng, our worthy chairman and independent representative."

"Samuel Whitbread, esq.—an indefatigable enemy to peculation and abuse."

"The late and present church wardens."

"Mr. Wilks, the vestry clerk of the parish," which was received with loud and reiterated applause.

Mr. Wilks in returning thanks, stated that the contributions for the relief of the poor had arrived from 200,000l. per annum, distributed in the reign of Elizabeth, to 6,000,000l. in the year 1802. The number of the poor amounted, in 1802, to one million three hundred thousand persons, or to one-seventh part of the national population; and that number, by the operation of moral causes and national distress, is increasing with the taxation, in a ratio perpetually progressive. The rates had increased from 200,000l. on a population of 5,000,000 of people; in 1801 to 4,300,000l. on a population of 8,700,000; in 1803, at the celebration of the late jubilee, more than half of the inhabitants of the opulent contiguous village of Hampstead, applied to receive the donations of the liberal minority, and in many parishes nine tenths of the inhabitants are relieved by the remaining tenth.

"The independent magistrates of the county, who ordered the publication of the accompts of the expenditure."

"The past and present overseers of the parish of St. Luke."

"The parish of Cripplegate—and may the parent be benefited by the example of the child."

"The Stewards, and grateful acknowledgments for their liberal attention."

"The *female* patriots of the parish of St. Luke," by Mr. Wilks.

"Mr. Storks, and success to his exertions in attempting a parochial reform in the ward of Aldersgate."

"May every successive anniversary witness continued perseverance, augmented union, and increasing success.

On Monday, June 18, a respectable meeting of the friends of parliamentary refrom was held at Freemason's Hall. Sir J. Throckmorton was called to the chair. Mr. Trevanion, of Cornwall, submitted and carried the following resolutions:

1.—Resolved, That the much quoted petition presented by Mr. Grey (now Earl Grey) on the 6th of May, 1793, to the Commons' house of parliament, and then entered on the journals, affords a demonstration that the said house doth not represent the people—That it hath been the perpetual theme of the despised prayers and remonstrances of innumerable petitioners, that the said House doth not speak the sense of the nation.—That it hath been a subject not only of national complaint, but of parliamentary protest, that parliaments have had an unconstitutional duration.—That these fatal corruptions in that assembly, which ought to be the guardians of our liberties, are the radical and true causes of national wrong and calamity in all their forms and varieties, whether of intemperate quarrels with other states, or of ruinous debt, and the pauperism of millions; or the oppressive, relentless, and inquisitorial, character of taxation, or of repeated restrictions on the freedom of the press, or of the complicated evils and dangers of the present conflict, or of encroachments on the independence of the crown; or, to sum up all, of a systematic tendency to subvert the constitution.—Wherefore it is the conviction of this Meeting, that a reform in the Commons' house of parliament is equally essential to the independence of the crown, and to the liberties of the people.

2.—Resolved, That it being highly expedient that the nation in all its divisions should on the subject of the delay of representation, proclaim its opinions both as to the wrong and to the remedy, this Meeting for itself declares.—That the aggregate of usurpations which have taken from the people a majority of the seats in the Commons' House of Parliament, has established that most pernicious of all species of governments—an oligarchy.—That the king with prerogatives balanced by the independence of a parliament holding the national purse, would have no more than a wholesome degree of authority essential to good government, but yet perfectly congenial with freedom, whereas an oligarchy that usurps legislation and the public purse, hath unbounded means of oppression.

3.—Resolved, That this parliamentary oligarchy became powerful, only because the nation was supine—rash and intemperate only, because the nation, misled by impostors, forgot

forgot its rights, and neglected its duties.—Among a people whose Constitution is an unrivalled fabric of political wisdom—a people acquainted with their rights and their duties, and conversant with the foundations of both—the ways of parliamentary reform are the ways of freedom and peace; inasmuch as this reform can only be obtained by appeals to truth and reason, to law, justice, and morality—such are the foundations of the English constitution.

4.—Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, those Howards who are the illustrious descendants of the Barons of Runny Mead, those of our nobility and gentry, in whose veins continues to flow the blood of the Hampdens, or the Pyms, of the Sidneys, the Russe's, or the Cavendishes, with all who respect the founders and asserters of our constitution, and *now* wish to remain a glorious monument of English courage, wisdom, and virtue, may be expected actively to promote county and other local meetings that public opinion may be declared, and a patriot union of men of rank, property, talent, and public spirit, may be consolidated, with a hope, that numerous petitions may be presented to parliament, for a reform in the representation of the people.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Peter, also of Cornwall.

Mr. Blount (of Staffordshire), Mr. Burgoyne (of Essex), Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Perry, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Waithman, severally addressed the meeting; and the resolutions were put and carried.

Monday, June 24, being the festival of St. John the Baptist, the Society of Ancient Freemasons celebrated the day with their accustomed formalities. Having assembled in great numbers at a private ground in the New Road, Bethnal-green, they proceeded, with various and splendid banners, together with bands of music, to St. Matthew's church, Bethnal-green. They afterwards proceeded to the Mermaid Tavern, Hackney, where the grand officers and a great portion of the brotherhood dined together, and the day concluded with that harmony and conviviality by which the meetings of this society are ever distinguished. Many of the lodges adjourned to other houses to dinner for want of room at the Mermaid to accommodate so great a number as were in the procession.

MARRIED.

Lord Burgherst, eldest son of Lord Westmoreland, to Miss Wellesley Pole, daughter of the Hon. Mr. W. P.

Mr. Abraham Borrowdaile, to Miss Elizabeth Borrodaile, of Surrey.

Mr. A. Conningham, of the National Register, to Miss Jean Walker, of Dumfries.

At Gretna Green, Lord Deerhurst, to Lady Mary Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Alban's. His lordship made Laing, the priest, a present of one hundred guineas. Her ladyship had 100,000l. at her own disposal.

Lord Clonrurry, to Emily, mother of Lord Milltown.

The Right Hon. C. M. Sutton, judge advocate-general, to Miss Charlotte Dennison, of Ossington, Nottinghamshire.

Mr. Watson, to Miss Long.

Mr. J. Featherstonehaugh, of Hans-place, to Miss Hunter.

R. C. Kirby, esq. to Miss Craggs.

R. Dallett, esq. of Merton, to Miss Harper of Edgeware-road.

At Guildford, Mr. Springall, to Miss Susan Smallpiece.

Mr. J. Bragg, of Bridges-street, to Miss Birkett, of Old Swan-lane.

Mr. B. Stones, of Chandos-street, to Miss Hopkinson of Pentonville.

F. L. Chiaranda esq. to Miss Gordon of Great Queen-street.

Mr. E. W. Umphelby, of Dowgate hill, to Miss S. Letts, of Clapham.

The Rev. J. Wiggett, to Miss E. Humphreys of Leicester-square.

The Hon. W. Fitzroy, to Lady E. Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the late Duke of Grafton.

Samuel Vines, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. E. Weatherstone, of Charlotte-street.

Thomas Rice, esq. to Lady T. Pery.

At Lambeth, H. I. Cholmeley, esq. of Easton, to Miss Eliza Havard.

Mr. J. Docker, of Nimhead, to Miss H. Soames, of Mile-end.

T. Weeding, esq. of Guildford-street, to Miss M'Callum of Finsbury-square.

H. Jackson, esq. of Hatton-garden, to Miss C. M. A. Redrick, of High Laver.

Elisha Thistle, esq. of Piccadilly, to Miss Hancock, of Pentonville.

J. Robinson, esq. of Pimlico, to Miss Facon, of Adam-street.

G. Ridgeway, esq. of Devonshire House, to Miss H. Walker, of Great Stanhope-street.

R. Deane, esq. of Eastest-house, to Miss E. Gosling, of Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. H. Parr, of Kensington, to Miss H. Elyard, of Clapham rise.

Mr. H. F. Holt, of Abingdon-street, to Miss Anne Wright, of Harpenden.

At St. George's, Lord Viscount Hawarden, to Miss Bruce, of Upper Grosvenor-street.

J. W. Farren, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to the Hon. Mrs. Scott, of Weymouth-street.

M. Clementi, esq. the celebrated composer, to Miss E. Gisborne, of Alfred place.

R. C. Kirby, esq. to Miss Craggs, of Belgrave place.

Mr. W. Hardy, of Bethnal-green, to Miss Hurst.

Mortimer Tucker, esq. to Miss Margaret Douglas, of Sussex.

At Putney, M. W. Clifton, esq. to Miss Elinor Bell.

C. A. Busby, esq. son of Dr. Busby, to Miss L. M. Williams, of Mincing lane.

DIED.

In Manchester-street, *George Putland, esq.* of Dublin.

In Upper Guildford street, *Mrs. Phillipps.*

In Great Coram-street, *W. P Francis, esq.*

At Brompton, *F. H Rainey, esq.*

In Poland street, *Miss Fanny Hartle*, burnt to death, by falling asleep while reading in bed

At Cowley house, *Lieut. Col Hilliard.*

In Foley place, 72, *Lawrence Strange, esq.*

In New Berkeley-street, *Lieut. R. Drummond.*

At Halliford, *Mrs. Jackson.*

On Tower-hill, 68, *W. Mashiter, esq.* a magistrate of Middlesex and Essex.

In Wimpole-street, *Mrs. E. Kent.*

At Lambeth, *E Burgess, esq*

In Great Titchfield-street, *M. Pabin de la Blanchorie.*

At Streatham, *Miss Elizabeth Borrodaile.*

At Highbury, *R. Lee, esq.* an eminent merchant, who, distracted by great losses and by the deplorable state of trade, threw himself into the New River.

At Muswell-hill, 66, *Abbot Kent, esq.*

At Totteridge, *E Ruddock, esq.*

At Leatherhead, *H. W. Money, esq.* of the Bengal Civil Service.

In Gray's-Inn-lane, 19, *Miss Hannah Warren.*

In Harley-street, *Mrs Newton.*

In Margaret-street, 46, *Hugh M'Rath, esq.*

In Baker-street, *Lady Viscountess Sidmouth*, wife of Lord Sidmouth, late Premier.

At Kensington, 22, *Ensign C. F. Griffith*, 57th.

In James's-street, 76, *Mr. James Gordon*, of the Cudbear Company.

In Harley-street, the only daughter and child of *T. Johns, esq.* M. P for Cardiganshire.

At Fulham, 32, *Capt. Oct. Bond*, of the Bombay Establishment.

In Lincoln's inn-fields, *Mrs. Jane Walker*, relict of the late Accountant-general.

On his way to Brighton, aged 62, the *Hon. Baron Dimsdale*, partner in a banking firm in London

Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. R. of Charing Cross

Mrs. Allman, wife of Mr. A. linen-draper

At Belle Vue, Hampstead, two children of Mr. Holroyd.

Edward, youngest son of D. Robertson, esq. of Bedford square.

In George-street, *Mrs. Crawford.*

In Lower Brook-street, in consequence of a fall from his horse, *Thomas Berington, esq.*

In Newcastle street, 30, *Mrs. Clement.*

In Upper Baker-street, *Mr. William Campbell*, many years editor of the Dublin Evening Post, a paper of singular merit and great public spirit and utility.

In Fitzroy-street, *Mrs. Robbard.*

In Great Bush-lane, 77, *H. Vonholte, esq.*

At Croydon, *Mrs. W. H Jones.*

At Hampton court, *Miss Flora Willis.*

At Lambeth, *Lieut. John Serjeant*, who had been wounded at the battle of Bunker's-hill and White Plains.

At Stamford-hill, *Mrs. Craven.*

In Red Lion-square, *Mrs. Devon.*

In Michael's Grove, 33, *Edward Mount, esq.*

In Stewgate-walk, 66, *Mr. T Hancock.*

In his 70th year, after an illness of nine days, *John Smart, esq.* of Russel place, Fitzroy-square, a very eminent miniature-painter. His surprising likenesses were justly admired both in his native country and in the East Indies, where he practised for some years with great and deserved reputation.

Mr. J. Holland, of Gutter-lane, Cheapside. While walking his horse, during the thunder storm, along the Green lane, near Kilburn, in company with another person, he was struck by a vivid flash of lightning, and instantly fell from his horse, dead, without a groan.

In consequence of a chaise passing over him in Whitechapel, which caused his death in a few minutes, *the Rev. Mr. Slingsby*, minister of Dagenham, Essex.

After a few hours illness, of the gout in his stomach, *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Earl of Shaftesbury, Baron Ashley of Winborne, St. Giles, Baron Cooper of Pawlett, a Baronet, and F. R. S. His lordship was born Sept. 17, 1761; succeeded his father, Anthony, the fourth Earl, in 1771; and, on the 17th of July, 1786, married Barbara, daughter of the late Sir John Webb, bart. by whom he has left one daughter, Barbara, born in 1788, who succeeds to estates of the value of 20,000l. a year. His lordship, having died without issue male, is succeeded in his titles by his brother the Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, clerk of the deliveries in the ordnance, and one of the representatives for Dorchester, now Earl of Shaftesbury.

At Blackheath, in the 45th year of her age, *Mrs. Nicholls*, wife of Mr. Thomas N. of Providence-row, Finsbury-square, after a long and painful illness of eight months, which she bore with that resignation and fortitude that so eminently distinguished her progress through life. While others were heedlessly tracing the flowery paths of pleasure, and eagerly pursuing the gilded allurements of dissipation, her whole study and aim was to make her family happy, and the greatest object of her ambition was domestic tranquillity, like that Cornelia, in being surrounded by her children, who were indeed her jewels.

[*Mr. George Robinson*, bookseller, of Paternoster-row, whose death we noticed in our last, was the son of the late eminent George Robinson: he had the misfortune to see his exertions in trade baffled in a single night,

night, by the destruction of a printing-office in which he happened to have property to a very large amount, by fire. Discouraged, but not daunted, he met this misfortune with firmness, and for a long time struggled to free his affairs from the embarrassments which it had occasioned; but, finding his difficulties increase, instead of involving himself still deeper, by resorting to the usual means of upholding a sinking credit, he met the evil day with resolution, and submitted his extensive concerns to an ordeal fatal to the credit of half the commercial world. He patiently investigated every account, and punctually fulfilled every engagement; a considerable surplus rewarded his labour and perseverance, and his credit gathered strength from the shock, which but a short time before had menaced its annihilation. His unremitting exertions throughout the whole of these difficulties, perhaps shortened his existence, but he lived to see them crowned with success, and to see his affairs released from every incumbrance, and a comfortable provision made for those most dear to him.]

[*Felix M'Carthy*, esq. whose death was announced in our last, was long well known for his eccentricity and benevolence. He was a native of Cork, and served in the French army before the revolution, but for more than twenty years has been living in and near London, in situations very different, and often on the chances of the day; he was occasionally an usher in different schools, which he generally quitted on the first receipt of his salary; he was sometimes a collector of intelligence for newspapers, at others an agent for money lenders or borrowers, and was once in the confidence of the Earl of Moira, when he had a house in St. James's-place, an elegant equipage, and, though he had been released from prison by two different insolvent acts, was started a candidate for Leicester, in opposition to Mr. Babington, and polled nearly 200 voters: after this, his sun of splendour set, to rise no more; he lost the confidence of his noble patron, sunk into extreme distress, and at length died in the King's Bench Prison. Mr. M'Carthy was the author of several pamphlets upon subjects of temporary interest at the periods when they were written. His last production was one of considerable length and comprehension, upon the question of the Catholic Veto. Mr. M'Carthy was remarkable for his great stature and strength, which, being united with a courage no less singular, rendered him extremely formidable when provoked by insult, though, like most men so gifted, he was by his natural disposition extremely placid, good humored, and forbearing. Many extraordinary feats are told by those who shared his intimacy in his prime of life, of the punishment, no less severe than singular, which he inflicted on the petulance of those who were so silly and so mistaken as to fasten quarrels upon him. Among these was the breaking of the jaw bone of a life-guard's-man, who shoved him off the pavement in St. Martin's-lane; and knocking together the heads of two young sprigs of pugilism, who assailed him near the wall that formerly stood in front of Buccleugh-house, Whitehall; these youths Mr. M'Carthy took one in each hand, and, holding them at arm's-length, so that their blows could not reach him, dashed them together till he made them cry for mercy, and let them off, telling them they ought to be much obliged to him that he did not finish with throwing them over the wall. But the most celebrated of these affairs was a rencontre with the celebrated Mendoza, at Vauxhall, during the period when that celebrated hero of the fist held the proud station of what is called "The Champion of England." Mendoza was taken to Vauxhall for a freak by a party of amateurs, who selected Mr. M'Carthy, from his size and apparent strength, as the object upon whom Mendoza might most conspicuously display his science, to the surprise and admiration of the surrounding assemblage. A row was accordingly kicked up, and a set-to took place between Mendoza and Mr. M'Carthy, in which Dan had the advantage, but without making any material impression on his robust and hardy opponent. But the gentlemen, who ran from all parts of the gardens on hearing of the affray, recognizing Mendoza, and thinking it unfair to suffer any one, of whatsoever apparent strength, unless a professed pugilist, to be involved in a contest with him, separated the combatants; and when Mr. M'Carthy, enraged by the blows he had received, pressed for the renewal of the combat, they endeavoured to quiet him by telling him, what it seems he did not know before, that his antagonist was the "invincible pugilist Mendoza, the champion of England!" This information, however, had a very different effect on Mr. M'Carthy from what it was intended and expected to produce. With a fury which it was impossible to restrain, he burst through the circle that surrounded him, and rushing upon Dan, in defiance of all efforts of art, he seized him in his arms, and carried him, struggling in vain to disengage himself, to the barrier at the entrance, over which he flung him with a force that astonished the beholders, to a considerable distance among the crowd, exclaiming all the time against his impudence for presuming to obtrude himself into a respectable place of amusement, and to insult gentlemen, and enforce quarrels with them when he did get in. Mendoza's friends, it may be supposed, did not complain of the chastisement he had received; nor were those who introduced him forward to resent or notice the animadversions made upon their conduct, not only by Mr M'Carthy, but by the company in general. Vauxhall has in consequence remained free from the annoyance of professed

professed bruisers ever since, although the science has so far spread into general practice as to have become a nuisance in almost every other public place. Although Mr. M'Carthy was thus successful in pugilistic feats in England, he had in his earlier years a very narrow escape in one of those contests with *cold iron*, which were then fashionable in France. His antagonist was a countryman of his own, equally remarkable too, for strength and courage; they fought till both were disabled by loss of blood, and Mr. M'Carthy, who had worse wounds, and a greater number of them, was left for dead, and remained long without any hope of recovery. His antagonist fled beyond the frontiers of France, and neither party knew what had become of the other, till after a lapse of twenty years they met at a place in the vicinity of Lincoln's-inn-fields, frequented by the lovers of porter and fun. After a great deal of staring, a mutual recognition took place, and a reconciliation, the manner of which, with the accompanying explanations and relations of the prior and subsequent adventures, was very entertaining to the friends of both, who immediately coalesced and formed one company for the remainder of the night. The rencontre with Mendoza was the last public exhibition of Mr. M'Carthy's strength and courage as a champion. His latter years, passed in the tranquillity of private life, exhibited alternate vicissitudes of generous, but extravagant and thoughtless, hospitality; and of distress often bordering on want, which, however, could not subdue his spirit, or destroy his chearfulness. Mr. M'Carthy, although he had been absent from Ireland for above thirty years, during the earlier part of which he resided on the continent, he always retained a sincere and ardent affection for his country. He was accordingly sought after by multitudes of his distressed countrymen, with whom he never failed to share his purse while he had any thing in it, and his heart, when he had not. This single trait is itself a summary of his character; and if it had in it sometimes more of generosity than of discretion, the failing arose from so good a principle, that his death (which was probably not a little hastened by its consequences), will require but a little exertion of the charity towards human frailty which death naturally inspires, to extinguish the blame that indiscretion may sometimes call forth from strict propriety, in the sympathy which his known and undeniable good nature must find in the kindred feelings of every generous heart.]

In Albemarle-street, *the Right. Hon. Sir John Anstruther*, M. P. for Anstruther, &c. and holder of some sinecure appointments. The ancestor of this gentleman was created a baronet in 1694. At an early age he himself was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he completed his studies under Dr. Millar, the celebrated professor of humanity. Being destined for the English bar, in 1774, Mr. A. was admitted of Lincoln's Inn, and received a *call* in Hilary Term, 1779. He at first distinguished himself chiefly in the appeals brought from Scotland, to be determined in the House of Peers; but, as his family possessed considerable influence, he was brought into parliament while yet a very young man, and for a considerable period appears to have voted and acted with Mr. Fox. Having addicted himself to the consideration of the affairs of India, he was appointed a manager to conduct the impeachment against Mr. Hastings, and opened one of the charges in a speech which was greatly applauded. He also spoke with considerable effect on the regency bill, the declaratory act, and Mr. Pitt's India bill, all of which he opposed. Soon after this (1796-7) Mr. Anstruther repaired to Asia, in the character of one of the judges of Bengal, and has lately returned to this country. Almost immediately after his arrival, he was nominated a member of the privy council, and lately sat once more for a district of Scotch boroughs. In the last year he rendered himself obnoxious by a speech against Sir F. Burdett, and had his windows broken by the populace.

In Dean-street, South Audley-square, after a long illness, in his 42d year, the *Hon. Charles Bagenal Agar*, of Llanhydrock House, Cornwall. Mr. Agar was the third and youngest son of James the first Lord Viscount Clifden, by Lucia, eldest daughter of John Martin, esq. and widow of the Hon. Henry Boyle Walsingham, second son of Henry Earl of Shannon. At an early age he was sent to Westminster-school; and having been admitted, in 1783, a King's scholar on the foundation, he was, in 1788, elected to a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford. During this time he was educated entirely under the care and superintendance of his great-uncle the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis, afterwards created Lord Mandip; and at these distinguished seminaries he imbibed those high sentiments of honour, and that pure and unmixed sincerity, which were his great characteristics through life. After passing four years at the university, and having taken the degree of B. A. he entered himself of the Society of Lincoln's Inn, and was at the usual standing called to the Bar. Having chosen the Chancery line as his department, he for some time gave himself up to his profession with very laudable diligence, acquiring, as a young man, a competent share of practice, and attaining, at an early period, the situations of a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and of Deputy Recorder of Oxford. In November, 1804, he married Miss Hunt, of Llanhydrock, in the county of Cornwall, the heiress and representative of the family of Roberts, formerly Earls of Radnor.

PROVINCIAL

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] At Howick, Mr. R. Jardine, to Miss Agnes Nixon.

At Alston, Mr. W. Errington to Miss Jane Pattinson.

Mr. Gargrave, of Durham, to Miss Philips, of Kennington.

At Darlington, Mr. Bonofield, to Miss Forster.

At Gateshead, Mr. G. Ewbank, of Durham, to Miss Ann Lolling.—Mr. Watson Wilson, to Miss Robson, of Sunderland.

Mr. R. J. Collier, comedian, to Miss Whitfield.

At Newcastle, Mr. Bradshaw, to Miss Colhoun.—Mr. Gideon Gledston, aged 79, to Miss Ann Moffit, aged 62.

At Darlington, J. Stonehouse, esq. to Miss Brown.—Mr. Harrison, to Miss Towers.—Mr. Bowsfield, to Miss Foster.

Died.] At Bowes House, Mrs. R. Fenwick.

At Ponteland, the Rev. John Rawlins.

At North Blythe, Mrs. Mary Ord, 67.

At Unthank Hall, Wm. Tweddell, esq.

At Clavering Place, deservedly regretted, Walter Heron, esq.

At North Shore, Mrs. Sarah Gibson, aged 102.

At Newcastle, Mr. Robt. Rutherford, master-weigher, 69.—Mr. James Sillick, 47.

At Hexham, Mrs. Forster, 26.

At Kingshaw Green, Mr. John Cowing.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

About six o'clock, May 31, after the tide had ebbed a few minutes (in the ordinary course), it flowed again into the harbour of Whitehaven, at the rate of from three to four knots an hour, rising a foot and a half perpendicular at the Old Quay End, and instantly receding at the same rate. These irregular fluxes and refluxes were repeated four or five times, and in the same space of a few minutes, with such violence as to cause some vessels to break from their moorings. The wind at the time was S. E. and blowing moderately.

A fine plantation of firs, occupying about 300 acres, round the Beacon, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, took fire last week; but by the timely assistance of the Penrith militia, who tore up several trees by the roots, it was extinguished in the space of 20 minutes, but not before 12 or 13 acres were laid waste by the flames.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Tomlinson, to Miss S. Bell.

At Workington, Capt. W. Randell, to Miss Bell.—Brown Hodgson, esq. to Miss Parkin.

At Bamblugh, Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss Mary Kendal.

In Carlisle, Mr. J. Byers, to Miss B. Bendle.—Mr. James Parkins, to Miss Jane Graham.—Mr. W. Fisher, to Miss C. Dodd.—Mr. W. Barker, of Hesket, to Miss M. Harrington.

At Penrith, Mr. Percival, to Miss Watson.

At Whitehaven, Mr. M. Wright, to Miss F. Graham.—Mr. A. Learsony, to Miss B. Stabel.—Mr. T. Caile, to Miss S. Dickenson.—Mr. M. Tyson, of Ireton, to Miss Jane Long.—Mr. D. Pearson, of Beckermont, to Miss E. Mosson.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Halliburtown.—Miss Ann Henderson.

At Penrith, Mr. John Lee, 44.

At St. Bees, Mrs. Todd, 83.

At Flimley, Mr. J. Twentyman.

At Hensington, Mrs. D. Scott, 83.

At Cockermouth, Mrs. Meals.

At Cumminsdate, Mr. Soverby, 64.

At Kelton, Dorothy Page, aged 106.

At Irthington, the Rev. Mr Stampton, 75.

At Greenfield, Mrs. Dorothy Noble.

At Broomhills, Mr. G. Murray, 55.

At Gilcrux, Mr. Joseph Hall.

At Maryport, Mr. J. Shipton.

At Douglas, Mrs. Clague, 104.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Bushby.

At Deep Slack, Mrs. Shepherd.

At Blindbeck, Mrs. Wilson, 82.

At Lythesade, Mr. R. Robinson.

At Brownber, Mrs. Fothergill, 68.

YORKSHIRE.

Leeds numbers 35,950, and an excess of nearly 3000 females.

Hull numbers 32,944, and an excess of nearly 4000 females.

York, 19,016.

Wakefield, 8593; and Pontefract, 3605.

Sheffield and vicinity, 53,231.

Married.] At Pontefract, Mr. W. Smith, to Miss C. Farnar.

At Langtoft, M. G. Richmond, to Miss Brunton.

At

At Hallifax, Mr. J. Fernside, to Miss M.H. Rushton.

M. A. H. Ayre, esq. to Miss Frances Tripp, of Stofforth.

Mr. John Brathwaite, to Miss R. Calvert, both of Leeds.

Mr. Wm. Wood, of Leeds, to Nancy Whytehead, of Nawton.—Mr. W. Cooper, to Miss Jane Hartley.

At Glossop, Mr. Burgess, of Leeds, to Miss Howe.

Mr. R. Betts, to Miss E. Wilson, both of Sheffield.

At Ackworth, the Rev. J. Fisher, to Miss Lydia Doubewand.

At Barton, Mr. Barber, to Miss S. Rawson.

At New on, Mr. Gill, to Mrs. Nettleton.

At Hull, Mr. R. Lowson, to Miss Parker, of S. Newbald.—Mr. M. G Humberston, of Hull, to Mrs. Clubley.—Mr. Denison, of Hull, to Miss Shotli g.—The Rev. J. Tompson, of Hull, to Miss King, of West Whiston.

At Bradfield, Mr. J. H. Harden, to Miss C.E. Webster.

At Rotherham, Mr. R. Woodhead, to Miss Wastney.

At Brigg, Captain Spring, to Milath Rhodes.

At Brighflats, Mr. J. Morton, to Miss Mary Burton, quakers.

Mr. C. Brown, printer, to Miss Lea, of Pontefract.

Mr. G. Beard, of Hunslet, to Miss Raine, of Leeds.

Mr. Johnson, of Leeds, to Miss S. Rowlandson, of Lazencroft.

Mr. John Fox, of Rastrick, to Miss Polland, of Skircoat.

John Stansfield, of Lothersdale, to Sarah Armistead, of Leeds, both quakers.

At Sheffield, Mr. J. Broomhead, to Miss Ann Rose.—Mr. T. Bullwort, to Miss E. Nodder.—Mr. Law, to Miss E. Shedle.

Died.] At Hull, suddenly, Edward Boardman, 77, wounded at the battle of Minden, in 1759.—Ann, the wife of Mr. J. Lowther, 38.—Much respected, Mr. George Robinson, 51.—Mr. J. Wallis, gunsmith.—Mrs. Norman.—Mrs. Foster, 77.—Mr. W. Smith, 77.

At Hecley, near Sheffield, Mr. Thomas Archdale, 92.

At Waltow, Mrs. Jebb, late of Chesterfield, 79.

At Brigg, Mrs. M. Swallow.

At Manville, Mr. Thomas Mann, an eminent mechanic, and inventor of an artificial arm and leg, well known and admired.

At Penithwait House, Mrs. Wilson, 51.

At Pontefract, Richard Horncastle, esq.—Mrs. Eliz. Heptinstal.

At Halifax, Mr. Joseph Blackey.—Miss Cleavely.

At Wakefield, Mr. W. Shakletow.

At York, Mr. Walter Gray, 63.—Mrs. Carter, 64.—Mr. Joseph Halfpenny, an eminent architect and draughts-man, and author of several esteemed works.—Mr. Sam. Nutt, 41.—Mrs. E. Whisker, 62.

At Boroughbridge, F. Bolton, 83, a pauper, who habituated himself to live and sleep in wet clothes and damp places, without injury, a practice in which he has not been wholly singular.

At Thorp, Mrs. Bramley.

At East Witton, the Rev L Howson, 88, 58 years vicar, at 35l. per annum!

At Skewkirk, Miss Tenant.

At Brough Hall, Sir John Lawson, 69, the title and estate descending to Henry Maire, esq. of Lartington.

At Beverley, T. Dickenson, esq. 68.—Mrs. Coates, relict of Dr. Coates.

At Preston, Mr. W. Brocklebank.

At Bishop Burton, Mr E. Autherton, 68.

At Bradford, Mr. James Garnett, 67.

At Whitby, Mrs Atty.

At Thornhumbald, Mrs. M. Stephenson, 33

At Doncaster, Mrs. Holberry.

At Rotherham, Jacob Boomer, esq. 62.

At Leeds, Mr. John, Bukett—Mr. W. Lister, in the house of Fenton and Co. 48—Mr. Pretions.—Mrs. Heaps.—Miss Ann Dickenson.—Miss M. Sherbrook.—Miss E. Stead.—Mrs. Raistrick, 50.

At Sheffield, Mr. Jackson.—Mr. J. W. Roberts, of Leavy Greave.—Mr S. Smith, of Barker Pool, 23.—Mr. W. Padley, 25.—Mrs. Leader, wife of Lieutenant-colonel L.—Mr. C. Daniel.

At Haltern Place, Thomas York, esq. 73.

At Drilington, Mr. R. Wood, 52.

At Skipton, Peter Garforth, esq. 79.

At Acomb, Thomas Champney, esq. of Nuttles Hall, 57.

At Laxton, Mr. John Hudson, 61.

At Chevet, near Wakefield, Sir Thomas Pilkington, 37, leaving a pregnant widow.

At Wakefield, Mr. Medford Spring, attorney at law.

LANCASHIRE.

The charity-schools of the established church in Liverpool educate upwards of 1400 children.

	Inhabitants.
Preston ..... numbers	17,065
Manchester .... ———	98,573
Liverpool ..... ———	94,376
Blackburn ..... ———	15,083

Married.] Mr. Thomas Bodick, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Fell, of Hawthorn.

At Manchester, Mr. Harrison, to Miss Mary Hole, of Caunton.—Mr. John Fletcher, of Liverpool, to Miss Eliz. North.

At Wigan, Mr. W. Cooper, to Miss Hague.

At Preston, Mr. Joseph Croft, to Miss J. Preston, of Leyland.

Died.] At and near Liverpool, Mr. James Macauley, 54.—Mr. W Atkinson, 84.—Mrs. Hughes.—Mrs. Monk.—Mr. J. Corf.—Mr. C. Distell.—Mr. Hammerton.—Mrs. A. M'Ewen.

A. M'Ewen.—Mrs. M. Peters.—Mr. R. Hall, 57.—Mr. Terry, merchant.—James Gildart, esq.—Mr. Melling.—Mr. D. Bancroft.—Mr. John Jones.—Mr. John Lutler, printer, 68.

At Manchester, Mrs. Salt.—Mr. Buckley, in consequence of being terrified by a fanatical preacher.—Mr. James Thistlethwaite: he travelled for a respectable house in Manchester, and was crossing the principal water on Lancaster Sands, a little before the coach, and was nearly over, when, keeping rather too low down, his horse plunged into one of those dangerous breaks which the sea frequently makes in the sand, and was thrown over his horse's head, and rose no more. It is supposed the horse, in its efforts to gain the shore, trampled him to death. The landlord at the house on the bank, aware of the danger, waved his hand to warn him, but seeing it unavailing, he immediately dispatched a messenger to a medical gentleman not far distant. The body was found in half an hour, and every means used to revive the spark of vitality, but in vain.

At Blackburn, Mrs. Thrigley.

CHESHIRE.

The following advertisement is the most glorious trophy acquired by any nobleman within our remembrance.

Chester, July 4, 1811.

"Earl Grosvenor, wishing to extend the benefits of education to those poor boys of six years old and upwards who cannot, at present, gain admission into the charity-schools established in this city, has engaged a master, of approved abilities, and made arrangements for opening a school, early in next month, for that purpose. Those parents, &c. who wish to embrace this advantage, are requested to apply to Mr. Hamilton, at the Blue-school, where he will attend every day next week, from ten to one o'clock, to receive names and certificates of age."

A youth of 16, at Eccleston, has acquired the height of six feet two inches.

Two young men lately perished in the Quick Sands, near Parkgate.

Parkgate is this season fuller of fashionable company than usual.

A grand gate has been commenced at Chester castle.

John Isaac Levi, a Jew, was lately christened at St. Bride's, Chester.

Much mischief was inflicted by the late storm of lightening at Gresford.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Hostage, to Miss Street, of Nantwich.—Mr. J. Cotgreave, to Miss Sydney Parry.

At Overton, Mr. Wright, aged 90, to Mrs. Birkenhead, aged 82.

At Daresbury, Mr. Gleave, to Miss Ford.

At Nantwich, Mr. W. C. Chew, to Miss Hannah Heath.

Mr. G. Kynaston, of Chester, 74, to Mrs. Allender, 34.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Wilkinson, 63.—Mr. Thomas Maddox.—Mrs. Bell.

At Minsterley, the Rev. Mr Williams.

At Congleton, Mrs. Pearson.

At Poulton, Rear-Admiral R. Smith, 70.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Weigh, of Chester.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derby numbers 13,045

Married.] The Rev. J. D. G. Pike, to Miss Sanders, of Derby.

Mr. John Harfield, of Rowarth-house, to Miss S. Ferns.

At Barrow, the Rev. C. Dodsley, to Miss Beaumont.

In Derby, Mr. Eyre, to Miss Spurr, both of Radborne.

Died.] By a stroke of lightning, at Castleton, Isaac Rose, with no external mark of injury. A woman was struck, who sat near him, but recovered. Two large oak-trees were shattered by the same storm, in Chatsworth Park.

At Renishaw, Sir Sitwell Sitwell, a magistrate of Derby and York, and deservedly regretted.

At Ticknell, Mrs. Barrow, 82.

At Hatton, Mr. Hackett, 54.

At Borrowash, Mr. Allen, 62.

At Stonegravels, Mr H. Milner, 86.

At Ashborne, S. Ward, esq. 57.

At Derby, Mrs. Bailey, 31.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottingham numbers 34 363.

Bingham numbers 1326, the sexes being equal!

Radford Parish numbers 3447.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. R. Hunt, to Miss Mary Taylor.—Mr. J. Hallam, to Miss Hannah Shipley.—Mr. A. M'Intosh, 70, to Miss A. Rollet, 19.

At Long Bennington, Mr. Cooke, to Miss Hackett

At Newark, Mr. Gibson, to Mrs. Sadler.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Gilbert, 45.—Miss E. Gill.—Miss H. Wilson.—Mrs. Haines, relict of Dr. Haines.—Mr. J. Wells, sen. 46.—Isaac Stone, esq. 81.

At Shelton, Mrs. Malktey, wife of S. Malktey, esq.

At Flawborough, John Harrison, esq.

At Kingston, Mrs. Stokes.

At East Leeke, Mr. J. Clarke, 63.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The shepherd of Mr. Edman, of Marblethorp, Lincolnshire, was struck dead by lightning, which shattered his skull to pieces, and rendered him a shocking spectacle.

Gainsbro' numbers 5172 inhabitants.

Grimsby numbers 2747.

Market Raisen numbers 964.

Stamford has 5519, Lincoln 8600, and Boston 7841, inhabitants, by the present enumeration.

The patriotic subscription for Mr. Drakard amounts to upwards of 400l. Mr. Drakard's memorial, presented to the House of Commons,

mons, is one of the most sensible compositions that we recollect to have seen.

Three persons lost their lives by lightning in this county, during the late storm.

Married.] At Stamford, Mr. James Watson, of London, to Miss Mary Benthans.

At Long Sutton, Robert Peck, esq. to Mrs. Pulfret.

At Kitton, Mr. John Jenkins, of Stamford, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

At Raughton, Mr. T. Richardson, to Mrs. E. Gaunt.

At Grimsby, Mr. R. Partridge, to Mrs. Outram.

At Swinstead, Mr. J. S. Sandall, to Miss M. Ivy.

At Weston Nevton, the Rev. Payne Edmunds, to Miss L. Richardson, of Cartmel.

Died.] At Grinbro', Mrs. Wilson, 72.—Mr. W. Ashton, 53.

At Holtvile Clay, Mr. Tenny.

At Hogsthorpe, Mrs. Mary Styan, 45.

At Walcot, Mrs. Day, 36.

At Sleaford, Mrs. J. Weightman, 73.

At Stanfield, Mr. J. Fowler, 28.

At Wainfleet, Mr W. Haiston, 79.

At Peterborough, Mrs. Goodlard, 42.

At Swinstead, Mr. Pilgrim, 70.—Mr. G. White.

At Grantham, Mr. John Swain.

At Louth, Mr. W. Warder, 70.—Mr. W. May.

At Lincoln, R. Gibbeson, esq. 81, mayor in 1783 and 1794.—Mr. W. Brown.—Mrs. Hayward, 64.

At Spalding, Mr. R. Langby, quaker.

At Stamford, Mr. Samuel Mills.

At Spilsby, F. Breakenbury, esq. late of the 37th.

At Boston, Mrs. S. Atkin.—Mrs. Farlow, daughter of the late Mr. Harle.—Mrs. Wardle.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Stockdale.

At Kerton, Mrs. Ketton, 60.—And a few days after, Mr. R. K. her husband, 65.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

Loughbro' numbers 5400.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. A K. Holmes, to Miss J. Wallis.—Mr. T. Barrett, to Miss Hollin.

E. H. Cheyney, esq. Scotch Greys, to Miss Eliza Ayre, of Gadsby.

Mr. Thomas Hill, of Uppingham, to Miss South, of Wakenley.

At Leicester, Gratian Hart, esq. to Miss Anna Maria Cant.

J. A. Cropper, esq. of Loughton, to Miss Harvey, of Caldon.

At Aston, Mr. J. Moore, to Miss E. Turner.

At Skeffington, Mr. F. Deacon, of Leicester, to Miss Dalby.

Mr. Clarkson, to Miss Dunn, of Wigston.

At Stoke, Mr. Neale, to Miss Evetwood.—Mr. R. Heathcoat, to Miss Gunton.

As Wanlip, Mr. Fisher, to Miss Wright.

At Barrow, Mr. W. Beaumont, to Miss H. Ludlam.

At Whetstone, H. Brown, esq. to Miss Frone.

Died.] At Liddington, Mrs. Brown, 56.

At Donnington, Mr. Davy, 41.

At Oakham, Mr. Bottomley, 60.

At Langham Lodge, Miss Rudkin.

At Ashby, Miss E. Salkeld, 21.

At Kingston, Mr. W. Goodrich, 40.

At Arisby, Mr. D. Fonear.

At Mountsorrel, Mr. J. Mason.

At Lyston, Mr. W. W. Wilson.

At Blaby, Mr. James Flude, 71.

At Broughton Ashley, Mr. S. Swinfen.

At Lutterworth, Mr. George Nicholls, in the prime of life, son of J. Nicholls, esq. of Skie Place, Leicester.

At Hanbro', Mrs. Catherine Bullivant, 29.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

In addition to the melancholy effects produced by the violent thunder storms, with which this and the neighbouring counties have recently been visited, we have to detail others. Two men having taken shelter in a barn, near Stone, it was, in a short time, struck by the lightning, when one was instantly killed, and the other so much injured, as to lie without hopes of recovery. At Elurton, another man was killed in a similar situation; a boy was along with him at the time, but escaped unhurt. At Cotton, near Milwich, two cows were killed; and numerous sheep and cattle were destroyed in other places in the county.

There is still living, at the village of Tetbury, five miles from Burton-upon-Trent, Mrs. Ann Moore, who has lived, or rather existed, without food, for several years; and without any liquor, not even so much as a glass of water, for two years and a half. Her stature is of a middle size: she was married, and has had four children, two of whom are now living. She can sit up in bed, read her bible and prayer-book, with the assistance of glasses, and work, at intervals, at her needle. Her memory is strong. In respect to the use of her frame, all the lower parts, up to her body, are useless, and totally dead. Her legs are bent under her, and their sinews grown stiff; her voice is low and faint, but accurately distinct; she takes snuff, and now is in her 50th year.

Married.] Thomas Daniel, esq. of Aldridge, to Miss Mary Smith, of Woodhall.

At Tanworth, John Barrett, esq. to Miss Seal.—R. Wood, esq. to Miss Alice Harding.

At Cheadle, R. Godwin, esq. of Birchwood, to Miss Hannah Steele.

At Wolverhampton, Captain J. Horton, 51st, to Miss Crutchley.

Died.] At Tatenhill, Henry Coxon, 99, 72 years parish clerk.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Birmingham numbers 70,037.

Married.] S. Dunsford, esq. of Portugal-house, to Miss Grant, of Bristol.

Died.] At Wolstan, Gen. Geo. Scott, of the 58th, 79.

At Badesley, the Rev. H. Bishop, a Catholic priest, 86.

Mrs. Robinson, of Coventry.

SHROPSHIRE.

A spirited subscription has been set on foot in this and the adjoining counties, to relieve the sufferers by the late inundations, and it amounted to nearly 2000l. in the middle of July.

Married.] At Overton, R. Walker, esq. of Bucks, to Miss Fletcher, of Gwernhayled.

At Wellington, Mr. Evans, to Mrs. Parsons.

At Eyton, Mr. W. Gittens, to Miss Bromley.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. S. Morris, to Miss Lee.

At Bridgnorth, George Childe, esq. to Miss M. A. Smith.

At Wollerton, Mr. J. Massey, to Miss Cartwright.

E. Wellings, esq. of Ludlow, to Miss Cooper.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Coupland, 84.—Mr. Joseph Griffiths.

At Ashford, Mrs. Price, the daughter, and John Oakeley, esq. the father. Mrs. P. his eldest daughter, whose residence was not far from his seat at Firgrove, was taken ill on Friday, delivered of a dead child, and expired the following morning, without uttering a syllable: and Mr. Oakeley, while under his daughter's roof, was seized the following day with a fit, and expired without a groan.

At Ketley, Mr. Ford; and, a few days after, Mrs. Ford.

At Boreatton, Rowland Hunt, esq.

At Welland Villa, Mr. Daniel Holford, of the lower Dirtwich Saltworks.

At Drayton, Mr. Mattison, late partner in the house of Heseltine and Co. London.

At Ellesmere, Mrs. Anne Kynaston, 84.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Lucien Bonaparte lately arrived, with part of his family, at Thorngrove House, his future residence. Colonel Leighton attends him constantly on behalf of government, opens his letters, &c.

Married.] At Upton, J. Bird, esq. to Miss Barnes.

Captain Elrington, 39th, to Miss Roper, of Worcester.

At Evesham, Mr. Atkins, to Miss Stratton.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. John Lewis.—Aged 103, Sarah Smith, mender of chair-bottoms.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Hereford numbers 7306, and an excess of 1009 females.

A man was killed at Monnington, in the late storm of lightning.

Died.] At Ross, Miss Jane Hoskyns, 82, late of Peterstow.—Mrs. Sarah Purchas.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

An act for extending the Horse-towing path, on the banks of the Severn, from Worcester-bridge, to a place called the Lower Parting, below Gloucester, has received the royal assent.

By the decision of the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords on the Berkeley Peerage, the eldest four sons of the late Earl and present Countess of Berkeley are declared illegitimate, and the title devolves upon the fifth son, who is the first-born in wedlock, viz. Thomas Morton Fitzharding, now Earl Berkeley, born 19th October, 1796.

A beautiful tessellated pavement, in fine preservation, has been discovered at Worthington, two miles from Frogmill.

Bristol numbers 46,592.

Married.] C. R. Barker, esq. of Fairford, to Miss E. Bernardeston, of Rye's Lodge, Suffolk.

At Wooton, the Rev. James Boorman, to Mrs. Eleanor Rage.

At Almondsbury, Mr. Dowling, 68, to Miss H. Batten, 22.

Mr. W. Harris, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Wintle, of Broad-Oak.

Died.] At Tewkesbury, Thomas Cooper, esq.

At Fairford, Miss M. A. Thomas.

At Wooton, Miss L. Wheeler.

At Bristol, W. Bush, esq.—Mrs. Bonacci.—In Park Street, Miss A. S. Burgess.—Mr. W. Holder, in Jamaica.—In High Street, Mrs. Howarth.—In Temple Street, Mr. Geo. Beck, 33.—Drowned, Mr. Slade, hair-dresser.—George Baker, esq. of Hants.

At Clifton, Miss L. Gordon, of Gower Street, London.—Miss Vincent.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Joyce, of Henley, to Miss Sarah Breakspear.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Berkhampsted, J. Austin, esq. to Mrs. E. Witham.

At Tring, J. Duncombe, esq. to Miss Stockley, of Wingrove.

Died.] At Hitchin, John Crabb, esq.

At Watford, Mrs. Sarah Lawrence.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Woburn Sheep-shearing.—On Monday morning, after a public breakfast at the abbey, his Grace and his friends repaired to the park-farm, and, on the ringing of the bell, the examination of the South Down and Merino tups commenced, which are intended for letting. About three o'clock the company repaired to the abbey, and sat down to a sumptuous dinner, served up in the great hall. As soon as the cloth was withdrawn, his Grace gave "The King, and his speedy Recovery."

"The Prince Regent." "The Queen and Royal Family." "Sir Joseph Banks." "Good Grazing." His Grace then rose, and observed, that, two years ago, Thomas Greg, esq. of Coles, in Hertfordshire, (whom he had now the pleasure to see present,) had patriotically offered the management on his farm to the notice and inspection of Bedfordshire farmers, and that, at his (the Duke's) request, John Higgins, Thomas Wilson, and John Foster, had undertaken this examination; and their report, after reneated visits, on the novel practices of Mr. Greg, having appeared deserving of it, had been printed, and would now be distributed to the company. His Grace concluded by saying, that his own repeated visits to Mr. Greg's farm, enabled him to confirm, in every particular, the printed report; and that, therefore, he should propose the health of that gentleman, "Mr. Greg." Mr. Greg, in reply, complimented his Grace on the able selection which had been made, of the experienced men, who, dispassionately, examined his farm. "The union of Commerce and Agriculture." "Mr. Coke, of Norfolk." "The President of the Board of Agriculture." Sir John Sinclair rose in consequence, and said, that, proud as he was in being noticed by his noble friend and the company present, he could not refrain from congratulating them on the spirit of the country for improvement, evinced by no less than one hundred and eighty-nine acts for inclosures of parishes having been brought before parliament in this session. When, turning to Lord Erskine, who sat next him, he observed, that his noble friend must make haste and resume the seals, if he expected to reap any of the remaining benefits to the Chancellor from passing such acts: and concluded a very neat speech by giving, "May a Common become a very uncommon Spectacle in England." His Grace then gave, "Lord Erskine;" who, after thanking the company, expressed his satisfaction at hearing of the vast number of inclosure bills, and his regret that they did not come a little sooner; not because he wished to share the fees, heartily wishing that this, and all impediments to improvement, were done away.

2nd Day.—On Tuesday morning such of the company, at Woburn, as are members of the Smithfield Club, assembled at his Grace's public breakfast; and, afterwards, held a meeting in an adjoining room, his Grace, the President, in the chair. The chief business consisted in electing several new members of the club. The company then repaired to the stables adjoining the abbey, where the wethers, shown for the prizes offered by his Grace, were inspected in their wool, and again after being shorn. A boar, under ten months old, of the Suffolk kind, belonging to the Earl of Upper Ossory, was shown for the prize. Mr. Runciman and Mr. Platt, also showed boars. Mr. Moore and Mr. Bushel, also showed pigs of extra stock. The prize long woolled theaves, were also inspected, belonging to Mr. Binpon, Mr. Platt, Mr. Trevor, Lord Ongley, Mr. Circuit, and Mr. Runciman. About twelve o'clock, the company repaired to the Crawley Heath Farm, to see the competition in ploughing. About two o'clock the company returned to the Park Farm, and spent some time in inspecting the implements exhibited. His Grace, in announcing the letting of Merino tups, took occasion to say, that, however perfect their wool might be found, he had not yet determined on the improvement in carcase that can be made of this breed of sheep. The company then returned to the farm-yard, when the following sale of the Park Farm stock took place, viz.

	Gs.
South Down Theaves	46
Ditto	46
Ditto	51
Ditto	52
Ditto	53
Two years old ditto	50
Ditto	59
Three years old ditto	42
Full-mouthed	39
Ditto	40
A five years old heifer cow	43
Ditto	58
A nine years old Devon cow	20
A five years old ditto	40
Two fat wethers	6
A Hereford bull, belonging to Lord Ossory	36

Several South Down and Merino tups were let at good prices, which concluded the business of the day.

3rd Day.—On Wednesday morning, after breakfast, the company repaired to the slaughter-house, to inspect the carcases of the fat prize wethers, shown alive the preceding days; and, afterwards, they inspected the competition of the sheep-shearers, for the prizes given by his Grace. The judges appointed for the short-wooled breed of sheep, were Lord Bradford, John Ellman, and Mr. Todd; and, in pursuance of their award, his Grace delivered to Robert Trevor, esq. a cup, value ten guineas, for the best two-shear short-wooled wether; another cup to Mr. Edward Platt; and another to Mr. William Runciman. The premium for the best boar, under two years old, was adjudged to Mr. Edward Platt. His Grace adverted to the importance of encouraging shepherds in carefully attending to their flock while lambing; and stated, that John Holland, his shepherd, from 620 ewes, had raised 905 lambs, and was entitled to the first premium of five guineas; and added the names and particulars of four other candidates, for the inferior premiums in this class.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Wellingbro', T. Partridge, gent. 90.

At Kettering, Mr. Robert Roberts, 28.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

On Saturday, June 29th, the Duke of Gloucester was installed as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, amidst the usual splendid ceremonies and an immense assemblage of public characters.

To add to the eclat, Mr. Sadler ascended in a balloon on Wednesday, and made a safe voyage into Essex. The following is his own account: "Ascended 15 min. past 2 o'clock; lost sight of Trinity college in 3 minutes; ½ min. more lost sight of Cambridge entirely; in 3½ minutes entered a mass of clouds, through which the balloon continued ascending, and in 6 minutes more was clear of the clouds. The clouds must have been nearly a mile in thickness. In a few minutes, the balloon still ascending, observed its shadow: was then moving with great velocity in a direction nearly east: balloon continued rising until 10 min. past 3 o'clock; barometer 13. thermometer 28. From the direction and velocity of the wind, at the only time there was an opportunity of observing the progress of the balloon, fearing to be carried off the coast, descended; but finding by the barometer that the fall was very rapid, threw out some ballast to moderate it—this occasioned an ascent for a short time; again descended. Observing a small copse near at hand, in the direction the balloon was taking, endeavoured to land near the edge of it, but the balloon taking the ground in the midst of a barley-field, rebounded completely over the copse, and after dragging across a field, it was for an instant arrested in its course by a hedge: a man here came to assist, but the car was torn; disengaged by the violence of the wind, and dragged, with the man holding on, until stopped by another hedge, the hoop entangled in a tree. Another man here got up, who was soon followed by a considerable number, with whose assistance the balloon was secured, but not until after it was considerably torn. Encountered in the descent a severe squall of wind. Completed the voyage at 50 min. past three, in a field near Standon, in Hertfordshire. From the velocity of the balloon it must have passed over nearly eighty miles."

At the annual meeting of the Kimbolton Agricultural Society, held on Tuesday the 4th day of June, the premiums were adjudged as follows, viz. For the best ram lamb-hog, to Mr. Mann, of Leighton. For the second best ditto, to Mr. Bennet, of Tempsford. For the best shearling ram, to ditto. For the second best ditto, to Mr. Mann, of Leighton. For the best shearling wethers, fed on grass, turnips, coleseed, and other green food, and hay only, to Mr. Billing, of Harrowden. For the second best ditto, to Mr. Mann, of Leighton. For the best pen of five shearling wethers, fed in like manner, to Mr. Ladds, of Spaldwick. For the best bull, to Mr. Nicholls, of Stukely. For the second best ditto, to Mr. Bloodworth, of Kimbolton. For the best heifer, to Mr. Nicholls, of Stukely. For the second best ditto, to Mr. Smith, of Coppingford. For the best boar, to Mr. Mann, of Leighton. For the second best ditto, to Mr. James Lugsdin, of Little Staughton. For the best sheep-shearer, George James, shepherd to Lord St. John, two guineas. For the second best ditto, John Clark, shepherd to Mr. Nicholls, of Stukely, one guinea. To Charles Hawkins, of Old Weston, for having brought up eleven children without parochial assistance, three guineas. To Benjamin Shelford, of Old Weston, for having brought up ten children without parochial assistance, two guineas. To William Drage, for having worked as a labourer in husbandry on the farm of Mr. Philip Hustwaite, of Molesworth, thirty-two years, two guineas. To James Taylor, for having worked as a labourer in husbandry on the farm of Mr. John Mason, of Kimbolton, twenty-eight years, two guineas. To Daniel Ball, for having lived as a servant in husbandry on the farm of Mr. John Godgames, in Little Paxton, eighteen years, three guineas. To Elizabeth Limage, for having lived as a servant in husbandry with Mr. How, of Great Stukely, eleven years, two guineas.

Married.] J. G. Gent, esq. to Mrs. Panton, of Newmarket.

Mr. C. Bushe, of Trinity College, to Miss Ann Broadbelt.

The Rev. M. Peyton, of Doddington, to Miss J. A. Hussey, of co. Meath.

Mr. G. Guest, of Wisbeach, to Miss M. D. Burn, of South Lynn.

Mr. C. Oliver, of Bury, to Miss Johnson, of Cherry Hinton.

W. Searle, esq. of Cambridge, to Miss E. Smales, of Walworth.

Died.] At Newmarket, Mr. F. Neale, an eminent training groom.

At Eriswell, aged 101, deservedly respected, James Fuller, one of the people called Quakers; whose temperate way of living was blessed with freedom from pain till the close of his long life. He had children, great grand children, and great great grand children, to the number of 210.

At Long Stanton, Sir John Hatton; succeeded by his brother.

At Oakington, Mr. J. Linton, 78.

At Alconbury, Mrs. Ann Green, 21.

NORFOLK.

Married.] The Rev. W. J. Blake, of Swanton Abbots, to Miss Lubbock, of Lammas.

Died.] At Norwich, Mr. Dove, 75.—Rev. H. Carrington, rector of St. Stephens, 86.—Mrs. E. Crowfoot, 59.—Mrs. Edw. Harcourt.—Miss Sillett, whose wedding cloaths and shroud were brought home at the same time.—Mrs. Sillett, 45.

Mr. George Bolingbroke, of Norwich, in the Gulf of Mexico, of the yellow fever.

At Keswick, Richard Gurney, esq. a wealthy banker of the Society of Friends.

At Lynn, Mr. W. Lake.—Mrs. Sporne, 65.

At Litcham, Mrs. Baker, of the Bull Inn, deservedly lamented.

At Wells, Mrs. Bloom, wife of J. B. esq. 67.

At New Buckenham, Mr. John Fromow, 54.

At Broomhill House, T. Willet, esq. 75.

At Wetchingham, Mr. Elmer.

At Terrington, Mrs. Walker, 31.

Joseph Clover, lately deceased at Norwich, was born, in that city, on the twelfth of August, 1725. His father was a blacksmith, in humble life, and could only afford to allow his son a short time for instruction, in the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic. He was taken from school before he had made much progress in his education, and when he was seventeen years old, he was obliged, by the death of his father, to carry on the business for the benefit of his mother and her family, which consisted of four children. About the year 1750, he was first noticed by Dr. Kirwin Wright, an eminent physician, and a man of learning, who discovered genius in his neighbour, the young blacksmith, and encouraged him to direct his mind to the investigation and treatment of the diseases of horses. To this pursuit he devoted his attention with great zeal and with great success. Through the same friend by whom he was urged to study the veterinary art, he was induced to acquire a knowledge of the Latin and French languages. His object in learning these languages was to make himself acquainted with the best authors on farriery and on medicine, but particularly to read the writings of Vegetius and La Fosse. His Latin teacher was a Mr. Pagan, under whose tuition he made a rapid progress: and in French he instructed himself without the help of any master. He was much assisted in his Latin studies by acting as an amanuensis, and sometimes reading Latin books to Dr. Wright, who had the misfortune to be deprived of his sight. During this time he was a hard worker as well as a hard student. He used to work at the forge, the regular hours, from six o'clock in the morning until eight at night, and then frequently got ready the nails requisite for his men the next day. To his labours as a blacksmith, a veterinary practitioner, a student of Latin and French, he added others, as, a student of mathematics. He became a member of a society established in Norwich, among men of original minds and small incomes for improvement in mathematics and experimental philosophy, under the direction of Mr. Peter Bilby. Here he associated with John Fransham (of whose life some particulars are given in the Monthly Magazine for May last), with Mr. Arderon, F. R. S. a friend and correspondent of Baker, whose inquiries with the microscope excited general interest at that time, and with other working and thinking men. Mr. Clover had a greater quickness of apprehension, and excelled Fransham in mathematics, but the latter had made a greater proficiency in the classics, and was therefore qualified to become his master. After his return from his eccentric excursion to Newcastle, Mr. Clover employed Fransham occasionally to ride the horses home after they were shod, and whilst the iron was heating, they used both to be employed in Latin exercises and mathematical problems, worked upon a slate hung against the forge. Thus the tutor assisted in all the labours of his pupil, and after correcting an exercise or discussing the properties of a circle, he earned his frugal meal by conducting home the horses which his pupil had shod. Natural philosophy, natural history, and botany, engaged much of this little Bilbean society's attention. Mr. Clover demonstrated at several of their meetings the origin and progress of the bots found in the stomach and intestines of horses, so early as 1753. He discovered the manner in which the larvæ of these insects (*æstrus equi*) are conveyed from the coat of the horse, where they are deposited by the fly, into the animal's stomach; and he illustrated by many experiments the whole progress of their transformation which has been since so well described by Mr. B. Clarke, in the Linnæan Transactions for 1796.

In 1765, Mr. Clover's reputation had increased so much that he relinquished working at the forge, and devoted himself wholly to the veterinary art. In this he was assisted by the most eminent medical practitioners of those days, particularly Mr. Gooch, who has inserted in the second volume of his Surgical Cases, a letter from Mr. Clover, giving a description and a drawing of an ingenious machine invented by him for the cure of ruptured tendons and fractured legs in horses. For many years Mr. Clover was severely afflicted with giddiness and pain in his head, which, obliged him to decline business in 1781. He continued, however, to interest himself in every improvement that was made, and always took delight in recounting the results of his extensive experience. One of his greatest amusements was to talk with those who studied physic and surgery, and he continued to read the new medical publications, and to deliver short private lectures on the theory and practice of the healing art with a lively interest, until the very day of his death. It is to be regretted that he never could be prevailed upon to extend the usefulness of his knowledge and experience in the diseases of animals, by any publication of his observations, but he felt a diffidence and fastidiousness in writing that could never be overcome, though his readiness to communicate information to those who asked for his advice, was universally acknowledged. The latter end of his life was cheered by the amusement of gardening, in which he excelled, and by frequent visits to his highly esteemed friend Mr. Stevenson, veterinary surgeon in Norwich, with whom he always held

held the most unreserved communication upon the various subjects which came before them. He marked the gradual decay of his bodily organs with perfect tranquillity and composure, and with his finger on the artery at his wrist, he watched the declining pulse until his heart ceased to beat, on the 19th February, 1811, after having been in uninterrupted action for eighty-six years. With an understanding vigorous and acute, and a power of discrimination and discernment peculiar to himself, Mr. Clover possessed the external advantage of a strong muscular frame of body, which qualified him to excel in his business. He took delight in medicine, and felt an ardent ambition to distinguish himself by a thorough knowledge of the structure and constitution of his patients, and a perfect practice in all the branches of his art. He had an application undeviated, unwearied, and in difficult cases he never hesitated to incur any trouble or expence which seemed to offer the least chance of doing good. In his person he was tall and well proportioned; his countenance was full of expression, which indicated a masculine understanding united to a stout, resolute, and excellent, heart.

SUFFOLK.

On the 27th and 28th of June this county was visited by a thunder storm. Twenty six sheep and lambs were killed at Risby and Walsham. Ruffle's windmill was struck at Dalham, and 4000 panes of glass were broken at Mr. Chapman's pinery houses in Ipswich.

Married] G. Vaux, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Shergold, of London.

Mr. Cooke, of Harleston, to Miss Wake, of Pulham.

At Yarmouth, Mr. C. Green, to Miss Kemp.

Mr. W. Goer, to Mrs. Casburn, of Moulton.

Mr. Waller, of Fakenham, to Miss Sheldrake, of Pulham.

Mr. Porter, of Lopham, to Miss Elliott, of Roydon.

Mr. J. Wade, of Halesworth, to Miss Parr.

Mr. Davey, of Barnham, to Miss M. Chadd, of Lynn.

At Aldham, Mr. W. Gosling, of Cockfield, to Miss Maria Bloss.—Mr. M. Robinson, of Combs, to Miss Sarah Bloss.

Mr. D. Delf, of Lowestoffe, to Miss Stanwood.

Died.] At Easton, the Rev. Loder Allen, rector.

At Bury, suddenly, Mrs. Brundell, 67.—Mr. Payne, of Beyton, 73.

At Yarmouth, Mr. R. Mabson, pilot, 67.

At Ipswich, Mr. E. Penning, 79.

At Worlington, Mrs. Moore, 85.

At Cotton, Mrs. Mathews.

At Norwich, Mrs. Enefer, of Framsden, 52.

At Whitton, Mr. Isaac Jackaman, 29.

At Woodbridge, Mrs. Gross.

ESSEX.

The annual meeting of the Essex Agricultural Society was held on Friday, the 31st of May, at Chelmsford, and some very good stock was exhibited. The judges were some time before they could decide between Mr. Spencer's six years old horse, and Mr. Robinson's five years old, to which the medal was due, but at last gave it in favour of the former; there were likewise several other capital horses. Mr. Western had a medal adjudged to him for a very handsome Devonshire bull, also for South Down ewe hoggits; and Mr. Honywood for the best ram and wether of the same breed. Mr. Pooly had a medal adjudged to him for a fine Holderness cow. There were not any candidates for long-woolled sheep, or for a boar. Besides the stock entered, there were many animals particularly entitled to notice. Mr. Robinson had two beautiful chesnut cart mares, one five years old, and the other three years old; also a two years old stallion colt, uncommonly good. They were all bred by himself from one mare, by the same horse, of the Suffolk breed. Mr. Rogers had a very compact and very handsome little three years old black colt, not entered. Mr. Burgoyne a very good Devonshire bull, cow, and calf; he also sent some sheep. Mr. Honywood had, besides the stock entered, some very fat three shear sheep. Mr. Dunkin sent some South Down rams and ewe hoggits, drawn in by Devonshire oxen. Mr. Western had some very fine South Down sheep, besides those entered, and sent a very fat carcase of a three years old wether; he also had some Merino rams and ewe hoggits, superior to any that have been yet shown. Messrs. Tower and Kortright had some good rams and ewe hoggits of the Merino breed, and Mr. Walters some rams; it was remarked they were, in general, better than have been exhibited before. At dinner, Mr. Hanbury presided in the chair: amongst the company present we observed Messrs. Western, Tower, Vachel, Kortright, Bond, James Wright, Robinson, Codd, &c. After the usual toasts being drank, several new members were proposed and elected. Premiums were proposed for Merino rams and ewe hoggits. It was also determined that every encouragement ought to be given to farmers to breed good cart horses, and therefore resolved that a medal should be given for the best two years old cart filly bred in the county.

On the 10th of July, Miss Tilney Long, the rich heiress, said to have a net 80,000l. per annum, gave a grand fete at Wansted House.

A county meeting is called to obtain a reform in parliament.

Married.] At Chelmsford, Mr. J. Rutland, of Southwark, to Miss Mary Meggy.

At Shenfield, W. Brodrick, esq. of Lincoln's

coln's inn, to Miss Marianne Selby, of Northumberland.

At Westham, Mr. H. Courteney, to Miss C. Bridge.

Died.] At Borley, Miss C. Herringham.

At Great Horsley, Mrs. Sadler.

At East Brook, Mr. S. Harvey,

At Boreham, Mr. H. Buttle.

At Bulmer, Mr. Pung, 77.

At South Hanningfield, Mrs. Pratt.

At Widney Green, W. Barwick, esq. 80.

KENT.

The committee of the St. Nicholas Bay Harbour, and Canterbury Canal, have reported to the subscribers on their labours in getting the bill, and they show that by its construction the city of Canterbury alone will save 5000l per annum in carriage. The expenses of the canal from Canterbury to Sea Wall will be about 54,000l. of the harbour about 94,000l. and of collateral roads 7000l.

Acts have passed for extending the Kent water works for repairing Sevenoaks church, and for a new road from Ightham to Maidstone.

A spirited and true Kentish petition was lately presented to the House of Commons from Kent, against the corruptions of that House, by Mr. Whitbread.

Folkestone is found to contain 3697 souls.

Dover numbers 10,277.

At a late Kentish sessions, a man was sentenced to twelve months hard labour for stealing A CAT. *Kentish Chronicle.*—N.B. There was however said to be a *suspicion* that he had stolen some fowls.

Married.] At Chislett, Mr. S. Stuppell, to Miss S. Brenchley.—Mr. J. Cowtan to Miss Kemp.

At Ditton, Mr. J. Manville, to Miss E. Golding.

At St. Lawrences, Mr. T. Halsey, to Mrs. Quested.

At Silling, John Creery, esq. to Miss Judith Lostie.

At Bromley, W. Chalklen, esq. of Deptford, to Miss M. E. Durand.

D. Price, esq. of Lee, to Mrs. Russell, of Lewisham.

J. Bradley, esq. to Miss Penn, of Chatham Yard.

At Rochester, R. P. Pughe, esq. to Miss Ducks, of Troy-town.

At Maidstone, Mr. W. Hardy, to Miss M. A. Hurst.

I. B. Wilkes, esq. of Dartford, to Mrs. Croft.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Packman, 72.—Mr. R. Fenner, 64.—Mr. T. Young.—John Walker, esq. 77.—Mr. F. Grant, 76.—W. Lottie, esq.—Mrs. White, grocer.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Cutbush.

At Eastrey, Mrs. Anne Sladdon.

At Gadshill, Mrs. Wilkins.

At [illegible], Stephen Woodgate, esq. 66.

At Ripple House, Mrs. Eliz. Herring.

At Fordwich, Mrs. Warren.

At Gravesend, Henry Thames Rogers, esq. 85.

At Bybrook, Mrs. Austen, of Swift's Place.

At Penn Hill, W. Wilson, jun. esq.

In London, Sir E. Deering, of Surrenden Deering, 55.

At Westerham, Mrs. Moreton.

At Stone, the Rev. T. Heathcoate, 64.

SUSSEX.

Chichester by the new bill numbers 6425.

Married.] Mr. W. Brazier, of Rye, to Miss Sarah King, of Wilmington.

The Rev. Robert Hare, of Hurstmonceaux, to Mrs. Lewis, of Harston Court, Radnor.

At Ninfield, Mr. W. Colbran, 77, to Miss A. Brett, 22.

Died.] At Danny, H. C. Campion, esq. 78.

At Chichester, Mrs. Weller, 90.

At Northamp on, Col. Sergison, of Cuckfield Park, the worthy, but unsuccessful, opponent of the gentleman calling himself *Jack Fuller*, the present singular representative of Sussex.

At Brighton, William Ainge, esq. barrister at law, 85.

At Stone Bridge, T. Stone, esq. 80.

HAMPSHIRE.

Portsmouth and Portsea number 40,567, Gosport numbers 7788, and Alverstoke 4424 inhabitants.

On Tuesday, June 11, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Cole, farmer, at Chilbolton, a village about four miles from Andover, which totally destroyed thirteen dwelling houses, eight barns, six stables, five granaries, and rick-house, independently of cart-houses, a considerable quantity of corn, wool, furniture, provisions, &c. in the short space of an hour and a half. Every exertion to stop the progress of the flames proved ineffectual, the wind at the time blowing from the west. The church and parsonage-house were preserved by the timely arrival of the engines from Andover and Stockbridge.

Married.] Mr. Hopkins, of Kelsea, to Mrs. Watson, of Cosham.

Mr. P. Edwards, of Winchester, to Miss E. Deane, of Wincanton.

Mr. T. Forbes, of Portsmouth, to Miss S. Ball, of Portsea.

Mr. P. S. Bruff, to Miss Jeffries, of Fratton.

At Guernsey, W. Curtis, esq. 23d, to Miss E. M. Radford.

At Arreton, Thomas Grimers, esq. to Miss Bull, of Rutbridge.

At Steyning, Lieut. Hare, 5th, to Miss Groom.

At Winchester, Mr. Thompson, to Miss Hathaway.

At Southampton, Charles Vignoles, esq. to Miss Eliza Durell.

At Botley, James Warner, esq. to Miss E. Reed.

Died.]

Died.] At Portsea, Mr. John Jetty.—Captain Tribe, 82d.

In Portsmouth, Mrs. Barnard.—Mr. Young, of Cecil Place.—Mr. Letty, of Mile End Place.—The Right. Hon. Gen. Fox, brother of the late C. J. Fox, governor of Portsmouth, colonel of the 10th foot, paymaster of widow's pensions, &c.

At Bottley, John Clewer, esq.

At the Half-way House, Mrs. Brewer, 50.

At Uphom, the Rev. T. Davies, 35 years curate of that parish.

At Bossington, Thomas South, esq.

At Dummer, Mrs. Terry.

At Wington, G. Aldridge, esq.

At Portchester, Miss S. Moore.

At Winchester, Mrs. Currall.

In Jersey, Mr. John Stead, proprietor of the Jersey Gazette, and formerly a well-known bookseller at Gosport.

At Southsea, Mrs. Heather.

At Crawley, Miss Waight, of Alresford.

At Buckham House, T. Coulthard, esq.

At New Close, Mrs. Stubbs.

At St. Cross, Miss Tood.

At Southampton, Mrs. Ellcocke, 85.—Mr. Flood, ironmonger.

At the George Inn, Portsmouth, where he arrived the 22d of May, intending to set off the next morning for London, Walter Burrowes, esq. of Ryde (which place he left in good health), the son of the late Sir Kildare B. On being called in the morning, it was discovered that he had been attacked by a paralytic affection, which had deprived him of his speech and reason. He remained in this state till about five o'clock in the afternoon, when he expired in convulsions. He was formerly one of the first merchants in England, as an active partner in the house of Bogle, French, Burrowes, and Canning, of London, contractors for supplying the Navy with Irish provisions, &c.

On board the Gorgon, of St. Helen's, General Rufin, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Barosa. He had spent the day in good spirits, and repeatedly expressed his satisfaction at coming to England, and his escape from the Spaniards. He seemed to suffer but little from his wound, till about ten minutes before his death. After having eaten a hearty dinner, he was suddenly seized with pain, which terminated in his death: the wound had affected the spinal marrow. The deceased was a great favourite with Bonaparte, and possessed considerable landed property in the neighbourhood of Havre de-Grace. He was buried with distinguished funeral honours at Portsmouth, on the 18th instant.

WILTSHIRE.

The trial of ploughs, on the 13th day of June, near Deptford Inn, Wilts, for the premiums of the Bath and West of England Society, was very respectably and numerously attended by gentlemen and farmers of the vicinity, as well as from distant parts. Eight ploughs contended for the prizes, and ploughed half an acre in the time annexed, viz. No 1. Robert Gourlay, esq. a Scotch plough, drawn by two horses, in one hour and fifty one minutes. No. 2. Mr. Patient, a Wiltshire plough, drawn by four ponies, with a leader, in one hour and thirty-nine minutes. No. 3. H. Biggs, esq. a double furrow plough, drawn by two horses, with a leader, one hour and two minutes and a half. No. 4. J. Davies, jun. esq. a Hampshire patent plough, drawn by two horses, with a leader, one hour and fifty-six minutes. No. 5. R. Gourlay, esq. Ransome's patent plough, drawn by two horses, in one hour and seven minutes. No. 6. Mr. Garrett, a Beverstone plough, drawn by one horse with a leader, two hours and thirty-two minutes. No. 7. J. R. Gourlay, esq. a double-furrow plough, drawn by two horses, fifty-nine minutes. No. 8. J. Bennet, esq. a Scotch plough, drawn by two oxen, in two hours and fifty-one minutes. The awards of the judges were in favour of No. 3, the double furrow plough, and No. 5, Ransome's patent plough, both drawn by two horses. The former, it will be noticed, ploughed half an acre of a three-year's grass ley, on rather a light soil, in one hour and two minutes and a half. Beside the public spirit manifested by the owners of the different ploughs to give celebrity to these operations, and produce a beneficial result, much praise was due to all the ploughmen for the skill they evinced, and the pains they respectively took to excel.

Married.] At Devises, Mr. Giffard, to Miss Everett.

Died.] The Rev. Mr. Southurst, of Castle Comb.

William Priddey, esq. of Allington.

At Marlbro', at an advanced age, Mr. N. Merriman.

BERKSHIRE.

On Tuesday, June 24, Mr. John Coxetter, of Greenham Mills, Newbury, had two South Down sheep shorn at his factory exactly at five o'clock in the morning, from the wool of which, (after passing its various processes) a complete damson coloured coat was made, and worn by Sir John Throckmorton, bart. at a quarter past six in the evening, being two hours and three quarters within the time allotted, for a wager of one thousand guineas. The sheep were roasted whole, and a most sumptuous dinner was given by Mr. Coxetter, to Sir John Throckmorton, and many other agriculturists.

Married.] W. Stephens, esq. of Reading, to Miss P. Greenwood, of Wallingford.—Mr. W. Quelch, to Miss H. S. Marshall, of Braywick.

At Sunning Hill, Capt. J. Cochet, R.N. to Miss Long.

Died.] At Abingdon, Mr. Hervey Tuckey.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A correspondent of Frome writes, that, during the last week of June, the wind was particularly

particularly calm, the sky generally obscured by that species of cloud which philosophers have denominated *nimbus*, or *cumulo cirro-stratus*. On the morning of the 2d of July the sky became more open, and the sun-shine favourable to haymaking: about noon the hemisphere became again obscured, and distant thunder was heard from the south-west. There being little or no wind stirring, the storm approached but slowly; at two, it became vertical over the town, rain began to fall in abundance, the lightning broad and vivid, quickly succeeded by thunder, which burst on the ear with a violent crash. Such as were wise, perceiving themselves in danger, took the precaution of opening their doors and windows, and withdrawing from the currents thereof. The storm hung over the town nearly half-an-hour, at a less altitude than half a mile. At a quarter past two, one very violent explosion burst over the western extremity of the town, which stands on high land, struck on a house detached from others, rending in twain the chimney of a gable end, ripping up the tile from the barge for the breadth of four feet the whole depth of the roof, rived several broad pieces of stucco from the front wall, and perforated the same as if small slugs had been shot at it from a blunderbuss. The lightning entered the house at the broken chimney and roof, burst out two windows, one on the east and the other on the west side; descended to a weaving shop on the ground floor, where it killed one lad working at the loom, and struck down six others into a state of temporary stupefaction, of which they did not fully recover for several days. The lad which was killed, appeared by the livid colour of the skin to have been struck on the left side, the electric fluid passing down to the floor, singeing the inside of the stocking from top to bottom, for the breadth of an inch and half. Surgical endeavours to restore animation were of no avail.

Married.] At Bath, James Basevi, esq. to Miss C. E. Robinson, of Queen-square.—C. Barrow, esq. to Miss Brome, both of Barbadoes.—John Stewart, esq. to Miss Jane M'Dougal, daughter of Adm. M'D.

Mr. Magrath, to Miss Fournier.

The Rev. H. Helyar, of Coker Court, to Miss Maria Perring.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. J. Brook, 84, to Miss A. Crocker, 21.

At Bath, Mr. J. Dunn, to Miss E. Flint.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Paisey.—Mrs. A. M. Dale, 70.

At Abbotsbury, Mrs. Harris, 93.

At Glastonbury, Mrs. King.

At Kilmington, Mr. Anning.

At Ilfracombe, Mrs. Birchell.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hill, of Knighton Cottage, to Mary, third daughter of Thomas Druitt, esq. of Winbourne.

At Marnhull, Mr. Robert Stay, to Miss White, and Mr. J. White, jun. to Miss Stay.

Died.] At Rax House, near Bridport, Mrs. Arnold.

At Sherborne, Mr. G. Melmoth, sen. 73.

At Portland, the Rev. Daniel Addison.

DEVONSHIRE.

At Exeter sessions two young women were sentenced to be TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS for throwing vitriol over the clothes of another, while a fellow, for attempting to commit a rape on a child of 11 years, was sentenced to SIX MONTHS IMPRISONMENT and to be pillored!—*Bath Herald.*

An extraordinary phenomenon took place in the port of Plymouth, on Saturday, June 1, in the Sound, Sutton Pool, Catwater, and the Lara. At three o'clock, A. M. the tide suddenly receded from the pool of Sutton, rushed through the sluices of the pier-heads, and left all the shipping and craft dry. In about half an hour a bore, nearly from nine to eleven feet high, came in with a tremendous noise, accompanied by a violent gust of wind at S. W.; it was dead low water, and in an instant all the vessels and craft were afloat, and knocking against each other. The bore then receded through the pier-heads again, continuing the same height and with the same rushing noise, and left the pool high and dry. It then made its way up Catwater to the Lara head, driving the ships from their anchors against each other, by which means two lost their bow-sprits. The bore then broke adrift from an immense cable the flying bridge near Pamphlet Mill Lake, and drove it on the Lara sands, but, going back as suddenly, it took back the flying bridge with it, which was secured by a fresh cable and anchor. The bore returned about seven o'clock, A.M. in the same manner, seven feet high, accompanied by a gust of wind, and as suddenly receded. At seven o'clock, the bore, about four feet high, rushed in again, and receded in the same manner. The winds were very variable, but principally blew hard at S. W. The quicksilver in the thermometer was observed to sink and rise with a tremulous motion during the bore.

The South Devon Agricultural Society held their twentieth annual meeting on Tuesday, June 11, on the race ground at Totness. It was well attended by the gentlemen and farmers of that district. We were happy in noticing among the company some of the most celebrated breeders of stock from the eastern part of the county. Such a show of fine cattle was never before seen in the west of England; and we feel gratified at such an opportunity of congratulating our countrymen on the success which has attended their spirited exertions. After dinner a variety of interesting subjects, appropriate to the occasion, were discussed; and several new members

bers. among whom we noticed Sir Arscott Molesworth, were added to the list of annual subscribers.

Married.] At Tiverton, Lieut.-col. Payne, 46th, to Miss Row, of Livinghays.

At Plymouth, Mr. Q. Croker, to Miss Perkins.—Mr. Dryden, surgeon, to Miss Julia Symonds.—Mr George Pardon, to Miss M. A. Moore.

At Exeter, W Leaman, esq. R. N to Miss S. Tucker, of Tiverton.—Mr. Samuel Cole, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. Phillips, of the Crown and Sceptre Inn.

At Sidmouth, T. B. Ferris, esq. of the Coldstream guards, to Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Richard Foley, esq. and niece to Vice-admiral Foley.

Died.] At Exmouth, Miss Murcy.

At Tiverton, Richard Blundell, esq

At Uplime, Wm. Clarke, esq of Beaminster, Dorset.

At Cullumpton, the Rev. Thomas Harris, late curate of Braddon, near Towcester.

At Sidmouth, Samuel Cawley, esq. 68.

At Plymouth, Mr. W. Evans, 89.—Mr. T. A. Williams, deputy purveyor.—Mrs. Margaret Provo.

At Dartmouth, R. Newman, esq.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Mylor, Capt. Bell, R.N. to Miss Elizabeth Kerr.

At Kenwyn, Mr. F. Hocking, to Miss M. Matthies.

Mr. G. Geach, of Liskeard, to Miss Roberts, of Tregangen.

Mr. I. Adams, of Liskeard, to Miss Orchauld, daughter of Capt. O.

Mr. T. Ward, of Phillack, to Miss A. Polkinhorne.

Died.] At Permizzen, the eldest son of Mr. Hick; he was drowned while bathing.

At Illogan, Mr. Turner.

At Stoke Clymesland, Mrs. Lethbridge.

At Menabilly, 82, Philip Rashleigh, esq. representative in six parliaments for Fowey, a man in much local estimation, and one of the early friends of Dr. Wolcot, who honoured him with notice in some of his early poems.

SOUTH WALES.

Two thousand acres were lately flooded in one view of the town.

The annual assembly connected with the Dissenting College at Carmarthen, and established for the purpose of promoting mutual acquaintance, fellowship, and harmony, among their ministers in the principality, was held on Thursday the 27th ult. at Lammas-street Chapel, when forty ministers, and upwards of a thousand people were present. Rev. Dr. Rees, Rev. Dr. Lindsay, James Esdaile, esq. and John Bentley, esq. attended to inspect the affairs of the College, superintend the examination of the students, and keep up the social intercourse of the Welsh ministers.—On Friday morning the deputies with several ministers, attended the examination of the students at the College. Having made the necessary arrangements, the tutors examined the students in the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, languages universal Grammar, Belles Lettres, Logic, Divinity, and Ecclesiastical History; also in Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Conic Sections, Mensuration, Land-surveying, Navigation, use of the Globes, and in Natural and Experimental Philosophy. One of the senior students delivered a short discourse, as a specimen of his composition, and the junior classes exhibited their maps.

A committee of the gentlemen interested in the improvement of the harbour of Kidwelly, with a junction branch, by means of a canal, through the valuable mineral land of Pembrey, to the Carmarthenshire rail-road dock, at Llanelly, have held a meeting at the latter place, at which Lord Cawdor presided, and renewed the strongest assurance of his support to any plan, which the gentlemen interested might consider best adapted to give accommodation to the community of each place.

The following are the dimensions of one of the largest oak trees ever cut down in this kingdom. It grew in the parish of Bassaleg, Monmouthshire, about four miles from Newport, near the canal, and was cut down last year, and purchased by Mr. T. Harrison:—The trunk, 10 feet in length, measured 470 solid feet; 12 limbs, respectively, 60, 106, 355, 452, 233, 113, 28, 156, 84, 70, 98, and 75, feet; altogether, 2302 feet of sound timber; dead limbs 126 feet of timber; making a total of 2428 feet of timber. It required the labour of four men, for twenty days, to fell the tree and strip the bark!

Married.] William Skryme, esq. of Langharne, to Miss Lewis, of Henllan.—Mr. Thomas Butler, of Trellack, to Miss S. Beach, of Quedgley.

At Newcastle, the Rev. T. Hancorne, to Mrs. Welford.

Died.] At Carmarthen, 74, Mrs. Nicholls.—The lady of John Bevan, esq.—Mr. T. Wood.

At Swansea, Mr. D. Hopkins.—Mr. Jones, of the customs.

In Brecon, Mrs. Ann Williams.

At Talclyn, Mr. Jones, surgeon.

At Chepstow, 73, Mr. A. Benson.

At Nevern, 77, Captain Essex Bowen, R. N.

At Cheltenham, 75, T. Brown, esq. of Mellington, co. Montgomery.

NORTH WALES.

Newspapers and printing-offices are now spread over Wales. A new printing-office is announced at Brecknock.

The Irish road at Rhualt Hill is improving.

The Wrexham Agricultural Society's annual meeting, on the 30th of May, was most numerously attended. We were much gratified at the fine show of cattle, and at the minuteness and impartiality with which the different claims were investigated and adjudged. Premiums of five guineas were given to Mr.

J. Palin, of Lay Hall, for the best crop of turnips; to Mr. R. Matthews, near Mold, for the best cart stallion; and to John Wynne, esq. of Royton, for the best bull.—A premium of two guineas to Mr. J. Rowland, of Pentre Clawdd, for the best sow pig. Three guineas to Edward Swinnerton, of Salatyn, for having brought up the greatest number of children to industry, without any parochial assistance; and one guinea more for being a member of a friendly club or society, under the regulation of the Act of Parliament.—Two guineas to Mr. John Rowland, of Pentre Clawdd, for the best fleece of short wool, off a cross between the Spanish and Ryland;—and one guinea more for producing a fleece of long wool, off a cross betwen the Old Shropshire and Spanish.

Married.] Thomas Thomas, esq. of Pencrig, to Miss Gwynne, of Llanelweth Hall.—A. Oswestry R. Povall, esq. to Miss Sarah Owen.

R. Walker, esq. of Fulham, Bucks, to Miss Fletcher, of Gwernhayled, accompanied by great local festivities.

Died.] At Fron, 63, the Rev. R. Williams.

At Bottwnog, the Rev. N. Owen.

At Hollywell, Mr. R. Jones.

At Denbigh, Thomas Peake, esq.

At Plascock, 52, Mr. Watkin Samuel.

At Ty Isa, Mrs. Roberts.

At Rhual, Thomas Griffith, esq. an upright magistrate, and a man of superior qualities and attainments.

At Ruthin, Mrs. Catharine Griffith, generally regretted.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] In Dumfrieshire, Rear-Admiral Dundas, 64.

Edinburgh numbers 103,145 inhabitants.

At Edinburgh, suddenly, the Right Hon. Robert Blair, Lord President of the Court of Session. He had before dinner taken his usual walk in the meadows, and, upon returning home, was seized with illness near George's-square, where he lived: with assistance he reached his own house, and shortly expired. He was the son of the Rev. Mr. Blair, minister of Athelstonford, author of the celebrated poem of "The Grave." He entered Advocate in 1764, and on the appointment of President Campbell to the Bench, he succeeded the present Lord Chief Baron as Solicitor-General, in which office he continued till the year 1806. On the promotion of Mr Robert Dundas to be Lord Chief Baron in 1801, he was unanimously chosen by the Faculty of Advocates to be their Dean, in which honorable station he continued till 1808, when he received the appointment of Lord President of the Court of Session, on the resignation of Sir Hay Campbell, esq. He was within a few months of 70 years of age. He married Miss Isabella Halket, one of the sisters of Lieutenant-Colonel John Halket, by whom he had one son and three daughters. To those who had the happiness of intimately knowing the late Lord President Blair, and of seeing him in the intercourse of private life, enjoying and promoting all the innocent relaxations from severer duties, it may seem unnecessary to dwell upon other causes of regret. But the calamity which will be long and deeply felt by the country, is the loss of that rare union of great qualities which, after calling him forth into early notice, conducted him to the highest honours of his profession, and exacted the palm of distinction from the common suffrages of his brethren during the whole course of a long and unblemished life. Of the first years of that life, or of the course of severe study by which he prepared himself to be what he became, little is known beyond the circle of his private friends; but never surely was there exhibited upon the great theatre of public business a more profound erudition, greater power of discrimination, nor a more stern and invincible rectitude, combined with a degree of personal dignity, that commanded more than respect, even from his equals. If any one indeed were to be selected from many great features as peculiarly distinguishing his character, we should certainly be apt to fix upon that innate love of justice, and abhorrence of iniquity, without which, as he himself emphatically declared, when he took the chair of the Court, all other qualities avail nothing, or rather, they are worse than nothing; a sentiment that seemed to govern the whole course of his public duty. In the multiplicity of transactions, to which the extended commerce of the country gives rise, cases must occur to illustrate the darker side of the human character. Such questions seemed to call forth all his energy, and they who heard the great principles of integrity vindicated and enforced, in a strain of indignant eloquence, could scarcely resist the impression, that they beheld for a moment, the earthly delegate of Eternal Justice. During the short period for which his lordship filled the chair of the Court, it seemed to be his object to settle the law of Scotland upon great and permanent foundations. Far from seeking to escape from the decision of points of law under an affected delicacy, which he well knew might be a cloak for ignorance, he anxiously dwelt upon such questions; and pointed them out for discussion, that, by means of a deliberate judgment, he might fix a certain rule for the guidance of future times. With all his knowledge of law, his opinions upon these subjects were formed with singular caution, and what was at first thrown out merely as a doubt, was found upon examination, to be the result of profound research, matured by the deepest reflection. But to enter into the merits of such a character, to describe the high sense of decorum, and the opposition to all affectation and insincerity, which carried him through the straight line of professional duty, not seeking

the applause of men, but consulting only the spotless rectitude of his own mind, would carry us far beyond our present limits, even if it were possible. His true value is best estimated by the general gloom which his death has cast over the profession and his country.

IRELAND.

At Tauloght, near Tralee, aged 103, Lucius Bolton, esq. For the last six years he never slept on a bed, but in an arm-chair, from which he seldom allowed himself to be removed. He retained his faculties till within a few hours of his death.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Penang, Governor Bruce.

At Gibraltar, Captain Price Tribe, 82.

At Tobago, Sir William Young, bart. governor of the Leeward Islands, author of a statistical account of the West Indies, of the History of Athens, &c. &c. but a man of greater energy than suavity of character. He was the son of the late Sir William Young, lieutenant-governor of Dominica, who died in the West Indies in 1788, and was grandson of Dr. Brook Taylor, secretary to the Royal Society, &c. Sir William cultivated letters, travelled into France and Italy, and published several interesting works. In 1777 appeared, 1. The Spirit of Athens, in 1 vol. 8vo. 2. After nine years study and revision, he enlarged and republished the same work under a new title, that of the History of Athens, Political and Philosophical, considered. 3. In 1788 appeared a pamphlet on Mr. Gilbert's projected Amendment of the Poor Laws, since which he printed in succession the following pamphlets: 4. The Rights of Englishmen; 5. A Letter to Mr. Pitt on the Subject of Poor and Workhouses; 6. A Speech on the Slave Trade, delivered in the House of Commons, in 1791; and 7. A Life of his respectable Progenitor, Dr. Brook Taylor, prefixed to his Contemplatio Philosophica. He is also author of several pieces of fugitive poetry, as well as the Common Place Book, shewing the state of the sugar colonies. Sir William was born in 1742, and has been twice married. He was first elected in 1784, for St. Mawes, a borough in Cornwall, where the Grenvilles, to whom he was related, possess great influence, and he lately sat for Buckingham, where they are also preponderant. In 1790 he declared himself in favour of the convention with Spain, relative to Nootka Sound. In 1791 he suggested an amendment in the Sierra Leone bill. In 1797, when Mr. Grey agitated the question of reform, he expressed himself an enemy to every plan he had heard of, for the alteration of the form of representation. In 1799 Sir William defended the conduct of the committee that had inquired into the state of Cold-bath-fields prison, and vindicated the character of Dr. Glasse; but he allowed that the governor had been blamable in borrowing money from some of the prisoners, and gave it as his opinion that he ought to have been dismissed. In 1800 he took an active part in favour of the Union with Ireland; and in 1802 he disapproved of several parts of the defensive treaty with France, particularly the introduction of a new *langue* into Malta, "where he could state, from personal knowledge, that there were not above five merchants in the whole island; the rest were composed of gold-finers, and other labourers, who mostly spoke the Arab language, with some mixture of all languages." He then inquired "if these people were fit to mix with an order of antient nobility." After this he adverted to the cession of Louisiana, and supported the motion of an address to his Majesty proposed by his colleague, Mr. Windham, "for arranging, by immediate and amicable discussion, those points of essential interest which had been adjusted by former treaties, but for which no provision had been made in the late negotiation. On the motion of Colonel Patten for censuring ministers, (June 3, 1803,) he coincided in the sentiments which had been evinced on all sides of the House, touching the aggremonary and hostile spirit of the French government, marked towards this country, in every quarter of the globe, from the treaty of Amiens to the present hour;" he however seemed to blame the ministers of that day, for not having entered into any commercial arrangements subsequently to the late treaty of peace. When the defence of the nation soon after (June 20) became a subject of discussion, he approved of the resolution of the chancellor of the exchequer, in respect to further preparations, and expressed a hope, "that if the French army should be rash enough to visit this country, they would find a people every where ready to fly to their bayonets, and to resist them with equal courage and skill. In March, 1804, he objected, in very warm terms, to the extent to which the volunteer system had been carried, and proposed some regulations. When that subject was agitated, he supported the Aylesbury election bill, on the principle of the Grenville acts. Soon after this (April 23, 1804,) he voted in favour of Mr. Fox's proposition for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the measures adopted for the purposes of national defence; and on Mr. Addington's retreat in the course of that summer, he divided with a minority of 181 to 211, in opposition to Mr. Pitt's "additional force bill." In February 1805, when Mr. Wilberforce gave notice of his intentions to bring in a bill for the abolition of the slave trade within a time limited, he declared his intention to oppose, in every stage of it, "a measure, the very agitation of which would be productive of irrepara-

ble mischief." On the 8th of April, he voted with a majority of 217 to 216, in favour of Mr. Whitbread's proposition, and against Mr. Pitt's amendment, in the affair of Lord Melville. During the debate on the claims of the Duke of Athol to an additional compensation for the Isle of Man, Sir William evinced a perfect knowledge of this subject; and it was owing to his efforts and those of some other gentlemen, that Mr. Pitt is supposed to have altered his original intentions of burdening the insular revenues with the liquidation of the sums recently granted. Sir William Young is agent for, and possesses considerable estates in, the island of Dominica. He was nominated governor of the Leeward islands, &c. during the late Grenville administration.

At Belan, while eating his breakfast, Dr. G. Welch.

At Odessa, General Kamenski, lately celebrated as the commander in chief of the Russian army.

Killed in the siege of Badajoz, Major M'Greachy, 11th regiment (17th Portuguese,) Lieutenant Sedgewick, 5th foot, 2d batt.; Lieutenant E. Hawker, royal artillery; Lieutenant Hunt, engineers; Lieutenant Westropp, 51st regiment; and Lieutenant Hogg, 85.

At Sice, Lieutenant Pottain Home, royal artillery.

At Villa Formosa, Captain Knipe, of the 14th dragoons.

At Coinabra, the Hon. John Wingfield, of the Coldstream.

At Elvas, Captain Kirby, of the 57th.—Lieutenant-colonel White, of the 29th.

At the Cape, Captain W. Selby, of the Owen Glendower.

In the Mediterranean, Lieutenant E. Powell, of Truro

At New York, Colonel I. Crawford, formerly governor of the Bermondas.

At Sea, Capt. F. Cottrell, of the Nyaden.

At Konigsberg, a Scotch invalid, of the name of Gordon, at the age of 116.

At Petersburgh, 71, the celebrated Dr. Jonathan Rogers, physician general to the Russian fleet, &c. &c.

At Cagliari, in Sardinia, aged 60, Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia, seventeen years after his expulsion from his continental dominions, during which period he has lived in a condition little above that of an English country gentleman of the third or fourth class.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—The late orders from South America have had a good effect in reviving the manufactures of Birmingham, Sheffield, and Manchester, and the return of the fleet just arrived from Jamaica will add to the export of their articles, as considerable orders are now executing for the West Indies. All kind of muslin and cotton goods are very low and very flat in the London market at present, and not likely to mend. The produce of Russia has likewise experienced a considerable fall, such as tallow, hemp, flax, iron, &c. &c.

Of the six millions of exchequer bills voted by parliament to be applied to the relief of trade, only about one million and a half has been disposed of by the commissioners. This small issue is to be attributed to the loss with which a loan in this form is attended, and to the extreme difficulty in the present times of procuring securities satisfactory to the gentlemen intrusted with the application of the grant.

WEST INDIES.—A large fleet is just arrived from Jamaica in the river, a part of which is also arrived at Bristol and Liverpool, but the produce comes to a very bad market, it being already over stocked, particularly with sugar, coffee, and cotton wool, with respect to rum it is in demand, and prices advancing. When this fleet left Jamaica, provisions, as beef, pork, and butter, were in great demand, nor can the islands be supplied until the months of October or November arrives, as then the slaughtering season commences in Ireland.

NORTH AMERICA —We hope the explanation of Captain Bingham will clear up the unfortunate mistake relative to the Little Belt, and that French politicians will feel themselves disappointed in creating a rupture between the two countries, of this the mercantile world seem satisfied, as no advance whatever has taken place in the price of American produce.

SOUTH AMERICA.—By the latest accounts from Rio, we are informed that the demand for British manufactured goods increases every day, and that the British speculator knows now the sort of goods suitable for this country, which at first they were totally ignorant of. Large remittances have lately been received thence, in dollars, cochineal, cotton, hides, &c. and the shipments now making at London and Liverpool for this country, are very considerable.

EAST INDIES —Large shipments are now making by the company for this quarter of the globe, but bullion, which formerly used to be exported thither, forms the most trifling part of the present export.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Cos. 'Change Alley, or Mr. Scott's, 28, New Bridge-street —Grand Junction Canal shares fetch from 218l. to 220l.—Kennet and Avon, 38l.—Leeds and Liverpool.—Birmingham, 285l. dividing 11l.—West India Docks, 156l. ex dividend 5l.—London Dock Scrip, 24l. per cent per ann.—Bank Stock, 241.—East India Bonds, 11s. per. —3 per cent consuls, 62 7/8.—Omnium, 174l. discount.—Gold per ounce in bars, 4l. 11s.—Silver per ounce, 6s.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

HARVEST has commenced, rye and some wheat has been cut in the forward districts, neither of which prove so good in quality as was expected, from the blight and mildew occasioned by the cold winds and variable weather, previously so, and about the blooming season. There will be much discolored wheat, probably some smutted, as was the case last year, from the same atmospheric cause. The quantity of wheat will nevertheless be heavy throughout the country, the straw not being too large as was expected; and the ear upon the best lands being of a size and weight equal to the most productive years. The spring crops are generally abundant and promising, with the above exception as to blight, with respect to the barley; and the beans also have suffered, but not in any very considerable degree, from the same cause.

For seeds, the present season will not probably be a good one. Labourers, in sufficient plenty, and no change in the rate of wages. Potatoes and hops maintain the character of high promise, given them last month. Orchard fruit and walnuts not so generally abundant as was supposed. Much of the turnip crop destroyed by the blight; the rootabaga having escaped by being sown earlier, and in better weather, is forward, and expected to be good. The prospect for after grass very satisfactory.

Live stock, both fat and lean, dearer in the country markets. The stock of lambs and live stock in general, now said to be short. Reported that the Merino sheep are disapproved, both by the grazier and butcher, which report is strongly contradicted by the Merino breeders. South Downs, at the present, the favourite stock.

In Smithfield market beef fetches from 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.;—Mutton, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 0d.;—Veal, 6s. to 8s. 0d.;—Lamb, 7s. 0d. to 7s. 8d.;—Pork, 6s. 0d. to 7s. 4d.;—Bacon, 7s 4d.

Middlesex, July 25, 1811.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

JUNE.

Flowering month.

ON the 1st and 2d of the month, the wind was east in the morning, and westerly towards the latter part of the day; on the 3d westerly; on the 4th and 5th south-west; from the 6th to the 9th westerly; on the 10th south-west; on the 11th and 12th westerly; on the 13th and 14th south-west; on the 15th westerly; on the 16th south-west in the morning, and north-west in the evening; on the 17th easterly; on the 18th south; on the 19th easterly in the morning, and in the afternoon north; on the 20th and 21st easterly; on the 22d, 23d, and 24th north-east; on the 25th, 26th, 27th, easterly; on the 28th south-west; and on the two last days of the month easterly.

There were strong gales on the 4th, 6th, 10th, and 12th, and fresh gales on the 8th and 9th. I do not recollect to have heard any thunder during this month. There were heavy showers in the morning of the 2d, and rain, more or less, on the 5th, 20th, 24th, 28th, and 29th.

June 1. The same singularity with respect to the tides, which was spoken of in all the public prints, occurred along the coast of Hampshire, this day, to the great astonishment of all who witnessed it. This phænomenon I have not yet, (July 22d,) seen accounted for.

June 3d. The bloom of the hawthorn is nearly all gone, having been in a great measure beaten off by the late heavy rains.

June 4th. The hay-harvest has commenced, but the weather is not very favourable.

The following wild herbaceous plants are now in flower:—Common buckbean (*menyanthes trifoliatum*), mouse ear scorpion-grass (*myosotis arvensis*), yellow water lily (*nymphæa lutea*), narrow-leaved pond-weed (*polygonum amphibium*), black bind weed (*polygonum convolvulus*), common broom-rape (*orobanche major*), and long stalked crane's-bill (*geranium columbinum*).

June 7th. Mackrel have been caught in tolerable quantity along the coast. They are small, and are selling for nine-pence per dozen.

June 8th. The pods of furze crack, and throw out their seeds. The stamina of the flowers of the nettle throw out their farina. They do this by a sudden expansion; and, in the sun-shine, the appearance is not unlike that of the explosion of so many grains of gunpowder.

June 9th. I this day saw a saffron-coloured butterfly on the wing, which most probably was the clouded yellow species (*papilio edusa*), of Linnæus and Haworth, but its flight was so rapid, that I could not perfectly distinguish it.

June 10th. The rivers are much discoloured by the rains which have fallen in the country, to the westward and northward.

June 12th. The farmers are beginning to carry and stack their hay.

June 16th. Cherries are gathered. Wheat is in flower.

June 18th. The cuckoo begins to stammer.

In the evening of this day, mackrel were again caught. For several days past the shoals have kept at such a distance from the shore, that the seine nets of the fishermen could not reach them.

June

June 20th. Wheat ears are in great numbers on the heaths.

June 22d. There was this morning a very sharp white frost.

June 24th. I remarked an immense number of swallows and martins flying about over a large field of pease. They were no doubt attracted to that particular spot by the insects that abounded there, of which they must have devoured myriads. The utility of these and other birds in thus checking the ravages of what is commonly termed blight, is incalculably great.

June 26th. The leaves of several kinds of forest trees, particularly the elms and limes, have been shrivelled up by the late cold winds, much in the manner that the foliage was two years ago, but by no means to the same extent.

June 28th. Some shoals of white mullet come into the harbours.

June 31st. The musk thistle (*carduus nutaus*), common tansy (*tanacetum vulgare*), climbing fumitory (*fumaria claviculata*), marsh St John's wort (*hypericum elodes*), common St. John's wort (*hypericum perforatum*), ragwort (*senecio Jacobæa*), greater daisy (*chrysanthemum leucanthemum*), and corn marigold (*chrysanthemum segetum*), are in flower.

Hampshire.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of June, 1811, to the 24th of July, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.99. July 11. Wind N. W.
Lowest, 29·52. —— 22. —— S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 4 tenths of an inch. { This variation occurred between the 22d and 23d of July, on the former day the mercury stood at 29.51 and on the latter at 29·91.

Thermometer.

Highest, 77° July 2. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 45° —— 21. —— W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 10°. { The mercury was at 55° in the morning of the 20th, and at the same hour on the 21st it stood at 45°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it is equal to five inches in depth, and there have been 19 days in which there has been rain in greater or less quantities. The variation in the temperature has not been great in any part of the month, nor has the heat been considerable, on five or six days the mercury has stood at 76°, or summer heat, and on one day, as is seen above, it was a degree higher. There has been no thunder this month, and we have seen but little lightning. The wind has blown chiefly from N.N.W. the number of brilliant days is about 10.

*** *The Editor has the satisfaction to refer his readers to the Supplementary Number published a few days since, as possessing peculiar claims to the attention of his readers. He flatters himself that it will be deemed a considerable improvement on the plan of his former Supplements, and also one of the most entertaining and instructive Miscellanies that ever issued from the press. For these merits, however, it is solely indebted to the interesting works from which its contents are selected. The Editor is concerned that the prescribed price and limits prevented him from extending his selections to other works of considerable merit, the notice of which he has been under the necessity of deferring till the next Supplement.*

Persons who have not been supplied with the former Supplements, may have them as well as any former numbers, to complete their volumes, on giving their orders.

Communications as usual are requested to be addressed to Sir Richard Phillips, *the Editor, at No. 7, Bridge-street, or No. 5, Buckingham Gate, free of conveyance.*

Y. O. L. is informed that contributions of "superior poetry" are always acceptable.

Our numerous friends in Ireland *who wish to receive the Monthly Magazine regularly in the shortest possible time after its publication should give their orders to* W. Arnet, *esq. G. P. O. Dublin, or to* J. B Austin, *G P. O London, who will cause it to be delivered free of carriage at a trifling advance, either by the quarter, half-year, or year. In remote colonies and foreign countries this Magazine may also be had through the Post-Office.*

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 217.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1811. [2 of Vol. 32.

As long as thoſe who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the moſt extenſively circulated Miſcellany will repay with the greateſt Effect the Curioſity of thoſe who read either for Amuſement or Inſtruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Perfection of the writings of the Ancients has been a universal theme of admiration among the Moderns. The works of the Greek and Roman authors are truly looked upon as Models of Perfection, as miracles of Genius, and as efforts of god-like minds. Their style, their reasoning, their exact and faultless manner of treating a subject, approach absolute perfection; and the most fastidious critic would seek in vain, in the works of the Classic Ages, for numerous faults which are easily detected in respectable Modern Performances. The cause of this perfection is a Problem worthy of consideration. The explication of it may either enable modern writers to approximate towards the same excellency, or it may reconcile us to the level of that humble mediocrity above which it may appear we are unable to soar.

Was it the Originality of their Topics, their Untouched Arguments, or the Novelty of their Figures, which conferred on ancient authors their peculiar charms?—Was it the perfection of the languages of Greece and Rome, which, by blending the study of Logic with Grammar, gave in the practice of composition, Perspicacity to thinking, and Perspicuity to expression?—Was it the force of Patronage, the Honors paid to literary excellency, or the accidental Concurrence of favourable circumstances, which raised some men of rare genius among the ancients to an apparent level with the gods?

Doubtless *all* these circumstances tended, in various degrees, to produce that admired perfection which universally characterizes the productions of the ancient Poets, Dramatists, Philosophers, Rhetoricians, Historians, and Mathematicians. But I humbly conceive other powerful causes may be assigned of a nature purely mechanical, which will prove that no phenomena of mind distinguished those ages of the world; that the ancient authors, generally speaking, were in no degree superior in intellect to the modern, and that the perfect character, in which their works appear before us, arises from causes susceptible of easy and satisfactory explanation.

In the first place it should be observed, that we make our selection of classic authors out of a period of seven or eight hundred years, during which time, literature and philosophy were at least as much cultivated and respected in Greece and Rome, as they have been in modern Europe within the last two hundred years. These seven centuries afforded, it seems, about fifty authors and philosophers, of the highest degree of merit; the moderns therefore cannot be shewn to be inferior to the ancients, unless it shall numerically appear that we have not in two hundred years produced our proportion, or about twelve names as deservedly illustrious as any twelve, indifferently taken, of those fifty ancients.

I should, however, contend that modern Europe in two hundred years, has produced twice twelve; but I conceive the veriest idolator of antiquity cannot dispassionately deny that we have not produced our full proportion; it follows consequently, that among the moderns, other considerations applying equally, there has not in reality been any deterioration of intellect.

Either France or England can adduce a dozen names within the last two hundred years, equal to any twelve indifferently taken of the forty or fifty names which are the boast of antiquity.—Is it necessary to prove this?—Will the pedants of the schools challenge us?—Will they exult if we are silent?—Will they affect to forget in France the transcendant merits of

Corneille	Montesquieu	D'Alembert
Racine	Des Cartes	Rousseau
Moliere	La Place	Fenelon
Voltaire	Lavoisier	Raynal
Bayle	Marmontel	Condillac
Boileau	Le Sage	Fontenelle

Or, in ENGLAND, reject the claims of a

Shakespeare	Pope	Fielding
Bacon	Thompson	Richardson
Milton	Johnson	Berkeley
Newton	Wolcot	Foote
Dryden	Robertson	Watts
Locke	Gibbon	Priestley
Addison	Hume	Burke,

and a score others?

We will then give them Cervantes, Lopez de Vega, Leibnitz, Euler, Klopstock, Puffendorf, Grotius, Linnæus, Franklin, Goldoni, Wieland, Alfieri, Gallileo, Goethe, Gesner, Kepler, Camoens, and a hundred others as an overplus.

I purpose moreover to establish the position, that the works of the ancients are not genuine portraits of the unaided mental powers of those writers, and therefore ought not to be brought into comparison with works which are the result of the unaided mental powers of the moderns. In other words I maintain, that, if many modern writers had produced their works under the same mechanical advantages as those under which the works of the ancient writers were produced, the works of those moderns would not only equal, but would greatly transcend, the analogous works of the ancients.

Let us exercise our reason on this subject, and not abandon a great and important truth to the mistakes of blind superstition, or to the early prejudices of that monkish education, which still fetters the understandings of the literary and superior classes of European society!

What was the mode of publishing a work in the days of Aristotle or Virgil? —The author prepared perhaps a dozen copies for his immediate friends and patrons, and those were issued in the first instance. If the work excited admiration, other copies would be called for, and for every copy new directions would be to be given to the transcriber, accompanied by such additional revisions and corrections, as the author or his friends could suggest.

Hence, in fact, every copy became a new edition, benefited by emendations suggested by the taste of the Author, or by the opinions of his Friends and the Public. The sale of five hundred copies in two or three years, or of five thousand in the life-time of the author, would therefore become so many editions, successively and regularly purged of errors, redundancies and obscurities, and at the same time enriched with every possible beauty of sentiment and elegancy of expression.

The known power of an Author to correct his work from day to day, or from copy to copy, would prompt every reader to send him observations, and he would thus be enabled to avail himself of all the results of his own attention, and of all the criticisms of his friends and foes.

Need one explain or dwell on the united effects of such continued revisions and corrections on the perfection of a work of genius, amended by its author in many thousand editions, which, by claiming his notice from day to day, would receive and reward his constant care?

On the other hand, what is the situation of a modern author subject to the obligations of the press?—To repay the enormous expense of setting up the types he is obliged to work off a large edition from his first copy, and, however important may be the suggestions and criticisms of others, or his own subsequent observations, he finds himself unable to make any revision till the sale of the edition justifies him in reprinting. The faults which an ancient author had it in his power by renewed copies to remove in a week, tend of themselves, therefore in a modern work, to retard the sale, to prevent it from ever being reprinted, and consequently from receiving improvements that might have conferred on it classical perfection and lasting renown.

In regard to corrections at any period, a modern author feels himself in so peculiar and delicate a situation, that the question has often been started how far he is justified after having committed himself to the purchasers of his first edition, in making any material alterations in future ones. Many authors, therefore, instead of making corrections in the matter and form of their original work, conceive themselves bound to print all their improvements in the distinct shape of an appendix, publicly apprizing their first purchasers of the circumstance that it may be annexed to their copies. Such then are the combined impediments which oppose themselves to the gradual and ultimate perfection of a modern work!

The Press has, from these causes, been the means of fixing works of modern genius at a standard of mediocrity; yet, in thus stating a general argument, it is by no means intended to question its superlative utility. If the ancients, by their means of multiplying copies, were enabled to raise the reputation of a hundred

dred works, the moderns, by means of the press, have produced ten thousand equally useful, and nearly as perfect, which have been instrumental in diffusing knowledge among the mass of the people, thereby multiplying the perceptions of virtue, and the capacity for literary enjoyment.

An apparent objection to this train of reasoning is the common observation of classical editors, that the transcribers of ancient manuscripts constantly deformed them by verbal errors.—Do not printers, however, do the same, as irremediably in modern works? Is it not on the other hand to be supposed, that many transcribers had taste enough to point out deformities to authors, and, when not under the controul of the author, were possessed of judgment enough to remove errors by their own authority?—Is it not certain that professional transcribers would always be preferred, who were men of taste, and whose manuscripts were consequently the most perfect copies of their author?—Hence, in two or three centuries after the death of an author, though his work might have received five thousand series of his own emendations, it would be likely to receive ten thousand others pointed out to transcribers by persons of approved taste, or made by transcribers themselves, whose success in their profession would depend on their approved skill, and to whom the exercise of taste in such matters would be habitual.

Can we wonder then at the acquired perfection, the logical perspicacity, and the mathematical precision of the favourite or fortunate ancient authors. There doubtless existed vital stamina in such of their works as have survived to our days;—they merited the attention which they received; but that attention also led to their progressive improvement, and present perfection.

A necessary effect of the very opportunities of making indefinite corrections and improvements would in time be, in itself, the actual reputation of their works. The taste too of transcribers in after ages tended to complete the living endeavors of the author. Yea, even since these works have been committed to the printing press, numerous editors, assuming perfection as their proper characteristic, have successively laboured to remove any remaining faults in them! To such a degree of absurdity and idolatry is this spirit of improvement carried, that the *profound* critic, who is so *happy* as to be able to justify the correction of a *phrase* in Horace, or Virgil, considers *himself* entitled to a niche in the temple of Fame, by the side of the original author!

Is it not then cherishing the prejudices of childhood to maintain that the ancient authors were individually and intrinsically superior to modern authors?—Is it not evident that they have been indebted for their reputation to adventitious causes, and not to any exclusive perfection inherent, or co-existent in the minds, which originally fabricated the works which bear their names?—Is it not hereby demonstrated, that the approximating and analogous works of the moderns would equal, or greatly transcend those of the ancients, were they multiplied by means which afforded the same advantages of constant and indefinite correction?

What then are the practical deductions which can be usefully and fairly made from the preceding premises?

1. That the Genius of Man has not suffered any deterioration since the days of Thales, Pythagoras, and Plato.

2. That the last two hundred years will transmit as many classics to the age of the year 3,500, as any two hundred years of the existence of the Greek and Roman states have afforded to the present age.

3. That new editions of works of modern authors, of a certain standard, ought to receive from their authors and editors free revisions and improvements, in the same degree, as ancient works received from their authors and transcribers their innumerable corrections.

4. That authors should print small numbers of the first edition of their works, and solicit the observations of their friends preparatory to a new and revised edition.

5. That authors, who can afford the expense, should print a small number of proof copies, and circulate them among their friends for their opinions and criticisms, before they issue their work to the world. Their literary glory might be considered less personal, but it would be on a par with that which is conferred individually on the authors of antiquity, and their works would be less exposed to the carpings of cotemporary critics and to the conceited sneers of pedagogues and pedants. COMMON SENSE.

July 26, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed in several Numbers of the Monthly Magazine, an account of the *Stramonium*, and its good effects on those who were troubled with *spasmodic asthma*, by your correspondent, *Verax*; I beg to add for the benefit of those who may now labour under that distressing ailment, that a lady at Plymouth, (a friend of mine) who had for many years suffered greatly, and often nearly sinking under the affliction, was induced to try the efficacy of *Stramonium*. She declared to me, that she found instant relief; "It seemed, (to use her own words) when I took a whiff, to unburthen my chest of a mighty weight, and I felt heavenly comfort." I have no interested motives in making this known, but a wish to diffuse ease and comfort among my fellow creatures.

"CADWALADR."*

Richmond Buildings, Soho Square,
August 3, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a constant reader of your useful Miscellany, and it would, I am persuaded, be productive of very great utility to many of your friends, as well as to myself, to be favoured with an account from some of your ingenious correspondents, of the nature, and of the best means of prevention and cure, of the blight lately (as is said) imported to this country from America, and which I believe is pretty generally known by the appellation of the "American Blight."

As far as I have been able to observe, I cannot perceive that it affects any other trees than those of the apple species; and in them it is producing, in this neighbourhood, the most desolating effects: the different branches upon which this pernicious insect settles, soon get filled with protuberances, and fall to decay; the leaves do not seem so much to be its prey as is the case in several species of the Aphis.

The lovers of that excellent beverage, cyder, are greatly interested in the enquiry; and if the ravages of this destructive visitant be not soon checked, they will have to lament the total exclusion of the grateful liquor from their cellars and tables.

SCION.

Gloucester, July 1, 1811.

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* The name of this correspondent is left with the Editor, No. 5, Buckingham-gate.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OBSERVING in several of your Numbers, articles on musical subjects, I flatter myself that you may gratify some of your numerous readers by inserting the following observations on, and the best practical method of, tuning keyed stringed instruments.

From whatever tone the tuner begins, it is still the practice, as in the old system of temperament, to end the succession of fifths tuned from notes below in G sharp; and in those tuned from tones above in E flat, whereby the inequalities arising from careless or defective divisions, are thrown into the key of A flat; with this view I prefer tuning from A the second space in the treble cliff, as being less remote from these two finishing fifths, than any other point of departure; the A being tuned to the fork, tune A below an octave, then E above (that octave) a fifth; then B above a fifth, then B below an octave, then F sharp a fifth above, then its octave F sharp below, then C sharp its fifth above, then G sharp its fifth above, and then G sharp its octave below. We then take a fresh departure from A, tuning D its fifth below, then G its fifth below, then G its octave above, then C its fifth below, then C its octave above, then F its fifth below, then B flat its fifth below, then B flat its octave above, then E flat its fifth below.

The five fifths tuned from notes below, are to be tuned flatter than the perfect fifth, and the six fifths tuned from tones above, be made sharper than the perfect in a proportion, I will endeavour to explain. If the whole be tuned correctly, the G sharp with the D sharp, (which is the same tone on the piano-forte as E flat) will be found to make the same concord, that is, possess the same interval as the other fifths.

There are many amateurs who can draw up two strings to an unison, or produce a good octave, or perfect fifth, yet are unable to appreciate or make a proper fifth, without which, the temperament necessary to these instruments cannot be formed. This proper fifth is not that given to the violin, or pitched by the voice, which are perfect fifths, but is somewhat a flatter fifth, that is, the interval between A and E on the piano-forte, is rather less than the same interval on the violin, both being understood to be relatively and properly well tuned.

This

This difference varies according to the temperament intended to be given; but, as the old system of temperament is now deservedly abandoned, and the equal temperament generally adopted, it will be only necessary for me to point out a method of ascertaining the degree of interval required for its proper fifth, which, though not so unexceptionable as I could wish, is perhaps as correct as the nature of the thing will admit, considering the difficulty of conveying on paper the particular distinction of sound we may have in idea; and I offer it the more readily, because, in the several little treatises professedly published to make tuning easy, I do not meet with any attempt to give a like guide.

Suppose two strings, B and C in the middle octave of the piano-forte, to be one a full semitone from the other; with your hammer lower down, or flatten, C by the smallest possible gradations, until it becomes unison with B; with a tolerably steady hand and a few trials, you will be enabled to enumerate forty gradations of sound, which I call commas. After having by a little practice acquired a distinct and clear idea of the quantity meant to be represented by the term comma, nothing more will be required to make the proper fifth, (after having tuned the fifth a perfect, or violin or singing fifth) than to flatten the said perfect fifth by lowering the string supposed to be tuning, one of the afore defined commas.

Every thing depends on the correctness of this fifth; as, although the unisons and octaves be individually correct, there will be no harmony in the whole, should the temperament be not properly laid.

Those who, after giving this method an attentive trial, are still unable to satisfy themselves in the temperament, may have recourse to a set of twelve forks, correctly tuned, to twelve semitones in the octave, to which the keys in the middle octave are to be tuned unisons; and the notes to the right and left be, as usual, from these tuned octaves. Some gentlemen who have made trial of this mode, have written to me, that they have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations, and find themselves competent to put their instruments in better tune than they could before get done for them in their neighbourhood.

JAMES BROADWOOD.

Great Pulteney-street,
July 11, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF your correspondent Mr. Lofft*, had fully considered the published accounts of the clavi-cylinder, invented by the celebrated professor Chladni, of Wittemberg, he would not have imagined that Mr. Clagget's *Aieuton*, or organ of tuning-forks, could have furnished Dr. Chladni with the idea of the clavi-cylinder; for, in this instrument, the revolving part, or rubber, is a glass cylinder, but in Mr. Clagget's it was a thread, a tape, or something like a violin-bow, rubbing across tuning forks, and producing their *transversal* vibrations; but there is reason to believe that the sonorous bodies in the clavi-cylinder vibrate *longitudinally*, and therefore the resemblance between the two instruments is next to nothing, certainly much less than that between the aieuton and the *Lyrachord*, Merlin's *Vocal Harp*, Mr. Walker's *Celestina*, or Maslowsky's *Koclison*.†

It would be of far greater importance to musical people to ascertain the causes of the superiority of foreign violin-strings and piano-forte wire, than to determine who was the inventor of an instrument. If any of the Editor's correspondents would give some information on this subject, it would interest a great number of readers. English strings are, comparatively, remarkably low-priced, and remarkably bad; nothing will do but "Roman strings," and they are immoderately expensive. I have been told that Earl Stanhope is engaged, or has been, in experiments with English wire, with a view to render it serviceable in musical instruments. I cannot see a reason why it should not be manufactured to be equal to what is imported "from Germany," or elsewhere.

Is not the *piano-forte* an alteration, an improvement from the German instrument, the *Clavichord?* I remember having seen two piano-fortes of very different dimensions, with the name *Zumpe* on them, but all the particulars that I can at present recollect concerning them are, that the tone of the one was *tubby*, and of the other *thin*, harsh, and jingling.

A. M.

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* Monthly Mag. November, 1810.

† The Vocal Harp was exhibited in 1789. Hawkins's *Claviole* is a similar kind of instrument. The application of a bow to the strings of keyed instruments was thought of seventy years ago.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEVERAL members of the Lambeth Chemical Society have read with surprize the conclusion of the account of the archway through Highgate Hill, (page 535 of the 31st volume of your Magazine) by Mr. Gillman, stating the properties of a peculiar resinous substance (more properly a resino-bituminous substance) found there. By the minutes of the Society, and notes taken at the meeting, it appears that this substance was examined before the president and several members on the 10th of May, 1811, and the following physical and chemical properties were ascertained by experiments made by Mr. J. D. C. Sowerby:* —*First.* Its specific gravity is less than that of amber.—*Second.* It emits a scent when rubbed, differing much from that of amber, and more resembling lemon thyme.—*Third.* It is rendered slightly electric by friction.—*Fourth.* It is insoluble in boiling water, but swells much. —*Fifth.* Hot alcohol dissolves only a part of it, (its apparent bulk when in powder not being much diminished by several days digestion) the solution assumes a yellow-brown colour.—*Sixth.* It is entirely soluble in turpentine; the impurities only, principally oxide of iron, remaining undissolved.—*Seventh.* Hot sulphuric æther dissolves only a small portion of what resists the action of the alcohol.—*Eighth.* Sulphuric and nitric acids act upon it nearly as they do upon rosin.

It will be readily perceived that this statement differs in several respects from that given by Mr. Gillman, particularly in respect to the action of alcohol and æther, in which fluids he states the resinous substance to be soluble, which property would preclude the bituminous principle which further experiments have proved it to contain in abundance.† Upon considering this difference in the statements, one may be led to suspect that Mr. G. did not himself try the necessary experiments, although they might have been performed easily and cheaply; but, as he visited the Society on the evening they were made, it is to be feared that he trusted to his memory, and has thereby been led to give an incorrect account.

In another part of the paper he has thought fit to call the argilliferous marlite of Kirwan, (vol. i. p. 99) of which the septariæ are composed, "common argillaceous iron stone of Kirwan," a name which the small portion of iron it holds renders it unworthy of, and which might lead unskilful speculators into ruinous error. I shall not take up your valuable pages by insisting upon the utility of publicly correcting published errors, which has so often been shown by abler and more experienced writers than myself; nor should I have undertaken this task, had I not considered the gentlemen before whom the experiments were made, to be adequate judges.

A MEMBER OF THE LAMBETH CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

Lambeth, July 17, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the Magazine No. 212 (page 39), there is a Letter or Essay, "On the Defects in the Church Government of the Quakers," signed (with how little propriety I hope to show) Verus. After some remarks to introduce the subject, the author compliments the Editor by saying, "The pages of your Magazine have never been stained with illiberal abuse of any corporate body, or religious society." Verus, however, has a mind to begin. False charges will probably be thought abuse enough, and I am not much acquainted with what can be liberal abuse: though I will allow the abuse of the *soi-disant* Verus is, in one sense, liberally bestowed. I do not mean to travel through all the path he has opened, but shall imitate his *Ex pede*, &c. with an *Ex ungue* of his veracity.

Speaking of select meetings, he says, "The members are elected by themselves, without any interference of the society at large." The fact is, that elders are chosen by the monthly meetings, not without, also, the interference of the quarterly meeting, "in order," as the rules say, "to prevent an improper choice of elders†." The ministers are solely such as are acknowledged by the monthly meetings ‡.

"The business of these meetings is transacted secretly." How else could

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* At the next meeting, Mr. Sowerby observed, that these experiments had been repeated: and produced an analysis.

† These experiments will probably be published by the sanction of the Society at some future period.

† Extracts, &c.—*Ministers and Elders, No. 22, 23.*

‡ *Ibid.* No. 16.

they

they be select? But that business is business prescribed or enjoined by the yearly meeting; and they have no power to make or alter general rules of discipline:†† nay, are even bound to a subordination to the general and open meetings for discipline; viz. the yearly, quarterly, and monthly, meetings.

One might think that a writer who professes to know so much of the internal government of the Society, of which he says the bulk are as ignorant as a journeyman tailor of the discussions of the privy council, should himself have steered clear of such gross misrepresentation. I think, too, he might have condescended, from the loftiness of his judgment-seat, to have looked at two books, one very small, the other not very large, namely, *A Summary of the History, Doctrine, and discipline, of Friends*; and, *Extracts from the Minutes and Advices of the Yearly Meeting*. The former may, I think, be had for a groat, and the latter, though a quarto, for 6s. 6d. in boards.

I recommend the next champion who attacks the Friends on the peaceable plain of the Monthly Magazine, first to prove his armour against these books. I would recommend them to all its readers who desire *verius quam à Vero cognoscere Quakerorum mores*; and my single and double crosses above and at foot will guide them at once to the places in question.

ALTERA PARS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have inserted in your magazine for May last, a paper signed Verus, on the defects of the church government of the Quakers. It is there stated that the really-effective part of their government is exercised by the members of the select meetings, the business of which meetings is transacted secretly, the members are elected by themselves without any interference of the society (on this most stress is laid); they are called elders, and the acknowledged ministers are also members.

The internal œconomy of any one religious sect is an object of material importance to the community at large, but if any of your readers, for their own information, or to ascertain how far your publication has been made the medium of conveying truth on this point, think it worth while to apply to genuine sources of information, I believe they will find that this statement is almost entirely erroneous.

A certain portion of the management of the church discipline of the Quakers revolves on the select meetings, but they have by no means the entire real government of the society. The greater part of the business of the respective districts is transacted by the monthly and quarterly meetings, and all matters which concern the society at large, as a body, are placed under the superintendence of a committee, chosen from the annual meeting in London, which is called the morning meeting, or, the meeting for sufferings. The monthly meetings are, in most instances, assemblies of the whole of the members of the society resident in the place; the quarterly meetings are composed of deputies from the several monthly meetings in the county.

The select meetings which are called meetings of ministers and elders, are *not* self-elected; the elders are appointed as vacancies occur, by the monthly meeting to which the select meeting belongs, the ministers are invited as their ministry has become approved, to be members of the select meetings by the monthly meetings, and not by the select meetings; they are subjected to the approval of the quarterly meetings. The members of the select meetings are appointed for life or *quamdiu se bene gesserint*.

As plainness of dress is considered as an essential by the society, it is natural a choice should be made from those members who act consistently, rather than from those who act inconsistently, with their principles and profession; the insinuation respecting weight of pocket is unfounded, no undue preference is shewn to property in the election of members to the select meetings.

The account of the severe notice said to be taken of the heresy of the preacher in the United States who disbelieved the account of Jonah and the whale, should not have been reported without names, or at least the time and place where it happened. It is as probable that the story may have been *materially altered* in passing from hand to hand, as that these particulars should have been lost. A greater interference with the right of private sentiment on doctrinal points has been shewn by the society in some instances, than has been approved by a part of its members.

S. F.

Nottingham, July 17, 1811.

†† Summary, &c. *Ch. c.*

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been for some time past collecting for publication "*The political doctrines of the great historians and writers, unconnected with party;*" a work which I venture to think, will diffuse a vast mass of valuable knowledge through society at large. By way of illustration I send you some extracts which will elucidate the campaigns of Lord Wellington, and display the real motives of Buonaparte, in some prominent features of his conduct: promising that I enter not into party politics of any kind, religious or civil.

Massena is known to have been compelled to retreat through famine. Cæsar pursued the same plan as Lord Wellington, with success, at the river Axona, (*De Bell. Gall. L.* ii.) but a more interesting, though not more pertinent, illustration is to be found in *Robertson's Ch. V. anno* 1536. "Francis fixed upon the *only proper and effectual plan* for defeating the invasion of a powerful enemy. He determined to remain altogether upon the defensive; never to hazard a battle, or even a great skirmish without certainty of success; to fortify his camps in a regular manner; to throw garrisons only into towns of great strength; to deprive the enemy of subsistence by laying waste the country before them, and to save the whole kingdom by sacrificing a province." The enemy were compelled to retire from famine, and the details in the historian coincide with the events which ensued upon the retreat of the French. Under the year 1557, we find that the Duke of Alva, sensible of all the advantages of standing on the defensive before an invading enemy, kept within his entrenchments, and, adhering to his plan with the steadiness of a Castilian, eluded with great address all the Duke of Guise's stratagems to draw him into action. By this time sickness began to waste the French army, &c. Dumourier was equally successful through the same plan, when the Duke of Brunswick was compelled to retreat; and bad politics alone could render practicable a successful invasion of Great Britain. By the same plan Russia could utterly paralyse Buonaparte, aided as it is by climate.

Conduct of the retreat. It was well for the French that they were so strong in cavalry. When infantry retreat in good order, as did that of Massena, cannon should be brought up to bear upon their centre. This throws them into confusion, and the irruption of the cavalry renders the route universal. See *Robertson's Ch. v. anno* 1557. Hence, by the way, Buonaparte's attack at the battle of Asperne. —It is an old plan.

Propriety and good effects of training the Portuguese and Spaniards. Cæsar, describing a panic which prevailed in his army, says, that it proceeded from persons who had newly joined him, *quod non magnum in re militari usum habebant,*" because they were unexperienced in military matters.

Blockade of Badajoz, and march to Albuera. Lucullus, before the battle, held a council of war. Some advised him to quit the siege, and meet Tigranes with all his forces. Others were of opinion that he should continue the siege, and not leave so many enemies behind him. He told them that neither separately gave good advice, but both together. He therefore left Murena before the place, and with the rest of his army marched against the enemy. *Plutarch in Lucullus.*

In the Memoirs of Prince Eugene, we find that the French always claim victory, even under severe defeats. In *Garrard's Art of Warre, p.* 345. is the following passage: "The captain-general must search by all meanes possible to keepe his armie continually courageous, and wyth aspiring mindes, by arteficiall functions, to the enemies confusion. Sometimes dispearsing a rumor that he hath intercepted and taken certayne advertisements of importance. Sometimes to faigne that he hath the commoditie to abyde himselfe with the succours of many princes and common princes, *although there be no such matter. To make joyful triumphes, &c.*" The French puff furiously, like quack doctors, and have destroyed much of the patriotism of this country, by persuading ignorant people that they are (what is impossible) both infallible and invincible. The gross misrepresentation of their bulletins has been long ago exposed by Dr. Johnson, in the Idler, upon the capture of Louisbourg; and Capt. Elliot has shown that they ought to have seized Portugal, immediately after the retreat of Sir J. Moore's army. They have confessed, that Victor's premature attack at Talavera, preserved Lord Wellington from being surrounded. Both these errors proceeded from the national vanity of the French, who thought that *veni, vidi,* and *vici,* would attend them at all times, as if Sir Isaac Newton, Milton, and *Marlborough,* could not possibly be Englishmen. Rome and

Carthage

Carthage—and bombast, for which a school-boy would be flogged, are common with them, as if the Roman character assimilated the French. The Romans mostly, unlike the French, fought with inferior numbers. Under the Fabian system Buonaparte cannot terminate the second punic war.

The French force the Spaniards constantly into action. The Romans always did so with undisciplined and barbarous troops. See *Tacit. Ann.* 52. Livy (*L.* 22. *c.* 32.) ought to have taught the patriots the slow but sure result of the Fabian system. From Plutarch in Sertorius, they have derived the *Guerillas.* Cæsar got rid of this species of enemy by employing the neighbouring nations against them. The French have tried it with the native Spaniards in vain.

Lord Wellington may (think some persons,) *ultimately fail for want of British troops.* The institution of the militia confines always at home 80,000 effective troops; and recruits cannot be obtained for the line at 16*l.* bounty, while 40*l.* or more is given for substitutes. The ballot ought to be superseded and the militia become disposeable, or government have an unlimited privilege of raising as many volunteers from it as circumstances demand.—*Edinburgh Review, and others.*

Goldsmith (*Lett. Hist. Eng. n.* 20, 23, 37.) notes, that to be ever in the field is a grand method of becoming despotic; that conquests repress popular discontents; and that liberty always attends commerce. Does not this explain in part the politics of Napoleon?

I shall end by giving, for the entertainment of your readers, a political opinion of some of the superior orders, with which I have no manner of concern, and neither advocate or oppose. "Until," they say, "there is an alteration upon the continent, no peace can or ought to be made by this country; for it is probable, they think, that peace, in present circumstances, would give to France a preponderance in power and commerce, which England must from its dearest interests repel. France would retain its influence through its power, and its merchandize, in consequence, be favoured far beyond, very far beyond, that of England; while England would lose that part of trade which results from a state of war, and so forfeit the small advantages of a peace. They therefore think, that, if Buonaparte found us truly formidable in a military view, *an event impeded only by the militia system,* he would be forced into tolerable terms through the danger of our assisting other nations against him." My plan being purely for conveying actual knowledge, I offer the above without comments.*—The authors are officers of rank.

July 10, 1811. T. F. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

OUT of fellow-feeling for the affliction of your correspondent E. C. concerning his pain from a decayed tooth, and in answer to his request concerning a cure, I inform him of a method which I have practised both on myself and others, for many years past. Most persons apply remedies to the tooth within side the mouth, the pain is indeed there, but the cause of it is without side in the glands, under the jaw-bone and ear, and there the remedy must be applied, in order to remove the obstructions there arising from colds. For this purpose I rub those parts a whole day together with spirits of wine, mixed with rum. It must be begun as soon as he rises, and by such continual friction he will get rid of the pain by tea-time, or supper. But the common misfortune is, that people grow tired, and others tell them it will do no good; but I know otherwise from long experience; and by this method I have prevented several persons from losing their teeth when young, which cannot be spared too much. Several, after losing two or three teeth, have not been cured, except by my method: but it must be persevered in a whole day, and the pain will then often cease instantaneously. Several have never had the tooth-ache afterwards. After the spirits and rum are mixed in a vial, a small part only should be poured at a time into a tea-cup, because the frequent dip of the finger takes off the strength of it; and the rubbing must be continual, except when the hand is tired, or on account of meals or other necessary interruptions, until the pain ceases. Where the glands feel most sore must be rubbed most, if it can be endured, or else as near as possible to the sore parts. The spirits alone are apt to make the part sore, so that the spirits feel too sharp; this is the reason of mixing some rum with them, the oily nature of which moderates the sharpness of the spirits, otherwise spirits alone may be as well, or possibly more active. I never found this method to fail in my-

* The militia officers merit the highest praise.

self, nor any who used it with perseverance. The jaw may possibly be afterwards stiff for a time, and must be kept warm with flannel. The friction is as useful as the spirits; therefore, if the skin become sore, the friction may be continued with rum and oil. It is of no consequence, whether the tooth be whole or decayed. And who can grudge the loss of one day for quiet sleep at night?

EXPERIENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late death of a gentleman in this county has pretty generally been attributed to his having taken the new invented gout-medicine; and, having heard that this is not the only melancholy instance of its fatal effects, I trust you will have no objection to a few enquiries being made through the medium of your valuable Magazine, as to the virtues, either real or pretended, of this medicine. It is said to be of a nature so powerful, as either to eradicate the disease in the space of a few hours, or in as short a time to terminate life.

If such, Sir, are really its effects, is it not of the greatest importance that every one should be guarded against making use of it at all, or at least of being duly apprized of its powers; and not be permitted to give implicit credit to the interested statement of its wonderful cures, which are detailed in newspapers, or on the covers of the bottles? I am willing to make due allowances for the prejudices of the faculty, which have usually attended the introduction of any new medicines, many of which have proved a blessing to mankind. On the other hand, quack-medicine exaggeration and puff are so nearly allied, that to believe in any cure effected by them, requires investigation before any credit is given to their statement; and I fully believe that most of these species of medicines, of which this may be one, are often of a nature so strong, as to bring the disorder to a crisis, and consequently too desperate for any medical man to risk his credit upon by making use of it. The best method of learning its effects would be, to ascertain the ingredients of which it is composed; and some of your chemical correspondents will, I hope, be at the trouble of analysing it, and favour you with the result of their experiments.

Derbyshire, A. L. J.
July 15, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems somewhat surprising that there is not, at least in every county, some place for the accommodation of lunatics. In my travels a few months ago, among others, I found a poor woman, not many miles from Epping, with her son, an idiot, twenty-seven years of age, who does every thing like a beast, and who is swaddled up every night like a baby, to prevent what delicacy forbids me to name. The woman lives by washing, and has a poor, old, decrepit, husband, with her idiotic son, to care for, with only three shillings a week, which is all they can afford from the parish. In Ireland, in almost every county, they are wisely beginning to have a place set apart for lunatics. I know but one inconvenience arising from confining idiots, which is, their being prevented from being an inducement to others to be thankful; for evidently one design of Providence so ordering matters, that one, here and there, is deprived of reason, is, that others may see and be thankful that they are not in the same condition. With good wishes, I am, JAMES HALL.

Walthamstow, Dec. 13, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* SHAKESPEARE.

TIMON OF ATHENS.—*Act 1. Scene 1.*

ALL those which were his fellows but of late,
Some better than his value, on the moment
Follow his strides, his lobbies fill with tendance,
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear.

Dr. Warburton, in his very ingenious note on this passage, supposes "sacrificial whisperings" to mean personal calumnies, in allusion to the victims offered up to idols, but the scope of the observation is probably more general. Who that has had any experience of the world will not acknowledge the mortifying truth contained in the lines immediately following,

When Fortune, in her shift and change of mood,
Spurns down her late beloved, all his dependants,
Which laboured after him to the mountain's top,
Even on their hands and knees, let him slip down,
Not one accompanying his declining foot.

If his occasion were not virtuous
I should not urge it half so faithfully.

Act III. Scene 2.

"Virtuous

"Virtuous for forcible, faithfully for fervently," says Dr. Warburton. But how is it possible to understand any author who uses one word for another with such unwarrantable license? The meaning doubtless is, if the purpose to which the money is to be applied were not laudable I should not urge my suit with such punctual fidelity.

And not to swell our spirit
He shall be executed presently.
Ibid, Scene 5.

"What this nonsense was intended to mean," says Dr. Warburton, "I do not know, but it is plain Shakespeare wrote, And now to swell your spirit." This nonsense, which is at least as intelligible as Dr. Warburton's sense, I think means "not to debase our mind with passion." The same senator had before said, "Do you dare our anger?"

"I'll example you with thievery,
The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast sea. The moon's an arrant thief,
And her pale fire she snatches from the sun.
The sea's a thief, whose liquid surge resolves
The moon into salt tears."—*Act IV. Scene* 3.

Dr. Warburton changes, in the last line of this passage, moon into mounds, thus making what was only obscure absolutely incomprehensible. "The moon," says Dr. Johnson, "is supposed to be humid, and perhaps a source of humidity, but cannot be resolved by the surges of the sea." Yet moon he justly admits to be the true reading, as it is evident that a circulation of thievery is here described. The sun, moon, and sea, all rob and are robbed. That the moon was supposed by the poet to be both humid and a source of humidity is plain from a variety of passages, as in the Midsummer's Night Dream.

No night is now with hymn or carol blest,
Therefore the moon, the governess of floods,
Pale in her anger washes all the air.

And in the Winter's Tale:

Nine changes of the watery star hath been
The shepherd's note since first, &c.

And in the tragedy of Richard II.

That I, being governed by the watery moon,
May send forth plenteous tears.

The liquid surge of the sea is merely a periphrasis for the sea itself, and the general idea contained in the passage in question, evidently is that the sea steals or derives those liquid treasures from the moon, of which it is in its turn robbed by the sun. The sea's melting the moon into tears is, as Dr. Warburton has observed, a wonderful secret in philosophy, but it is a very easy operation in poetry. Mr. Steevens proposes, with a degree of misplaced confidence very unusual with him, to change *salt* into soft tears. And Mr. Tollet, a respectable critic, suggests the no less unfortunate alteration of *moon* into *main*, that is, main-land. And he exerts all his sagacity and learning to support this favourite conjecture, in a note proving only his total misconception of the passage, though he is undoubtedly right in his interpretation of the word *main*, as it occurs in Shakespeare.

Comedy of Errors.

When Shakespeare condescended to the task of mere translation, it is not wonderful that the work produced should exhibit no indications of his transcendent genius. The fable is extravagant, the characters insipid, the language mean. If we are compelled, as indeed we are compelled by the external evidence, to allow this drama to be genuine, we ought not upon that account to feel less reluctance to consign it to the oblivion which it deserves, and from which the unrivalled fame of the author only could rescue it.

Titus Andronicus.

On this play it is superfluous to bestow many words. It contains not a single passage which deserves the labour of criticism. Mr. Tyrwhitt alone, of all the commentators upon Shakespeare, whose judgment deserves any regard, seems disposed to admit its authenticity, and that wholly upon the slight, though he styles it "the strong, authority of Francis Meres," who, in a book called Palladis Tamia, or the second part of Wit's Commonwealth, printed in London A.D. 1598, ascribes this among various other plays to Shakespeare. The same author attributes, also in the same publication, the comedy of "Love's Labour Won" to the great bard, a piece which has long since sunk into the gulph of oblivion, as Titus Andronicus would doubtless have likewise done had it not been absurdly included in the edition of Hemings and Condell, which has secured to it an existence marked only by critical contempt and reprobation. It is certainly possible that Shakespeare might have been employed in embellishing this execrable drama with a few touches of his pen, as Ravenscroft, who restored this play to the stage in the reign of Charles II.

has positively asserted; but to point them out would be a task of no small difficulty. The colour of the style and diction, the conduct, language, and sentiments, are radically different from those of the genuine plays of Shakespeare. There is, as Mr. Steevens has well observed, no vein of humour interwoven with the business of the drama, it offers no interesting situation, no natural character, it neither commands our attention nor moves our passions. The classical allusions in this play are far more numerous than in any of the acknowledged productions of the great poet; and the author has studiously avoided, contrary to the practice of Shakespeare, all dissyllable and trissyllable terminations. In fine, Titus Andronicus is mentioned with discredit in the induction to Ben Jonson's "Bartholomew Fair," in 1614, as a tragedy that had then been exhibited twenty-five or thirty years, which carries its origin back to an earlier period than that at which Shakespeare is supposed to have commenced author, and it was never published with his name till after his death. The piece therefore ought to be expunged from all future editions of his works. It has been assigned, not without probability, to Christopher Marlowe. In Act II. Scene 1. of this play, we have these lines, and they are perhaps the best which can be found in this preposterous drama.

"She is a woman, therefore may be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore may be won."

It is remarkable that in the spurious play of Henry VI. Part I. we meet with the same lines a little varied.

She's beautiful, and therefore to be woo'd;
She is a woman, therefore to be won.
Act V. Scene 4.

Possibly the same play-wright might be the fabricator of both these wretched and despicable performances.

TROILUS AND CRESSIDA.—*Act I, Scene* 1.

O that hand!
In whose comparison all whites are ink
Writing their own reproach; to whose soft seizure
The cygnet's down is harsh, and spirit of sense
Hard as the palm of ploughman.

The *spirit of sense* is an expression which again occurs Act III. Scene 3. "The eye, that most pure spirit of sense." The spirit of sense seems therefore the faculty of sense, or sensation in the abstract, which in comparison with the *soft seizure* of Cressid's hand is said to be callous and insensible as the palm of ploughman. This is indeed extravagant absurdity, but then it must be remembered that the speaker is "mad in Cressid's love." Dr. Warburton for "spirit of sense" reads "spite of sense," but this is only changing poetical for unpoetical nonsense.

Now princes for the service I have done you,
The advantage of the time prompts me aloud
To call for recompence. *Act III. Scene* 3.

The service for which Calchas solicits a reward is plainly intimated to be his prediction of the approaching downfal of Troy, which he argues may be securely relied upon, as, from his fore-knowledge of this catastrophe, he had actually abandoned Troy, exposing himself, as he boasts,

From certain and possessed conveniences
To doubtful fortunes.

And notwithstanding Dr. Warburton's smart observation, "that Shakespeare would not draw his priest a knave in order to make him talk like a fool," it is not difficult to believe that Calchas would urge his claim upon the Greeks as founded in justice; the service performed, however, interested the motives, being in itself of the highest importance; for when they were drooping under repeated disappointments, "when fresh kings were come to Troy, and when the hart Achilles kept thicket," he brought them an assurance, such as bore the marks of indubitable sincerity and certainty, that, if they had but resolution to persist, Troy must inevitably fall.

This play is written with great power of intellect and sagacity of observation, and it exhibits many splendid and beautiful passages; but the general impression is not pleasing, and the skill and humour with which some of the characters are delineated do not sufficiently compensate for the disgust produced by the grossness of their vices.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through your extensively circulated Miscellany, to enquire whether there is any easy and effectual means of expelling or removing the large black beetles which infest houses and out-buildings. These insects are described in Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, under the article "Blatta," and the author states,

states, that the fumes of burning charcoal are said to be employed with success in destroying them. This remedy is not an easy one in practice, nor likely to be efficacious, considering the sort of crevices in floors, &c. wherein the animals hide themselves. Perhaps, amongst your numerous correspondents, some one may, from experience, be able to point out a better method of driving them out of buildings. J. SMITH.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING often been struck with the superior melody of some prose compositions in comparison with others, and desirous of being enabled to account for this difference more fully, I have read with much pleasure several papers in your valuable Miscellany tending to throw light upon the subject, especially from Mr. Thelwall. I should feel myself much obliged to that respectable correspondent, or to any other literary gentleman, for still further communications on the melody of prosaic composition. Your Magazine, I presume, would not be thought an improper medium. I have never had an opportunity of seeing Steele's "Prosodia Rationalis." Are there any other books upon the subject worth attention? Probably it will not be going out of the way to refer to such authors as are most remarkable for melody of style.

Is there a correct edition of the Greek Testament printed without alphabetical abbreviations?

Leeds. W. ELLERBY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THAT the Lord Chamberlain has some controuling power over the public play-houses is well known, but what that power is I am ignorant, excepting that he has, I believe, the means of preventing pieces being performed which he may judge dangerous to the state. I wish to be informed whether or not he can interfere to prevent immoral pieces being acted? also whether he can take away, or suspend, the licences in consequence of idle and disorderly persons of both sexes being suffered to infest the avenues to the different parts of the houses?

Answers to the above enquiries will much oblige A CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVERY inventor is a benefactor to the public, in proportion to the utility of his invention.

Therefore the government founded an office for the encouragement of inventions, called the Patent Office; but it has so far declined from its original plan, that several societies have established themselves to supply its place, which certainly reflects very great honour on the respectable persons who compose these societies, for they have generously undertaken what seems to be the duty of the public, the insurance of the advantage arising from inventions to the inventors, who otherwise would have no alternative but giving it to the public gratis, or confining it a secret, of no use to the world or to themselves, unless they happen to be in situations which render the practice of their inventions eligible.

The objects of the before-mentioned societies are,

1st. To prevent the public from incurring any expence in obtaining the free use and advantage arising from new inventions.

2nd. To reward inventors; and to proportion the premiums to the merit of the inventions.

Therefore, I propose:

1st. That all descriptions and drawings received by the societies (if approved) be published in periodical works.

2nd. That after time and experience has proved the merits of the several inventions, a premium according to the judgments of the societies be granted to each.

By these plain rules, will the foregoing objects be obtained, for the public will be at liberty to use any invention given in the societies' periodical publications; and any person will have a plain and easy mode of presenting his invention to the public, with a certainty of obtaining as much honour and profit for it as it is worth; for if the societies find, after some years, that it proves of much greater utility than was at first apprehended, they would grant a second premium, according to the rule of proportioning premiums to merit.

Note.—Many useful inventions are, perhaps, lost from the inventors not having time or abilities to prove them; but by the above method, this advantage will be entirely removed. J. C. B.

Bridgwater.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE WRITER'S REASONS *for not* EATING ANIMAL FOOD *or any thing that has had* LIFE.

I.

BECAUSE being Mortal himself, and holding his Life on the same uncertain and precarious tenure as all other sensitive Beings, he does not feel himself justified by any supposed superiority or inequality of condition, in destroying the vital enjoyment of any other Mortal, except in the necessary defence of his own Life.

II.

Because the desire of life is so paramount, and so affectingly cherished in all sensitive Beings, that he cannot reconcile it to his feelings to destroy, or become a voluntary party in the destruction of any living Creature, however much in his power, or apparently insignificant.

III.

Because he feels an utter and unconquerable Repugnance against receiving into his stomach the Flesh or Juices of deceased animal organization.

IV.

Because he feels the same Abhorrence against devouring Flesh in general, that he hears carnivorous men express against eating Human Flesh, or the flesh of dogs, cats, horses, or other animals, which in some countries it is not customary for carnivorous men to devour.

V.

Because Nature appears to have made a superabundant provision for the Nourishment of Animals in the saccharine matter of Roots and Fruits; in the farinaceous matter of Grain, Seed, and Pulse, and in the oleaginous matter of the Stalks, Leaves, and Pericarps, of numerous Vegetables.

VI.

Because the Destruction of the mechanical organization of Vegetables inflicts no sensitive Suffering, nor violates any moral Feeling; while Vegetables serve to sustain his Health, Strength, and Spirits, above those of most carnivorous men.

VII.

Because during thirty years of rigid Abstinence from the flesh and juices of deceased sensitive Beings, he finds that he has not suffered a day's serious Illness; that his animal Strength and Vigour have been equal, or superior to that of other men; and that his Mind has been fully equal to numerous Shocks, which it has had to encounter from malice, envy, and various acts of turpitude in his fellow-men.*

VIII.

Because observing that carnivorous propensities among Animals, are accompanied by a total want of sympathetic Feelings, and humane Sentiments, as in the hyæna, the tyger, the vulture, the eagle, the crocodile, and the shark; he conceives that the practices of those carnivorous tyrants afford no worthy example for the imitation or justification of rational, reflecting, and conscientious, Beings.

IX.

Because he observes that carnivorous Men, unrestrained by Reflection or Sentiment, even refine on the cruel practices of the most savage animals; and apply their resources of mind and art to prolong the Miseries of the Victims of their appetites, skinning, roasting, and boiling, Animals alive, and torturing them without reservation or remorse, if they thereby add to the Variety or the Delicacy of their carnivorous Gluttony.

X.

Because the natural Sentiments and Sympathies of human Beings, in regard to the Killing of other Animals, are generally so averse from the practice, that few men or women could devour the animals which they might be obliged themselves to kill; yet they forget, or affect to forget, the living endearments or dying sufferings of the creature, while they are wantoning over his remains.

XI.

Because the human Stomach appears to be naturally so averse from receiving the remains of Animals, that few could partake of them if they were not disguised and flavoured by culinary Preparation; yet rational creatures ought to

* The Author at twelve years old, when a school-boy at Chiswick, abstained from eating animal food from a cause which it is said led Dr. Franklin to resume the practice! He saw a fish opened which had small fish within it, recently devoured; and when that fish was afterwards brought to table, he was forcibly struck with the idea of eating the very animal, which but yesterday had been devouring others. The practice of the fish was, he felt, that of a creature without reason or humanity, and no justification to him for doing what he thought wrong. His appetite also revolted at the idea of eating part of a creature so lately and so palpably enjoying itself in its own element. He therefore excused himself, and has to this time persevered in rigid abstinence.

feel

feel that the prepared substances are not the less what they truly are, and that no disguise of food, in itself loathsome, ought to delude the unsophisticated perceptions of a considerate mind.

XII.

Because the forty-seven Millions of acres in England and Wales would maintain in abundance as many human Inhabitants, if they lived wholly on grain, fruits and vegetables; but they sustain only twelve millions scantily, while animal Food is made the Basis of human Subsistence.

XIII.

Because Animals do not present or contain the substance of food in mass, like Vegetables; every part of their Economy being subservient to their mere existence, and their entire frames being solely composed of Blood necessary for Life, of Bones for Strength, of Muscles for Motion, and of Nerves for Sensation.

XIV.

Because the practice of killing and devouring Animals can be justified by no moral Plea, by no physical Benefit, nor by any allegation of Necessity, in Countries where there is Abundance of vegetable food; and where the arts of Gardening and Husbandry are favoured by social protection, and by the genial character of the Soil and Climate.

XV.

Because whenever the number and hostility of predatory Land Animals might so tend to prevent the cultivation of vegetable food, as to render it necessary to destroy, and perhaps to eat, them, there could in that case exist no necessity for destroying the animated existences of the distinct Elements of Air and Water; and, as in most civilized countries, there exists no land animals besides those which are purposely bred for Slaughter or Luxury, of course the destruction of Animals, Birds, and Fish, in such countries must be ascribed either to unthinking wantonness or carnivorous gluttony.

XVI.

Because the Stomachs of loco-motive Beings, appears to have been provided for the purpose of conveying about with the moving animal, nutritive Substances, analogous in effect to the Soil in which are fixed the roots of plants, and consequently nothing ought to be introduced into the stomach for Digestion and for Absorption by the Lacteals, or Roots of the Animal System, but the natural bases of simple Nutrition, as the saccharine, the oleaginous, and the farinaceous matter of the Vegetable Kingdom.

COMMON SENSE.

July 27, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent Christianus, (vol. xxi. p. 518) seems ignorant of the rules of biographic writing, when he complains, in the Life of a philosopher, about a passage which extenuates infidelity. By whatever opinions a given individual was influenced, from the point of view which those opinions indicate, his conduct should be surveyed. The biographer ought to climb upon the same standing, and to take the same regard of men and things and thoughts, which the departed spirit took: else the connecting principle of its actions, the nerve whence its various efforts were directed with consistency, would escape notice; its behaviour in the flesh would appear to want the beauty of naturalness and congruity.

In a Life of Dr. Doddridge, orthodox credulity must be extenuated, in order to obtain for the hero the complacence and interest of the reader. In a Life of the Abbé Barruel, the dangers of infidelity must be sedulously enumerated, in order to account and apologize for the hell-hound-hearted mangling fury, with which his christian zeal barks and backbites. But, in a Life of Fransham, such common places would have been utterly misapplied. And surely it must have sounded harsh and censorious, to relate his more than equitable hostility against the established superstitions, without also recalling to recollection those predisposing causes of it, which are to be found in the literature of the age of Hume, and in the tone adopted by sovereigns that are no more.

Christianus proceeds to censure a phrase, in which it is said, that "the literature of infidelity was thought to diminish the certainty and the authority of theologians, and thus their asperities and persecutions." This is a mere truism. If Conyers Middleton be impressed by any argument of Bayle, against the early miracles, his certainty is thereby diminished. If the public be impressed by this argument, they must think less highly of the authority of those who vindicate such miracles. The less certain Middleton becomes, the less of positiveness and asperity will probably appear in his assertions. And the less authority the people

people concede to theologians, the less can persecution be practicable through their influence. If, therefore, the literature of philosophy has any effect at all; if it acts on one priest in a myriad, or on ten laymen in a thousand, it cannot but have these effects. The proposition arraigned may indeed be empty and tautologous, but it is irrefragable.

A peroration follows, in which Christianus confidently appeals to the New Testament to decide, whether a zeal for christianity, as there represented, would promote a spirit of persecution, or not. He declares himself to be an enemy of persecution. So was John Fransham. But Fransham did not think that any sincere Christian could consistently be the enemy of persecution; seeing that the Christian church is commanded to punish heresy and apostacy with death, and with death by fire, in the following passages. Hebrews x, 28, and 29. He that despised Moses' law, died without mercy under two or three witnesses: of how much sorer punishment shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the son of God? John xv. 6. If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch, and is withered; and men gather them, and cast them into the fire, and they are burned.—Out of these texts, Fransham would observe, grew the cruel punishment of heresy by the faggot; and, as the practice was copied from the catholic by the calvinist, it was not the reformation, but the progress of scepticism, in Europe which had humanized the magistrate. Christianus can perhaps becomingly expound these passages; they aroused the abhorrent indignation of Fransham; they puzzle his biographer.

Christianus next examines the phrase in which it is observed, that "perhaps the literature of infidelity was thought to inculcate the natural and expedient doctrine of the military and literary classes; inasmuch as it unlocks the chambers of pleasure, banishes the fear of death, bestows frankness and moral courage, strengthens the vigour, and enlarges the dominion of intellect."

There was no occasion for a *perhaps* in this sentence; two great statesmen, Frederic II. of Prussia, and Montesquieu, having so thought, and having recorded this to be their opinion. In great part it must be the opinion of Christianus himself, who in his first column observes, that, the literature of infidelity not having been frowned down at the court of Charles II. this consequence resulted, that it was the most debauched and profligate of * any court recorded in the British annals. What is this but saying in other words: it unlocks the chambers of pleasure?

And in his second column, Christianus complains, that the literature of infidelity undermines the fear of posthumous retribution. Now why does the savage man every where meet death so calmly, and the Christian with such prominent timidity; but because the apprehension of judgment to come, habitually forms a chief part of the prospect contemplated by the civilized man, and thus augments his alarm. Is not this again allowing in other words: it much banishes the fear of death? These are not advantages, but facts; still in the facts, which these clauses imply, we are agreed.

And now is it not also true, that these facts, these properties, these qualities, adapt the literature of infidelity for the military order. Can thirty thousand chaste wives be embarked with every thirty thousand soldiers forwarded to Portugal? Unless every man has his companion, can promiscuous intercourse be prevented? Does not Christianity expressly declare against all extra-matrimonial gratification? Does it not threaten to all such violators of chastity, (1 Corinthians vi, 9 and 10,) a perpetual hopeless exclusion from future bliss? Is the spirit and obedience of the military order compatible with their attention to such denunciations?

That courage, as well as lust, may not be indulged, is (Matthew v. 39,) equally

* Not so: the court of Charles II. gave a pernicious fashion to adultery; but the court of James I. was yet more profligate, for it also gave a fashion to missexual intercourse. It was matter of competition among the nobility of King James I. to transfer a cinædus to the king. Now, as James I. was a pious and christian, though somewhat credulous, prince, who not only received the dæmonic miracles, but the connected doctrine of witchcraft; it is evident, that to the personal character of the sovereign, and not to the quality of the opinions sanctioned by him, is to be ascribed the corruption of the court.

There is no necessary, but there is a literary, connexion between libertinism and infidelity: the antichristian philosophers might have taught austerity, but they have not done so: Bayle and Voltaire, Hume and Gibbon, Wieland and Goethe, are loose writers. And it is this which renders the literature of infidelity an inexpedient doctrine for the married and feminine classes of society. Every thing in its place, but a place for every thing.

clear. And this command was so operative on the early Christians, that the word *poltroon* derives *(pollice truncato)* from a practice of cutting off the thumb to avoid military service, of which St. Mark, according to Jerom, set the example. Pagan historians abound with the observation, that the new cares about a future state diminished the courage of the legions; and Macchiavelli still thought this remark so well founded, that he anticipated for the first nation which should throw off christianity, the conquest of Europe; a prophecy which the French revolution realized. Montesquieu agrees with Macchiavelli herein, and in his *Decadence* (c. xxii.) says, *une bigotterie universelle abattit les courages.* He instances the Christian general Philippicus, who, on the point of giving battle, burst into tears, because of the number of innocent persons then about to be murdered.

(To be continued.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SHORT time since the following Greek proverb struck my attention:

Οὐ πᾶς ὁ κάνθων μύκλας ἔχει.

Not every ass has black streaks on his shoulders.

The Greeks (as well as the English) are notable for the quaintness of their saws; but in the present instance they seem to have taken for an example, to shew that no general rule is without an exception, one to which there is absolutely no exception. Did any of your readers ever see an ass that had not the black streaks on his shoulders? C. T.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH it is not in my power to assign your correspondent S. T. the *real* cause of the peculiar pronunciation of Latin at Winchester school; yet I cannot help observing, that with much greater reason he might have asked why the Latin language is *anglicised* (if I may so express myself) in every other seminary and university throughout the United Kingdom, nay, even in our senate, at the bar, and on the stage? To the Italians, (it is my opinion, and with humility I advance it,) if to any nation, we ought to look for the proper orthoepy of a language which was that of their forefathers; and among them it will be found, that not only the broad *a* is used in the pronunciation of Latin, but that they sound the *i* in the same language like our *e*, and the *e* itself like to our *a*: moreover in no other country than our's are those letters sounded as in England, and surely we have not the boldness to assert that in this particular *we* alone are right and the rest of the world wrong. For my own part, I think, that with as much justice we might *anglicise* French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and other living languages, were it not that we should render ourselves unintelligible to the people whose languages those are.

Requesting that you will give this letter a place in your valuable miscellany, I shall conclude, first intreating however, that Mr. S. T. or any of your correspondents will favor us with some probable reason for the adoption and continuance of a mode of pronouncing the Latin and Greek languages, which in every part of Europe, except Great Britain, is considered as both barbarous and ridiculous.

IGNATIUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME of the correspondents of your valuable Magazine, may possibly inform me of the shade of difference between *étoit* and *fut*, from the French auxiliary verb *être*; also between the tenses *donnoit* and *donna*, from the verb *donner*; and *faisoit* and *fit*, from the verb *faire*, &c.; and upon what occasion they are ordered to be used.

Feb. 16, 1811. AN ENQUIRER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been frequently and well observed that, every gentleman should possess a general knowledge of the laws of his country. Blackstone has dwelt with much force and elegance upon the necessity of it, and his Commentaries are a standard book in every library, professional or miscellaneous. Having some landed, or, as it is called real, property of my own, I have bestowed particular attention upon his second volume, which treats upon the subject, and thence the difficulty on my mind which I am now to state. *Cestui que Trust*, he says, is one who holds an estate for the use of another; and *Cestui que Use*, is he for whose use the estate is holden. With these definitions fixed in my memory, I have lately had occasion to attend a long discussion in the Court of Chancery, which so confounded me, that I felt myself deeper and deeper in confusion, as the arguments proceeded; for all the learned

gentlemen declaimed with fluency concerning the *Cestui que Trust*, in a sense which turned the tables on my understanding. To my astonishment, the presiding judge in that court, adopted their sense of the term, and spake of the *Cestui que Trust*, as of the person entitled to the use and profits of the land. I need scarcely add that this reversal of my preconceived ideas throw me quite out of the train of argument; and I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents, who would inform me how the term *Cestui que Trust* came to be used, in our courts of law, in a sense directly opposed to that annexed to it by Blackstone: also by Giles Jacob, in his Law Dictionary; a work of much general, as well as legal, information, which no library should be without.

A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"L'HISTOIRE des Imaginations Extravagantes de Monsr. Oufle. 12mo. Amstm. 1710," is a satire on the belief in magic spectres, &c. and on the superstitious practices founded thereon. It is full of amusing notes, quoting the books from which the supposed Mr. Oufle drew his mass of absurd notions and experiments.

I think there is an English translation.

St. Newington, May 6. 1811. D. B.

For the Monthly Magazine.

TO THOMAS TAYLOR, ESQ. *of* WALWORTH.

SIR,

I HAVE read with attention your reply to my remarks on your "Elements of the True Arithmetic of Infinites," and, in answer to your letter, I beg leave to trouble you with the following observations:

Your reply begins with noticing the animadversions which I made on your fourth *postulate*, or rather *definition*, and I perceive that at first you seem more than half willing to concede that that definition is erroneous, but that afterwards, either from the disadvantage which you would, in consequence of such concession, labour under in your arguments to support your "true arithmetic," or from a certain consciousness of the awkward appearance it would have to be obliged to concede to your opponent in the very outset, you determine, after fluctuating in your opinion through half a page, to agree with the *modern* mathematicians, "that multiplied by 2 is the same thing as adding 6 to itself *twice*." Now really, Mr. Taylor, if you will resolutely persist in maintaining this absurdity, it will be totally unnecessary on my part to use any arguments to persuade you to relinquish this your favourite tenet: I cannot however refrain from asking you how much 6 added to itself *once* will produce? Should your answer to this question be 6, then I must leave you to reconcile this contradiction—how a number when added to itself, produces no increase! and if your answer be 12,—then I must be content to leave you in the full possession of your opinion that *twice* 6 is 18!! While on this point you say, "Perhaps, Sir, you may be of opinion, that a^2 for instance, is not the *second* power of *a*." No, Mr. Taylor, I maintain that a^2 is the *second* power of *a*, because the small figure 2 at the head of the letter is the *index* of the power; but I deny that the second power of *a* or a^2 is the product which arises from multiplying *a twice* by itself, since *a* multiplied *once* by itself, or $a \times a$ gives a^2. I should rather say that the *second* power of *a* is *a* multiplied *twice* into *unity* or 1. I cannot help remarking here, sir, that it is a curious circumstance that, while exerting your efforts to destroy the edifice which has been erected by modern mathematicians, you should have stolen a rotten brick from that edifice, and have laid this brick as the basis of your own more firm and durable superstructure.

Having thus dispensed with the first part of your reply, I have to thank you for your correction of two supposed errors in the press, and to express my surprise at the manner in which you have evaded the point at issue with respect to *the position of the subtrahend*. I did not maintain, sir, that from a difference of position in the subtrahend a remainder would result differing in value, but I contended, as I still contend, that, by this change of position, you would no longer obtain a remainder consisting of a repetition of the binomial 1—1, or composed of an infinite series of your favourite infinitesimals; and it will be manifest to every one who will attend to your first proposition that unless you obtain such a series you fail in your object, and that your whole system becomes a "baseless fabric, leaving not a wreck behind."

You proceed by saying "why you exult so much at my having by a very obvious deduction, shewn the truth of my method of finding the last term of an infinite series, I cannot conceive." Not conceive, Sir! why I thought I had stated sufficient

sufficient cause for exultation; allow me to repeat that cause. You had exulted in your preface that your discovery "afforded a splendid instance of the absurdity which may attend reasoning by induction from parts to wholes, or from wholes to parts, when the wholes are themselves infinite," and yet so early as in your third proposition I found you "*Reasoning by induction from parts to wholes, when the wholes are themselves infinite;*" now surely, Sir, it was allowable to stop here to exult at your sudden and open violation of your own precept, particularly as you have omitted no opportunity in your "True Arithmetic," not only to *exult* at what you are pleased to call the errors of *modern mathematicians*, but also to speak of those mathematicians themselves in a manner neither respectful nor decorous, and in terms which generally imply a certain bloated self-sufficiency, (not to say insufferable arrogance) which is rarely found to be the concomitant of science and knowledge.

You go on by accusing me of an "unpardonable omission" in not even mentioning your eighth proposition; permit me therefore, Sir, in my own justification frankly to state to you the causes for that omission. Having pointed out, most clearly as I conceived, as many errors, absurdities, and contradictions of your postulates and leading propositions as appeared to me abundantly sufficient to convince any *unprejudiced mind* of the falsehood of your "True Arithmetic," I did not think it necessary, neither did I wish, to follow you through the whole work, minutely stating every blunder and absurdity; every inflated proposition and empty demonstration; or every insignificant sneer and pointless sarcasm at the *modern mathematicians*. Nor did I think, Sir, it would be candid, generous, or even manly, after having, as I conceived, vanquished the enemy, to pursue him to *death*; to allow him *no quarter*; or to exhibit him in all the *cruel pomp and slow parade of a Roman triumph*. No, Sir, conceiving that in my attack I had broken through the *front line* of the enemy; disconcerted his whole army; and entirely frustrated his designs, I wished rather to imitate the conduct of a British hero, and to desist from the warfare the moment I persuaded myself its object was accomplished. You however, having rallied your forces, in the language of defiance now dare me to the battle. As I am fully prepared for action I accept your challenge, and will immediately attack your *army of Invincibles*, headed as it is by that unconquerable general your eighth proposition. Now then, Sir, laying aside all figure of speech, let me request you once more to read attentively the enunciation of this famous proposition—for which purpose, and that I may the better animadvert upon it, allow me to put it down in your own words. "In every series of terms in arithmetical or geometrical progression, or in any progression in which the terms mutually exceed each other, the last term is equal to the first term, added to the second term diminished by the first, added to the third term diminished by the second, added to the fourth term diminished by the third, and so on. And if the number of terms be infinite the last term is equal to the series multiplied by 1—1." Now, Sir, when you have duly considered this enunciation, let me ask you whether it means any thing more or less than this:—*If from any series of terms all the terms except the last be taken away, the last term only will remain;* say, Mr. Taylor, does your boasted proposition amount to any thing else than this *truism*. No, Sir, to use your own expression, I will *defy* you to prove that it does. Yet this glorious truth! this important proposition is followed by what you are pleased to dignify by the appellation of a *demonstration*, and which consists in nothing more than putting down a series of letters with the sign + or *plus* before them, and the same series of letters *except the last* with the sign — or *minus*, and then shewing that since the positive and negative terms destroy each other, the last term or letter will be left alone: thus confirming my statement as to *the purport of your proposition*. The latter part of this your proposition however I deny, namely, that "If the number of terms be infinite the last term is equal to the series multiplied by 1—1." For if the series a+b+c+d+e, &c. be multiplied by 1—1, as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} a+b+c+d+e, \text{ \&c.} \\ 1-1 \\ \hline a+b+c+d+e, \text{ \&c.} \\ -a-b-c-d-e, \text{ \&c.} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

it is manifest that every positive term will have its corresponding negative one, and that this must necessarily be the case whatever be the number of terms in the series; and consequently since all the terms in the *upper* line of the product are

respectively destroyed by those in the *lower, there can be no resulting term or letter.*

You continue your reply by accusing me of a "still more unpardonable omission" than that of this splendid and famous eighth proposition, for you say that "Having granted that the number of terms in an infinite series cannot be greater than $\frac{1}{1-1}$" and also that my method in proposition 3 of obtaining the last term of an infinite series is just, you have wholly neglected to notice the necessary consequence of this concession, which is the complete subversion of the leading propositions of Dr Wallis's Arithmetic of Infinites, as I have abundantly shewn in the treatise under discussion. Thus in the infinite series 0+1+2+3+4, &c. the last or greatest term is 0+1+1+1+1, &c. and the number of terms is 1+1+1+1+1, &c." Now all this, Mr. Taylor, I readily grant, but I nevertheless *deny your conclusion*, namely, that "The last term multiplied by the number of terms produces the sum of the series."—Nay I assert that the conclusion drawn from your own principles is precisely that of Dr. Wallis, which is, that "In the arithmetical series 0+1+2+3+4, &c. if the last term be multiplied into the number of terms, the product will be *double* the sum of all the series." In proof of this assertion I must beg of you to attend to the following multiplication.

0+1+1+1+1, &c.
1+1+1+1+1, &c.

0+1+1+1+1
0+1+1+1+1
0+1+1+1+1
0+1+1+1+1
0+1+1+1+1

0+1+2+3+4+4+3+2+1

You must wilfully blind your eyes, Mr. Taylor, not to see in this product the *truth* of Dr. Wallis's conclusion and the *fallacy* of your own. For you cannot fail to perceive that this product consists of *double* the natural series 0+1+2+3+4, that is to say *double* the series of which your multiplicand 0+1+1+1+1, &c. is the *last term*, and your multiplier 1+1+1+1+1, &c. *the number of terms.* If you are startled at this conclusion, let me advise you, Sir, to multiply *six* terms by six; *seven* by *seven*; *eight* by *eight*; and so on as far as you please. You will find the results respectively 0+1+2+3+4+5+5+4+3+2+1;— 0+1+2+3+4+5+6+6+5+4+3+2+1;— 0+1+2+3+4+5+6+7+7+6+5+4+3+2+1;—that is to say, you will find each product to be *double* the sum of the series, agreeably to the conclusion of Dr. Wallis. Now, Sir, whatever number of terms *n* there may be in your *multiplicand*, since you must have the *same* number of terms *n* in your multiplier, you will obtain a series of this form 0+1+2+3+4, ... to n+n+n—1+n—2+n—3 . . . . . &c. to 1;—therefore, reasoning by the method of *Induction* which you have employed in the demonstration of your 3d proposition, and which you have defended in your reply to my letter, when *n* the number of terms is *infinite* you will still obtain for the product *double* the sum of the *infinite series* 0+1+2+3+4, &c. And now, Sir, I think you must feel yourself vanquished with your own weapons. What think you now of the glorious discovery to which you lay such strong and frequent claims? Think you not, Sir, that I had other reasons for omitting to notice this discovery than a "conviction of its truth"? And am I not warranted, Sir, after such a display of error and imbecility, to adopt your own words in the corollary to your 5th prop. changing only *Dr. Wallis* for *Mr. Taylor*, which will then stand thus, "Hence, as the whole of the Arithmetic of Infinites of *Mr. Taylor* is founded on the above false proposition, no part of that arithmetic is to be considered as *demonstrative*; and such conclusions in it as may happen to be true are not *legitimately deduced.*

In the conclusion of your reply you inform me in what manner you obtained the remainder 1—1 in subtracting 1+1 from 2; and you ask, "Is not the subtraction actually made?" I answer, if it be, what then becomes of your proposition? For if the *actual* subtraction of 1 from 1 gives 1—1 how is it, Mr. Taylor, that "numbers connected together by a negative sign are *different from the same numbers when actually subtracted and expressed by one number?*"

I think, Sir, I have now noticed every article in your reply, and though I cannot flatter myself with the hope that in these observations I have used any arguments that will appear convincing to the man who maintains that 6 multiplied by 2 is the same thing as adding 6 *twice* to itself;—that 1+1 is not equal to 2; that 1—1 is not equal to 0;—that $\frac{0+1}{1-1}$ is less than $\frac{1}{1-1}$;—that an infinite series with a

cipher

cipher prefixed is infinitely less than the same series without the cipher;—that $\frac{1}{1-1}-\frac{1}{1-1}=1$;—that $2+1$ is not the same as $1+2$;—that $4-3$ is greater than $3-2$;—that $\frac{1-1}{2-1-1}$ is equal to $\frac{1}{3}$; that the series $1+3+5+7$, &c. is to the series $1+2+3+4$, &c. as $1+1$ to 1, but not as 2 to 1; though, I say, I cannot for one moment suppose that any thing which I can have said can convince such a man; yet I trust I have succeeded in my object, which was not so much to *convince you* as to satisfy others, that the mathematical sciences do not abound in those foolish conceits, glaring absurdities, quirks, quibbles, and paradoxes, which are every where to be met with in your "True Arithmetic," and which are delivered with such a parade of ostentation; with such airs of self-importance; and with such marked contempt of all *modern mathematicians*, even *Newton* and *Wallis* not excepted, as might lead those who are unacquainted with these sciences, to form the most unfavourable conclusion, not only respecting the evidence of their principles, but also respecting their nature and tendency. Such, Sir, was my object, and this object I flatter myself I have accomplished.

I know not whether you will consider these observations *worthy of notice*; be this as it may, I feel thoroughly assured, that however much I may have failed in convincing *you* of the fallacy and absurdity of your "True Arithmetic," I have fully satisfied *others* on this point. I shall therefore have little inclination to resume the subject; for conceiving that I have fairly beaten and vanquished you with your own weapons; broken your rusty sword; captured your general; and dispersed your army; I feel no anxiety as to any efforts which you may hereafter be able to make. Should you, therefore, once more rally your forces, I shall most probably leave you in quiet possession of the small portion of territory which you now occupy, and shall content myself with smiling at the puny efforts which you may make to destroy the validity, beauty, and accuracy of the mathematical sciences, defended as those sciences are by truth, reason, and argument.

That you may not think, Sir, that I have looked no further into your book than the 8th proposition, allow me to conclude my observations with the following extracts. At page 26 is the following *intelligible* remark, "For infinite collected number can no otherwise subsist than casually, or according to the infinite in power, of which mode of subsistence these expressions are obvious images." At prop. 21 it is asserted, that "The difference between $\frac{1}{1-1}$ and $1+1+1+1+1+1$, &c. is 1;" though at prop. 2 it is said that $\frac{1}{1-1}$ is equal to $1+1+1+1+1+1$, &c.—Prop. 22, is "To represent the difference between $\frac{1}{2-1}$ and 1, in infinite series of whole numbers." To this prop. is added the following curious corollary, "In like manner the difference between $\frac{1}{3-1}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ between $\frac{1}{4-1}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, and so on, may be shewn in infinite series of whole numbers: and thus as *Plato says of justice in a republic, and in the human soul we shall evidently see, as it were, in large what is not so obvious in small letters.*" I know not, Sir, what affinity there is between "Justice in a Republic" and the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$; or between the "Human Soul" and the fraction $\frac{1}{3}$; and I really cannot help thinking that your illustration would have been much more readily comprehended, at least by your *English* readers, if you had said that a *surloin of beef* may be more evidently seen while *whole* than when *distributed.*

As, in your reply, you defied me to prove that the last term of an infinite series multiplied by the number of terms was not equal to the sum of the series, so, Sir, I cannot finish these observations without defying you to prove an *assertion* contained in the second corollary to your eleventh proposition, which is thus expressed: "Hence, also, the assertion of *modern mathematicians*, that the sum of any number of terms of the arithmetical series of odd numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. is equal to the square of that number *is false.*" Now, Mr. Taylor, if you can point out that number of terms to which, if the series 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. be carried, the sum obtained by adding together all the terms of the said series, shall not be equal to the square of the said number of terms, *I will concede to you every thing which*

which you have asserted throughout your whole treatise of the "Elements of the True Arithmetic Infinites." I think, Sir, it is hardly possible for you either to misunderstand the nature of this challenge, or to refuse accepting it. That you may not however have even the shadow of a pretence for *quibble* or *evasion*, I will, if possible, express myself still more explicitly; I call upon you, Sir, to name that number of terms to which the above series must be carried, so that the square of the said number shall not be equal to that which is obtained by collecting into one sum, all the terms of the said series; for instance, if you say that 20 is the number of terms to which the said series must be carried, then I call upon you to prove that the square of 20, or 400, is not equal to the number obtained by adding the first 20 terms of the series into one sum. If you say that 30 is the number of terms to which the said series must be carried, then I call upon you to prove that the square of 30, or 900, is not equal to the number obtained by adding into one sum, the first 30 terms of the said series; and in like manner for any other number which you may think proper to name as that to which if the series be extended, its square will not be equal to the terms of the said series, *collected into one sum.* I call upon you to do this, Sir, for the honour of your character as a *mathematician*, for the reputation of your "Elements of the True Arithmetic of Infinites;" and for the justification of your frequent assertions of the errors and absurdities of *modern mathematicians.* But unless you can make good this call; unless you can fix, specify, and assign some number to which if the said series 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c. be carried, the square of that number shall not be equal to the *aggregate* of the terms of the said series; then, Sir, I shall fearlessly tell you, that in the above corollary you will stand *self-convicted* of having made a *false assertion;* that the conclusions of modern mathematicians stand unimpeached; and that you have evinced an ignorance of your subject, and an incapability of establishing your doctrine, which would be unpardonable *in any one*, but which are insufferable in him who vaunts himself on his *superior accuracy*, who boasts himself the *vindicator* of the very "*scientific accuracy of the ancients*," and who has set himself up, uncalled for, as the public censor of *modern mathematicians*, and as the corrector of the *blunders of Wallis and Newton.*

With the most profound respect for your abilities, but with the deepest regret that these abilities should have been exerted to the detriment of the mathematical sciences, I have the honour to be, W. SAINT.

Norwich, June 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your correspondents, who would inform me the best method of taking the honey from the common basket hives, without destroying the bees; the hives having no glasses to them.

Your constant reader,

Lombard-street, Jan. 4, 1811. W. K.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent D. (vol. 31, page 225.) will find in the first volume of your work, page 6, a satisfactory answer, by the late Gilbert Wakefield, to his enquiry respecting the author of the ode beginning

"Qualis per nemorum nigra silentia."

April 22, 1811. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS novelty has its charms, permit me to point out one which may be brought forward to the literary world with utility. It is by giving the public, in your magazine, communication of the marginal manuscript notes which are to be found in most of our public libraries.

I was lead to this thought by having in my possession a work intimately connected at the time of its publication with the maritime strength of this nation. The book, it appears, was sent by a person in power, to one well versed in the subject, who returned it with a letter written on the first blank page, and numerous marginal notes. As the subject was only temporary, my book is of no value. This, however, is not the case with works on history and sciences.

What I would propose is, to print the manuscript notes with references to the page where they occur, noticing the edition, and giving the first word of the text to which they allude, and, if possible, the name of the writer. Though I think we would act wisely to pay more attention to what is said than to who says.

EXTRACT FROM GRAY'S LIFE.

"But the favourite study of Gray, for the last two years of his life, was natural history;

history; which he rather resumed than began, as he had acquired some knowledge of botany in early life, while he was under the tuition of his uncle Antrobus. He wrote copious *marginal notes* to the works of Linnæus, and other writers, in the three kingdoms of nature."

What are become of them?

June, 1811. OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE public are indebted to your correspondent A. B. E. for his very just censure of the abominable practice of introducing oaths and other profaneness on the stage. It was not so in Mr. Garrick's time; to the best of my recollection, an oath was then never heard. That the understrappers on the present stage, should not only be ready to adopt the oaths and profaneness of those who write the miserable productions of the present day, but should also give their own additions of the same kind, is not to be wondered at in men of such a stamp; but that a Mr. Bannister or a Mr. Lewis, men of the most respectable private characters, should permit such writers to put such words in their mouths, has always appeared to me surprising. That Mr. Bannister knows better, we know, from his own production in the last winter; I can witness that at Freemason's Hall nothing was introduced which could offend. Mr. Bannister may, and I hope will, refuse to take a part in any new performance, where such a gross violation of common decency, to give it no other name, is attempted to be put into his mouth. By so doing he will receive addition to that applause which, as an actor, and in his private character, he so well deserves, and it will be an addition, the value of which he knows how to appreciate, as it will come from those whose applause is best worth his notice.

January, 1811. I. I.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG many other of the innumerable objects which your publication serves to usher into public notice, antiquarian researches, etymologies, &c. are to me the most pleasing. I should be obliged, therefore, to any of your antiquarian correspondents, if they could tell me the etymology of *Dorchester*; whether the village of that name in Oxfordshire, was ever a city; whether the church was the cathedral of a bishop's see; and what is the certain or probable date of its erection; and whether Witenham hills, in that vicinity were the sites on which the Romans had a camp? Common and traditional report would answer most of these enquiries in the affirmative: but something superior to this would be acceptable to

Dec. 18, 1810. INQUISITOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the nominal value of gold and silver very much influences the price of every other commodity, I am surprised that few or no periodical publications record its rise and fall.

I have sent you the present prices with the difference from those fixed at the mint; should you think proper to insert them I will from time to time acquaint you with any variation that takes place hereafter.

	£.	s.	d.	
Market price of standard gold per oz.	4	13	6	
Mint ditto at ditto	3	17	10½	
Higher than the mint price		15	7½	per oz.
Market price of sterling silver per oz.		6	4	
Mint ditto at ditto		5	2	
Higher than the mint price		1	2	per oz.
Pure virgin gold	5	2	0	per oz.
Pure virgin silver		6	10	per oz.

The above prices are what the gold and silver smiths of London pay to the refiners.

N.B. The last rise in the price of gold was 2 shillings per oz. and took place April 22d, 1811.

The last rise in the price of silver was one penny per oz. and took place the 2d of August, 1811.

London, August 12th, 1811. B. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HIS Majesty having some time since determined on restoring that antient and honorable institution, the Knights of Windsor, to its original state of respectability, and an arrangement having now been made to preserve the establishment for the benefit of that meritorious class of people for which the order was founded. The annexed extracts

tracts from the statutes may not only prove entertaining to many of your readers, but may probably have the beneficial effect of communicating to some worthy veteran, with possibly but a scanty pittance for his support, the glad tidings that he is not forgotten, and that a comfortable asylum has been secured for him by his revered monarch, each knight having a seperate dwelling-house besides his salary, which, being but small, may be held together with half pay or any other stipend granted for past services. By the present regulations none can be admitted but such as have served in the capacity of commissioned officers in his Majesty's regular army, those who may be desirous of obtaining the situation must apply with proper certificates of their claims, to his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, and highly to the honor of the Right Hon. Richard Ryder, none has been appointed by him but gentlemen duly qualified by their long and honorable services; it would, however, be injustice not to add that the reformation of abuses in this department commenced in the time of his predecessor the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool.

King Edward the Third, out of the great regard he had to military honour, and those who had bravely behaved themselves in the war, yet after, chanced to fall to decay, made a provision for their relief and comfortable subsistance; the stated number at first were 24, but shortly after, upon his establishing the Order of the Garter, two more were added. The intention of the founder was as he describes them Milites Pauperes, infirm in body and decayed, or as the statutes of the Garter qualifies them, such as through adverse turns of fortune, were reduced to that extremity that they had not wherewithal to sustain themselves to live so genteelly as was suitable to a military condition, which, for greater caution, was re-iterated in the statutes of King Henry the Fifth, and afterwards by King Henry the Eighth, who by his will settled lands and manors upon them for their support. Edward the Sixth also in the first year of his reign bestowed several lands on the institution, and in the reign of Philip and Mary, buildings for their residence within the castle were commenced, and on Elizabeth coming to the crown she compleated the buildings, and confirmed her sister's grants, and August 30th, in the first year of her reign, minding the continuance of King Edward's foundation, the intent of her progenitors, and King Henry the Eighth's will, ordained statutes and ordinances for them, under which they still remain, and by which the number was to be thirteen, to be called *Knights of Windsor*, and for the future none but gentlemen born to be admitted. The present establishment consists of eighteen knights, including a governor, who is chosen from one of the body, there are also seven Naval Knights of Windsor, all of whom are lieutenants.

MILES.

For the Monthly Magazine.

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Although thy breath be rude."

I WOULD beg leave to suggest, with deference to the opinions on this passage, in the "Critical Remarks on Shakespeare," in your Miscellany, that our immortal bard might mean something like the following: "Blow on thou winter wind, thy utmost blasts cannot reach the soul, although they are so keen. They are directed by a hand unseen and unknown, guiltless of malice; but, ingratitude penetrates deeper, in proportion to our intimacy with the wretch who is guilty of it. We see and know the hand that directs the blow, and the remembrance of former friendship only serves to inflict a more deadly wound." This explanation I think also is warranted by the succeeding verse:

"Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,
That dost not bite so nigh,
As benefits forgot:
Though thou the waters warp,
Thy sting is not so sharp,
As friend remembered not."

T. K. GLAZEBROOK.

Warrington, March 14, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much surprised to observe a difficulty suggested to comprehend an obvious passage in our favourite dramatic bard, which your correspondent and ingenious elucidator of Shakespeare, exhibited to the readers in your last Magazine.

In this too heedless author, who left his works so completely at the discretion of those actors with whom he had associated, I well know that happy conjectures,

tures, in many instances, are to be preferred, and ought to be substituted in the place of some dry and laboured attempts at explanation. And the acknowledged excellence of this writer is such, as to warrant the best and most favourable construction, which may elucidate his wit and masterly productions.

For when I contemplate indeed how negligent and bad a scribe he appears to have been, by those *fac similes* which I have seen in Bell's edition of his plays, I experience equal admiration and gratitude to his first publishers, and his numerous learned editors jointly, for their indefatigable and persevering labours, which have happily enabled me so highly to enjoy those marvellous effusions of his gifted pen, and those wondrous transcripts of life which he drew two centuries ago. And surely that merit must be transcendant indeed, which demanded the applause of Elizabeth and of James, and now delights in a superior degree, our infinitely more intelligent and accomplished Regent!—as well also to hold so distinguished a situation in a London theatre at this day, amidst the confessedly more elegant productions of some modern dramatists. But I am likely to incur the censure of your experienced readers, by these seemingly foreign considerations.

The passage which excites my attention is in the pleasant comedy of "As You Like It", and at the close of the second act, where the exiled duke requires some music and a song. Amiens then introduces these very beautiful ideas, pertinently applicable to the scene, in the following lines:

Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;
Thy tooth is not so keen,
Because thou art not seen,
Altho' thy breath be rude.

To express at once my apprehension of the poet, is to say, that a man in whom we have been deceived in our apparently well-founded hopes of friendly offices, is unspeakably painful, adding very poignantly to our distress. But what disappointment can take place, where confidence was not reposed? I formed no compact with the vagrant air. I held no fellowship with the winter wind. I had conferred no favours on that turbulent deity. I could not, as did Juno, win the affections of that God; nor could I build on the active benevolence of that invincible element, in my calamity; and therefore, thy tooth is not so keen, because thou art not seen, although thy breath *be* rude. Shakespeare then adds this truth in confirmation of his arguments, that "most friendship is feigning; and most loving is folly." And the other verse of this song seems to establish this sense of the fifth line of the first, by pathetically dwelling as it were, and renewing the strain on the ingratitude of this imposing semblance, man? Or if you refuse assent to this opinion, turn to the beginning of this same act which is opened by the exiled duke, where he says:

The churlish chiding of the winter's wind,
Which when it bites and blows upon my body,
Even till I shrink with cold, I smile and say,
This is no flattery.

Or, indeed, the preceding song to that in question, will fully countenance this manifest interpretation: at least with your constant reader, W.

March 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

LORD Stanhope's work of egregious folly or desperation, has evidently no tendency besides that of locking up, or causing the melting, and exporting, of all the gold and silver in the nation.—Who will part with gold except for its value? and by this comical law they are not allowed to fetch their value.—Who then, I say, will part with them for less than their value?

Besides, unless his lordship had made some provision for the poor country-bankers, it is evident the traffic in gold and Bank notes may, through them, be carried on as heretofore. A country banker is liable to an action if he does not find Bank notes, or gold, and silver, for his notes *on demand;* and there is no provision in this law to prevent country bankers' notes to any amount being first sold for guineas, and then exchanged directly at the bankers' for Bank of England notes!

Country bankers' notes are therefore a direct medium for the exchange or barter of guineas; but any other medium answers the purpose as well, provided it is as easily convertible into Bank of England notes. Stock in the Funds has already been used for the purpose.

This boasted measure will therefore, I fear, prove exceedingly mischievous, and there seems no practicable and safe plan but that of finding an independent stand-

ard to regulate the issue of Bank notes, thereby restraining the discretion and wisdom of Bank directors.

Birmingham, Aug. 4, 1811. CIVIS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems to throw some light on the efficacy and physical cause of the cow-pox, that when the small-pox was introduced by accident among the native Indians, of the province of Maulé, in South America, in 1766, a countryman who had recovered from it, conceived the idea of curing others by cow's milk administered as beverage and in clysters, and thereby, it is said, cured all whom he attended! Mon. Lassone, physician to the Queen of France, tried the like means in 1779, as appears by the Medical Transactions of Paris, and succeeded in a degree; but, by an odd conceit, he mixed the milk with a decoction of parsley roots!

I do not know whether the illustrious JENNER has noticed this fact, but it appears to deserve notice, as it points to some general analogy, or anti-variolous property, in the secretions of the cow, worthy of closer investigation.

July 2, 1811. A. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE plan of teaching children by means of Questions arising out of the subject to be taught, is of modern date; but is so efficacious, that I am desirous of knowing by whom the idea was first publicly promulgated.

I mean questions without answers; for nothing can be more egregiously stupid than directly to connect answers with the questions, the sole purpose of the questions being to exercise the reasoning powers of the student, and to compel him to think and work on his subject.

By a wretched want of discrimination in this respect, I see modern works still published and used in schools, in which the answers are, with a superlative degree of folly, annexed to the questions; and in others, the questions are given in the exact order of the text, so as to defeat their own purpose, by the imbecility of their regular arrangement!

The only advantage of this interrogative system is in the *melange*, and in having the questions without answers; and I am desirous of knowing to whom we are indebted for its introduction.

PEDAGOGUS.

Kidderminster, July 24, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 28 of your last Number, you did me the favour to insert some remarks on the great prevalence of the opinion, among the ancients, that there was a considerable connection between the state of the liver and that of the mind; since which, several passages to the same effect have fallen under my notice, which I shall take the liberty to communicate, through the channel of your entertaining Magazine.

Scapula, in his Greek Lexicon, observes, that "Λευχηπαλίας olim dicebatur *timidus*. Ajunt quorundam hepati vitium quoddam accidere, quod *eos timidos reddat*; ejus autem indicium vitiati Pallor est, qui tales timidos arguit."* From the Greek λευκηπαλίας, comes our vulgar phrase *white-liver'd*, an epithet frequently applied to cowardly and malicious characters.

In Italy the word *fegatoso* is applied to a person "*che ha nella faccia del ribollimento, con pustule rosse preveniente da soverchio calore di sangue.*"

It may be further remarked, that our word *jealousy*† seems to have been derived from *giallo*, on account of the yellowness of the skin of persons being tormented with this passion: so gloomy and uncomfortable views of any subject are commonly said to be taken with the *jaundiced eye*. In disordered states of the digestive organs, the secretions are sometimes so vitiated as to be changed in colour and consistency; the bile in particular often assumes a green appearance; the absorption of such bile would give the cornea of the eye a greenish cast; hence jealousy has been said to be a *green-eyed monster*.

The idea that was entertained of the great importance of this organ in the animal œconomy, may indeed be deduced from the etymology of the word itself. Our English word *liver* is derived from the Anglo-Saxon Lỳfer, which comes from their verb Lỳfian, *to live*. I shall be much obliged to any of your ingenious correspondents who may be able to trace the etymology of the words used to denote this organ in other languages; I have subjoined a list of a great many of them.

Anglo-Saxon, Lỳfer.
English, Liver.

* The author refers his readers to *Erasm. Chil.* Quære, What is the exact meaning of the Greek verb πωλίζω?

† This word however has been by some etymologists, derived from the Greek ζηλος.

German,

German,	Leber.
Islandic,	Lifur.
Danish,	Lever.
Belgic,	Lever.
Dutch,	Lever.
Greek,	Ἧπαρ.
Latin,	Jecur.
Italian,	Fègato.
French,	Foie.
Spanish,	Higado.

The insertion of this will oblige,

Hackney, Aug. 8, 1811. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Irish practice of transporting Vagrants to Botany Bay, so properly noticed at page 368 of a late "Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Juries," is in no degree checked by that notice; for by the Dublin Evening Post, of the 6th of August, I observe, that no less than six women were, at the last Monaghan assizes, subjected to the like punishment for the alleged offence of Vagrantism!

Take the paragraph as it there appears:

"Catherine Tynan, Catherine M'Donald, Mary Charleton, Susanna Fitzgerald, Ann M'Dermott, and Catherine Nixon, presented as vagrants by the grand jury; ordered to be transported for seven years, unless they gave security for their future good behaviour."

One is curious to know under what law, by what principle, or by what circumstances, these expatriations are directed, and how it happens that the presentation of a *grand jury* can be the instrument of such a sentence, or order, as it is called, without the verdict of a *pettit jury*. Perhaps trial by jury is not so generally recognised in Ireland as in England; or there may be some law in Ireland to warrant transportation, without the verdict of a pettit jury! On these points I confess my ignorance, and wish to be informed by some of your Irish correspondents. HUMANITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AGREE with your correspondent, Mr. TOMPKINS, in regard to the evidently superior pretensions of BLAIR'S UNIVERSAL PRECEPTOR, and an attentive perusal of it warrants me in characterising it, as THE SUN among school-books.

Such a work cannot fail to have the happiest effects in all our public schools; and if taught to the whole population, would give an impulse to the public mind, equal to several generations of ordinary vulgar education. It brings all knowledge down to the level of the most ordinary capacity, and says enough in its own original way, on every subject, at once, to instruct, and to pique further enquiry.—It accords also with that system of examination by interrogation, which has of late years been introduced into our schools, and connected with some of our school-books, with so happy an effect.

Your readers, in general, must be glad to see the merits of school-books discussed, as the next point about which to possess correct information, after it has been agreed that Education itself is the best security against crimes, and the best foundation of virtue, consequently of happiness—consequently of public prosperity! L. BOWYER.

Falmouth, Aug. 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS many of the words in the English are derived from the Saxon language, I should be glad to know from any of your correspondents what means there are of acquiring the knowledge of that language, as written or spoken in this country during the Heptarchy. L.

Bond-street, April 29, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ACCOUNT *of* PERNAMBUCO.*

THE great jealousy which the Portuguese have observed from time immemorial, in all their commercial dealings, has induced them to prohibit foreigners visiting this coast; and before the period when the Prince Regent emigrated with his court to Rio Janeiro, if any foreign vessel was discovered upon it, she was liable to confiscation, and her crew to imprisonment. But since this has taken place, as mankind in general go from one extreme to the other, we have had free access to all their ports; and, to say the truth, we are now allowed, like the Jews in Turkey, to monopolize nearly the whole of their trade, even the coasting part of it. Previous to this event, we were so little acquainted with the Brazils, that in most of our maps, this place is called "Olinda, or Pernambuco," though those are in fact two separate and distinct places, the first a city, and the second a populous town, distant from each other at least three miles. As I believe no one has ever yet favoured the public with an account

* We heartily wish our readers in general in foreign settlements, would imitate the conduct of this intelligent correspondent.

Editor.

of either of these places, I shall be more explicit in my description, which cannot fail of being interesting, especially as it is composed from my own observations during a stay of six weeks.

Pernambuco is a large town, containing 60,000 people, and carrying on a great foreign and domestic trade. The coast near it is very low, and the country well clothed with woods, in perpetual verdure, which, contrasted with the white cottages scattered along the shore, the Indians fishing in their jungadas, or canoes, and the beautiful serene sky, affords to the European as he approaches it, a most pleasing prospect.

The town stands on a great extent of ground, and many of the houses are well built, chiefly of stone. The streets are wide and spacious, the churches are truly magnificent, and the images they contain are immensely valuable. It is supposed that the religious form one-eighth part of the population; and of the continual crowd passing through the streets, they make no small portion. These people are dressed according to the order they profess, whether Carthusians, Grey Friars, or whatever it may be. One of these orders is particularly distinguishable, not only by being externally clothed very well, but by their fair round bellies, which appear to be in general well lined, and much of the same cut with that of Sir John Falstaff. These are the Carmelites.

Nearly half of the inhabitants are slaves, who are humanely treated by the Portuguese, and make good and faithful servants. There is a market appropriated purposely for these unfortunate beings, where two or three hundred are commonly seen huddled together, squatted on their hams, like monkies, and completely *in cuerpo.* They are thus exposed for sale, having been previously rubbed over with a species of oil, which gives them a glossy, shining appearance; and, in addition, are decorated with bead necklaces and bracelets, to set them off to advantage. They seem to regard white people as a superior sort of beings, and look on one as he passes with a most vacant stare. I thought to myself, one day, whilst observing three hundred of them landing from a vessel just arrived, surely the day will come when these people will be as polished as we are, and ourselves become like the ancient Romans, only known in history.

Pernambuco stands on two islands, and is connected together by two bridges, one of which is a most beautiful structure, built by the Dutch when they took this place from the Portuguese, in 1670. It consists of fifteen arches, under which runs a strong and rapid river, that comes many hundred miles down the country.

On each side of this bridge are shops full of European merchandize, particularly English manufactures, or as they are called by the Portuguese, "fazendas inglesas." It is only in the middle that a person knows he is on a bridge, he then beholds an opening, which during the day is often full of passengers, enjoying the cool refreshing breeze that comes down the river, and gratifying themselves with the prospect, which from this spot is truly delightful. The river seen winding up as far as Olinda, which is seated on a hill; on either bank beautiful white cottages, intermixed with mangrove and cocoa trees, and fruitful vineyards; the Indians paddling down the river with their unwieldy canoes, the fishermen on the beach drying their nets, and nature displaying her gayest verdure, form altogether a *coup d'œil,* which it is impossible to conceive much more to describe. The other is a very long wooden bridge, in which there is nothing at all remarkable, more than being quite open to the breeze which comes down the river. It is on that account much resorted to in the evening, especially by the English, who, seated on each side, often amuse themselves by criticising, with the characteristic liberty of their country, the numerous passengers.

Most of the houses in Pernambuco are lofty, and, instead of glass windows, have green lattices, which has a pretty effect, especially as all their houses are white, and frequently surrounded with beautiful evergreens. All these windows are prominent, not unlike the Elizabethan windows, seen in some of our old country towns. During the morning, the better sort of Portuguese are seen leaning out of them, muffled up in their long cloaks, and exhibiting a genuine picture of indolence. They never live on the ground floor, which is commonly used for cellars or shops. The ladies are only seen towards the evening, peeping through the lattices; very few ever appearing in the streets, and then closely veiled, and in a kind of hammock with curtains, carried by two slaves on a long pole. They are remarkably partial to the English, which occasions much jealousy, though I do not think the Portuguese are so much addicted to this passion as they are represented to be.

I have

I have observed the same in many foreign nations; a circumstance for which I cannot account, unless it is that the English are more handsome than any other people.

There are a good many coffee-houses here, which are known by a small round board, with *Casa de Caffé* written upon it. The principal one is kept by a priest, and is the common resort of all the merchants, serving them as an exchange. Good wine, sangaree, and a tolerable breakfast, can be procured here at all hours of the day. Here is also an excellent billiard table, and several backgammon tables, well frequented, especially on a Sunday, the day these amusements are mostly followed, according to the custom of the Roman Catholic religion. About eleven in the morning, the merchants make a tolerable shew at this place, and a good deal of business is transacted.

Since the Prince Regent came to the Brazils, the trade has increased greatly. Before this period it was carried on with Europe in large ships, similar to our East Indiamen; but it is of course now thrown open to all nations. The Portuguese merchants are rich and respectable. In all their transactions, payment is made at the time of purchase; they have no idea of credit. Most of our English merchants are young men, sent out as agents from houses in England; they are a very wild set. It always appeared a mystery to me, how they contrived to live in such a gay style on a trifling commission; but I have invariably remarked, that English agents abroad live much superior to their employers at home; and while the latter become bankrupts, they in general get rich. The reason is obvious. A Mr. Pinches and a Mr. Bowen, were the only two I should have had sufficient confidence in to have entrusted with any concern of importance. I am convinced, the highest trust might be reposed in these worthy gentlemen.

The harbour of Pernambuco is wonderfully convenient. It is formed by a natural pier, extending in a direct line many miles. This is a coral reef, so exactly straight and even, that one would almost imagine it the work of art. The vessels lie alongside each other in tiers, moored head and stern, about half-pistol-shot from the shore, and close to this reef, which at high-water spring tides is nearly on a level with the surface of the sea, and forms an excellent barrier. This place is in latitude 8° south, consequently the heat is excessive, the thermometer frequently being at 90° in the shade. During the night it is always calm, with a good deal of lightning. About nine in the morning the sea breeze comes gradually, and is strongest about noon, when by degrees it dies away into a calm, that generally takes place towards sunset.

Pernambuco is very well fortified in appearance, but it would make a poor resistance. The carriages of their guns are decayed, and no one can conceive such a set of ragged fellows as their soldiers, no two of whom are dressed in the same uniform. An officer on duty, with his guard, would form an admirable group for such a pencil as Hogarth's. All vessels on arriving in the harbour are obliged to land their powder, which is conveyed by proper officers to a Magazine, and returned on departure. However, whilst deposited here, it is in general well tithed. They can raise about 5000 military, comprising the militia; however, the greatest part of these are Blacks.

The governor of Pernambuco is generally a Portuguese nobleman, and lives in great state. On passing through the streets, every respect is shewn him. This office is by no means permanent, for a new one comes every two or three years from Rio Janeiro. The present governor, who is an enterprising man, came by land from Bahia, escorted by five hundred troops. They had, in their journey, some very severe skirmishes with the natives, who are called the Japayos, and are Cannibals. By disease, wild beasts, enemies, and other evils, very little more than half of them arrived safe.

The churches at Pernambuco are large buildings. They contain some excellent paintings, and each of them has a number of chancels, or more properly chapels, dedicated to particular saints, which on certain days are shewn, ornamented with flowers. They are quite open, having no pews, and the people either stand or kneel. All are very richly furnished; in short, no one can conceive the grandeur the insides some of them exhibit. They are generally very large, with a great number of pillars, which gives them the appearance of cathedrals. One large consecrated lamp is continually burning over the high altar, and also a great number of tapers, in candlesticks, about seven or eight feet high, some of them of massy silver. The glimmering of these candles, at noon day, has a curious and rather solemn effect. The doors are generally open, and a good

many

many people are seen on their knees at prayers, before the different saints; others receiving the sacrament, some confessing, and *Padres* (priests) gliding from one door to another, or traversing with a silent sanctified deportment the different parts of the church. These conspire to give a stranger an idea, that they have enough to do. A confessional chair, of which there are generally six or eight in a church, is made very large and high, so that the priest, who is in it, is not seen. Those who wish to confess (mostly women) go singly, and kneeling down opposite a lattice work in the side of it, ease their burthened consciences, and get absolution. Besides the church itself, there is always under the same roof apartments for the *Padres*, or Fathers, (as the Portuguese style the priests) in which they live much in the same manner as our monks of old, having their cells and a large room where they dine together.

There are numbers of helpless old women, who live constantly in the churches, and are subsisted by what is left at their tables. These priests have the character of being very hospitable; and are so serviceable to foreigners, that for a trifling sum they will not only shew the relicts of their churches, but also where the most beauteous and courteous ladies of the town reside. The English residents give strange accounts of some of them, who, it is said, are much addicted to a vice very prevalent in Roman catholic countries. I was told of another circumstance, which will perhaps scarcely be credited. It is the province of one of them to recommend objects of charity; this man carries on a most profitable trade by it. He is known to have in his pay several loathsome decrepid wretches, such as are most calculated to excite charity, and stations them at the corner of streets best frequented. They are furnished by him with a written testimonial, and are allowed by him a small share of the profits. I cannot say how the religious are supported, but great numbers are always seen in the streets, dressed in their robes, soliciting alms; for which purpose they carry a small square box, with the figure of Christ, or some particular saint, painted upon it. I observed, that, notwithstanding they consider the English as heretics, they do not scruple to receive their money, for which they bestow in return a benediction; and so well are they aware of the liberality of our countrymen, that if a Portuguese and an Englishman are standing together in the street, they will never fail to accost the Englishman first.

In every street there are different images of the Virgin Mary and the saints, which, on particular days are exposed to view, superbly illuminated with a number of large candles. About eight in the evening the children in the neighbourhood assemble round them and sing hymns. This has a pleasing effect, especially as they keep time with great exactness, and have a person to direct them who rings a little bell, whilst they are singing particular parts. Another custom seems remarkably strange. Twice every day, about ten in the morning and seven in the evening, at the tolling of a bell every thing in an instant is at a stand. Men, women, or children, whether in the streets or the houses, instantly pull off their hats, cross themselves, and say a short prayer. This continues about a minute. At the second tolling every thing goes on again as usual. During this time a particular part of the mass is being performed in the grand church. Although this has a striking effect, the positions people are sometimes caught in are very ludicrous. It appears almost the instantaneous effect of magic. It was my good fortune to be here during Lent, which is most rigidly observed. The illuminations on the churches, fire-works, and processions during the Easter, were very grand. The latter surpass any thing of the kind I ever heard of. It is impossible to avoid smiling at such a combination of superstition and folly, and at the same time being sensibly struck with the immense value of the images displayed on the occasion. One of them I shall describe. Although I may not perhaps be exactly correct in the number of priests, monks, &c. I assure you I am nearly so. It took place on Easter sunday, about three o'clock in the afternoon. The order was as follows:

Black girls strewing flowers.

A trumpeter covered entirely with black crape, close fitted to his body, with two large horns and red eyes.

Four priests carrying a large red flag with gold fringe, having a white cross upon it.

Twenty monks in their robes, two and two; the first carrying a consecrated lamp.

Thirty white children, dressed as cherubims and seraphims, with gauze wings edged with tinsel, large feathers on their heads, carrying emblems of peace, plenty, &c.

The bishop in his robes, sprinkling holy water from a vase carried by a priest, and bestowing

stowing his blessings as he passed, by lifting up his hands and frequent ejaculations.

A priest carrying a cross of solid gold.

Forty priests, two and two, singing hymns at intervals.

An officer and twelve soldiers, six abreast, with arms reversed.

A band of music, playing at intervals solemn airs.

Forty Grey Friars in their robes, two and two.

Black officer and twelve black soldiers, six abreast, with arms reversed.

Large oblong square pedestal, representing the nativity of Christ in figures of silver, as large as life, carried by twelve slaves.

Twenty Carthusian monks with lighted tapers, two and two.

Another pedestal shewing Christ's preaching in the wilderness, in figures of silver, carried by twelve slaves.

Twenty Carmelite monks in their robes, carrying tapers, two and two.

Another pedestal shewing Christ's transfiguration, in figures of silver, carried by twelve slaves.

Twenty choristers singing hymns.

Pedestal shewing the Last Supper, carried by twelve slaves.

Twenty Grey Friars with tapers.

Pedestal shewing Christ being scourged, carried by twelve men.

A priest carrying a black flag.

Thirty priests with lighted tapers, two and two.

A pedestal with the crucifixion in gold, the rays round Christ's head set with precious stones; carried by twelve slaves.

Fifty poor black women, two abreast, weeping.

Pedestal shewing the tomb with the Virgin Mary weeping over it, in figures of silver, carried by twelve slaves.

Fifty black women weeping.

Pedestal shewing the ascension of Christ into Heaven, in silver, carried by twelve slaves.

Fifty choristers singing hymns.

About two hundred priests and monks in their different orders, six abreast, each order with a gold or silver cross

An officer and twenty four black soldiers, shouldered arms.

Band of music.

About five hundred soldiers, six deep.

Royal standard of Portugal.

The governor with his aides-du-camp.

Band of music.

About five hundred black soldiers, part of the militia.

Every one seemed sensibly affected with the solemnity of the scene. As the procession passed along, the people fell on their knees with uplifted hands, and when the crucifixion came by I observed most of them wept. From the first image, as far as the govenor, was a row on each side, consisting of all the gentlemen in the town in long black cloaks, carrying white rods, who walked in a direct line, about three yards distant from it. These shows are often repeated, and, as may be conceived, have a wonderful effect on the lower classes, especially the slaves.

The Portuguese take every method of impressing on the minds of the latter the importance of religion, of which the following cannot fail of striking them forcibly. Whenever a slave happens to die before he is baptized, they do not allow him burial; but his body is thrown down on the sea shore, a little below the town, where it is left a prey for bustards and wild beasts. In a walk along the beach to Olinda, I saw no less than five of these bodies lying a little above high water mark. It is impossible to conceive more disgusting objects; however I took special care afterwards to avoid them, which was easily done, as the birds (who flock round them like the crows in England round a dead horse) pointed out where they lay.

The Portuguese have but few amusements. The principal one I saw was the theatre, which was only opened one night, when the governor was present. A number of soldiers patroled the different parts of the house to preserve order. Every thing passed on very well until about the middle, when a song being feebly encored by two or three Portuguese in the pit, an officer ordered silence in a very peremptory voice; which not according with the ideas of some English captains, they resumed the cry of *encore*, in which most of the Portuguese (thus encouraged) ventured to join. A commotion took place, the play finished, the guard was called in, through which our countrymen effected a safe retreat, leaving their allies in the pit, who were at last surrounded and made prisoners, and after some resistance carried to the guard-house. The next day they were released by the governor, who graciously condescended to pardon them. The theatre was never re-opened.

Whilst here, I witnessed an instance of the effect it would have on a man to be estranged from his native country in his youth, in the person of one of the governor's aides-du camp. This young man, who is a native of Cornwall, and is now about thirty years of age, was taken prisoner more than sixteen years ago, in a small English vessel smuggling on the coast,

coast, on board of which he was in the capacity of a cabin boy. Being a handsome youth, the governor conceived a partiality for him, and brought him up in the Portuguese army: he is now his favorite aide-du-camp, and always accompanies him when he goes in public. He is a genteel young man; his blue eyes and fair complexion immediately denote him to be an Englishman. Singular as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, he has nearly forgot his native language, and does not take the least notice whatever of his countrymen, whom he seems even to disown. He appears long ago to have given up all ideas of ever more returning to visit the country which gave him birth, and to have become quite a naturalized Portuguese. Many interesting reflections will naturally arise in the minds of those who read this, possessing any degree of sensibility, on contemplating this singular and romantic incident.

Pernambuco is seated on very low ground, and quite surrounded by water, consequently intermittent rivers are very common. There is only one hospital, which consists of a very large room with about thirty beds on each side, filled with wretches suffering under the most loathsome diseases. A man stands at the door to solicit the charity of passengers, which helps to defray the expences. When a patient dies, he is laid on a table at the entrance with a plate on his breast, to raise in a similar way money to bury him. If often happens four or five bodies are thus exposed. Great numbers of slaves die of the small-pox on their first importation, and still more from the fever and dysentery. A few months before my arrival here a tribe of the natives or Japayos, consisting of about two hundred men, women, and children, came to the town from the interior. The governor gave them every encouragement; but these complaints (especially the latter) getting amongst them, the whole party died successively. The country a few miles from the town is full of thick impenetrable woods, dreadfully infested with wild beasts and reptiles, especially snakes. I was one evening returning to the town from Mr. M——'s country residence, when I saw a poor aged black stung in the leg by one of the latter, which he managed however to kill with a large stick he carried. It was about four feet long, of a dusky greenish brown colour, with black spots on the back, and rather of a lighter colour under the belly. He conveyed it in his hand to the town, groaning piteously all the way, which I found he had good reason to do, for one of the English I met with told me there was no cure for the bite of that particular snake, and that his death would certainly follow in a few hours. By the time we arrived in the town, his leg and thigh were so much swollen, that he could scarcely walk. As he passed through the streets to the hospital, no one seemed to take any notice of his distress, unless by shaking their heads to signify it was all over. I pitied the poor fellows situation from the bottom of my heart. Two days after I saw his body at the hospital door, exposed in the usual way to raise money to bury it; it was quite putrid, especially the leg which had been stung.

I have often heard of the Ignis fatuus, or, as it is called, a Jack-a-Lantern, but I never saw one before I came to Pernambuco, at a short distance from which they are very common. It is mostly at twilight in the evening they are visible, when I have counted more than thirty together. I know not what to compare them to, unless it is the very large sparks which fly from a blacksmith's forge; they rise from the ground and continue to float about in the atmosphere, at the distance of eight or ten feet from the surface for some minutes, when they totally disappear.

This country also abounds with the most beautiful birds, some of which are as red as scarlet, and sing delightfully. Macaws and parrots are also very common, nearly every house having one or two at the door; and as they often set each other a chattering through a whole street, they make such a confounded din that an Englishman would think he was got into a Welch market.

In regard to the fishes on this coast they are very numerous. The river near Pernambuco abounds with alligators, which are often very destructive; and that extraordinary fish the torpedo is frequently caught here. The electric power is so strong in this fish, that even the line which catches him conveys a slight shock. The blacks have a curious way of catching fish, which is thus performed: on a dark night they go on jungadas, (a sort of canoe composed of three or four long pieces of wood, lashed together) on which they make a large blazing fire, which instantly attracts the fish, when they strike them with harpoons; most of the fish with which Pernambuco is supplied are caught in this

this way. I have before observed that Olinda is a distinct city, three miles from Pernambuco. One day I visited this place in company with an American captain. It is seated on a small hill, on the summit of which is a large monastery.

The town is small; and, though most of the merchants of Pernambuco have seats here, it is nevertheless very thinly peopled. The houses are beautiful white buildings, interspersed with delightful gardens; rising as they do one above another on the side of the hill, it is seen a great way off at sea. The great trade and other advantages of Pernambuco have drawn all the merchants from it; and it now contains little more than two monasteries and a nunnery, with a few poor people dependent on them. The object which particularly attracted our attention was, the monastery on the hill; the church of which being open, we entered to view its curiosities. A slave kindly offered his services, and shewed us whatever we wished to see. In the middle of it lay the body of a black woman, for interment. The images and gilt cornices were very grand; it is almost impossible to conceive the magnificence some of these places exhibit. We observed a large curtain that concealed something. We wished to see it; the slave at first hesitated, but, on looking round and perceiving none of the *padres* near, he ventured to draw it up; it was a most valuable crucifix in gold, as large as life. Whilst describing its value, a priest came in; the slave, struck with terror, fell on his knees and implored his pardon. I perceived it was of no avail; and therefore I had recourse to artifice, to save the poor fellow a flogging. I told him I was a Roman Catholic, but he would not believe it. By good fortune I had a gold cross for a brooch in my bosom; I shewed it him, he was then convinced, pardoned the slave, and shewed us all the curiosities we had not previously seen, especially some exquisite paintings on religious subjects.

One cannot imagine a more romantic situation, or one which commands a more lovely prospect than this monastery, especially the church, which is far the highest object on this coast, and is visible a long way off at sea. As it was late in the evening before we returned to the bottom of the hill, after taking each a glass of sangaree, and smoking a segar, we hired a canoe, which soon paddled us down the river to Pernambuco, through a swampy wood of low mangrove trees, full of alligators, one of which we could discern crossing the river a little before us.

The Portuguese are an honest well-behaved people, remarkably attached to the English; but they are passionate in the extreme, and murders are very common. These are never committed for the sake of plunder, but of revenge, or are the effect of some sudden quarrel. One day I witnessed one of them take place, which almost chilled my blood. Happening to go down to the cotton-wharf, I saw two men fighting, one of them gave the other a severe blow on the breast, which exasperated him so much that he immediately drew a knife and cut his adversary across the abdomen, by which all the viscera fell out, and a good deal of the fæces. The unfortunate man expired in about five minutes, while the assassin took sanctuary in a neighbouring church; and in about a week afterwards I saw him looking at some English hardware in a shop window. The man who was thus killed was remarkably active in assisting us when we discharged our cargo, having the command of one of the boats which conveyed it to the shore. It is too expensive for any one to undertake to bring a criminal to justice for a capital crime, unless he is possessed of good property, and even then, if he has taken sanctuary, it is of no use. The Portuguese are sober, and tolerably industrious. Their seamen are remarkably good and faithful, and are particularly adapted for English merchant shipping, in preference to any other foreigners. This I have often experienced. The produce of the Brazils consists of gold, silver, diamonds, sugar, cotton, hides, ipecacuana, sarsaparilla, fustic, rum, melasses, coffee, ginger, and many other valuable commodities; but the greatest part of these articles are not importable into England, on account of our West India possessions, the produce of which is nearly similar, but inferior in quality, and double the price of that brought from the Brazils.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I CONGRATULATE the literary world, and particularly the admirers of Carwithun's Bampton Lectures, on the work that will soon be ushered into light, from the pen of the enlightened gentleman from the East, who, from his intimate acquaintance with the Sanscrit, Persian, Arabic, and Syriac, languages, will very soon favour the world with his learned dissertations on every subject

connected with Biblical history, particularly in the first chapters of Genesis, in so far as regards the subjects that by many are considered rather as allegorical, philosophical, and hypothetical, from some little want of attention on the part of the original translators. One instance alone of their negligence may suffice to shew the great utility of this work; the Red Sea, so famous in sacred history, agreeably to the Syriac *Iamsuph*, ought to be the Sea of Reeds, from the multitude found floating thereon.

The Brahminical hypothesis of the Trinity, agreeably to the most learned Pundits, with an account of the sacrificial rites as practised at present, and the altars now in use as analagous to the tabernacle, described in the Bible and by Josephus, will also be comprised in this valuable work, which I doubt not will be duly appreciated by those who have regretted that the extremely valuable researches of Mr. Carwithun were not assisted by the local investigations and opportunities so eminently obtained by Dr. Buchanan, during a long residence in Asia, with the additional advantage of being deputed to various parts of India by the enlightened Wellesley, as described in the Christian Researches lately published by the reverend gentleman.

NOLO EPISCOPARI.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS OF J. B. DUBOIS, MEMBER *of several* LITERARY *and* ECONOMICAL SOCIETIES, *by* M. THELIS.

THE magistrate and the man of letters, whom it is my duty, as well as inclination, to mention on this occasion with respect, (says M. Thelis,) has left behind him a character which will be long remembered, and a name that recals a variety of interesting recollections. J. B. Dubois was born in 1754, at Faucigny, in the department of the *Côte d'Or*. He was sent to Dijon, and, it is almost unnecessary to remark, that, he distinguished himself greatly while a student at the college of that town. Indeed, most of those who, from their internal organization, are enabled to succeed in the literary career, at an early period of life, give similar indications; it is the exceptions alone, that are rare, and deserve on that very account to be noticed.

M. Dubois, whose early success afforded no deceitful presage of his future celebrity, was the eldest of ten children, who were all far worse treated by Fortune than by Nature. The lessons as well as the example of his father, accustomed him to consider himself as designated either to aid or replace him, in respect to that superintendence which so large a family demanded; and he accordingly prepared for this task, by directing all his projects and his efforts towards occupations at once grave and useful. Study also had its attractions, and having been sent to the capital at an early period of life, it was difficult to guard against an excess of this kind: his success may be conceived from this circumstance, that he had scarcely attained his twentieth year, when he was invited by the King of Poland to Warsaw, as Professor of Public Law, in the royal school of cadets.

M. Dubois soon gained the esteem, (I had almost said the friendship,) of this prince, who took great delight in conversing with him. The monarch often sent for him, in order that they might read together those authors in the works of which he took the most lively interest. The King of Poland, so much beloved by his friends, and so ill-treated by history,* did not deserve all the rigour he has experienced. Placed between a powerful and ambitious neighbour on one hand, and a turbulent nobility on the other; continually goaded by despotism and anarchy, the most renowned princes would have found it very difficult to maintain themselves in so difficult a position. The King of Poland has been judged rather harshly; for that genius which can rule factions, and impose silence on the tempest of party-feeling, is but rarely to be met with; and, if Stanislaus-Augustus was not gifted with this energy, we must, at least, allow Poniatowsky to have been one of the most amiable, as well as enlightened, men of his time. In this point of view, his suffrage cannot but be deemed highly honourable to M. Dubois. That gentleman, on his part, cherished the most lively gratitude for the unfortunate king, and could never recollect his goodness,

* Vid Rushiere's "Anarchie de Pologne."

his

his familiarity, his gracious manners, without being affected.

His majesty had conferred on M. Dubois the office of librarian, and also nominated him a counsellor of his court. But, notwithstanding these advantages, the horrors resulting from civil broils, added to the rigours of the climate, obliged him to leave Poland. He carried along with him on this occasion, the most honorable tokens of affection and regret; for Stanislaus presented him with his portrait, and at the same time continued all his appointments. Nor did he easily forget him; for upwards of ten years after his departure from Poland, the king replied to him in the following manner: "You seem to ask pardon for having said '*I love you;*' but it is my thanks, and not a pardon, which I am willing to grant in return." On his way home to his native country, M. Dubois passed through Potzdam. The great Frederic wished to see him, and even endeavoured to attach him to his service; for in the correspondence between that monarch and D'Alembert, we can find traces of the negociation which took place on this subject. His majesty himself wrote several letters to him; and these having been discovered among his papers during his imprisonment, amidst the revolutionary excesses, had nearly cost him his life, "as a conspirator, keeping up a correspondence with kings!"

On his return to France, that connexion commenced between him and M. de Malesherbes, which proved so serviceable to both; and, in a short time, this illustrious man afforded him an honourable proof of his confidence, by entrusting him with the education of his grandson M. Lepelletier de Rosambo, the dearest object of his affection, as well as the sole hope of his family. M. Dubois acquitted himself of this difficult commission to the entire satisfaction of his worthy friend; and from that period there existed a strict union in friendship, as well as an entire reciprocity in point of sentiments and gratitude between them. All the world is acquainted with the application and success of the celebrated Malesherbes, in respect to those points in which the public prosperity and advantage of his native country were interested. Seeking for useful results, rather than for learned theories, or ingenious classification, he chiefly applied himself to what was practical; and in this point of view the science of botany, considered in its connexion with agriculture, had become the peculiar object of his studies. His attempts to naturalise exotic vegetables, were followed by the most interesting consequences; and he now associated M. Dubois with himself, in all his researches, particularly in the establishment of agricultural societies. The latter, on becoming a member of that of the Department of the Seine, addressed several memoirs to it, one of which had the cultivation of artificial meadows for its object, while another recommended the introduction of several agricultural instruments. Dubois, however, thought with Fontenelle, that truth ought not to be shewn all at once to mankind, but be allowed to filter drop by drop; this was the reason that he did not then open his mind, and disclose his sentiments in respect to greater objects.

When the civil broils in France began to assume a terrifying aspect, when parties degenerated into factions, and the breath of the revolution became a formidable tempest, the subject of this memoir had an opportunity to evince his friendship for Malesherbes, who from an impulse of generosity had undertaken the defence of Louis XVI. No sooner had this singularly benevolent man, whom his courage, fortune, rank, and still more than these, his many virtues, had designated for proscription, retired into the country, than Dubois immediately rejoined him. They there resumed their former occupations, and endeavoured to console themselves for the horrible injustice of man, by the innocent study of nature. Perhaps they wished to be forgotten! but in this they were terribly deceived; for Malesherbes, and his whole family, were snatched from their retreat, in order to be conducted to the scaffold; while his coadjutor, who had been included in the same order, was permitted to remain a few days longer in the castle, under the inspection of the constituted authorities. Meantime, his own friends, affrighted at the almost inevitable lot that awaited him, endeavoured to save him, by alleging the immense advantage the Republic might derive from his knowledge in rural economy. He was accordingly nominated by the Committee of Public Safety, belonging to the Convention, to be a commissioner of agriculture. It was thus, that by one of those fantastical events, so common at the period to which we now allude, the same government which had proscribed, actually

ally entrusted to him an important branch of administration. Thus provided with an order from the superior powers, Dubois was enabled to escape, for a considerable period, from the petty tyrants of the day, by changing his dress, his place of abode, and his name; but he was at length discovered by his connexion with a paper for which he frequently wrote, termed *La feuille de Cultivateur*, and carried to the prison of St. Lazarus. He owed his preservation, while there, to a circumstance singular enough in every point of view: one of the spies of the police, which the Committee of General Safety kept in this jail, and on whom they chiefly depended for the choice of their victims, had, a little before this, transmitted a memoir to the commissioners of agriculture; and, having spoken of it to M. Dubois, with a view of obtaining his opinion, the latter, who had perused the paper, mentioned it with approbation. On this, the spy, charmed with the approbation of so good a judge, immediately acknowledged himself the author of it; and to this trifling event Dubois was indebted for his preservation. Praise resembles the lyre of Orpheus, and, like it, can render even demons humane! Another circumstance appears also to be worthy of attention: the subject of this memoir, during the whole time of his imprisonment, regularly received the emoluments appertaining to him as a commissioner of agriculture. This proved very consolatory in several points of view, as, in the first place, it enabled him to assist both himself and others; and, in the next, he imagined that the government which transmitted him his salary, never intended to put him to death. It was not until after his liberation, he learned that his friend Gilbert, director of the Veterinary School at Alfort, had brought the sum in question, regularly every month, to Madame Dubois, which he pretended to have received on her husband's account. Learned and industrious Gilbert! thou hast by thy writings enlightened the practical part of agriculture! thou hast multiplied the benefits derived from artificial meadows! to thee France is chiefly indebted for the introduction of merinos into its flocks! and thou hast found thy death in the farthest part of Spain, whether thou wert conducted solely by the desire of becoming useful to thy country: but I frankly confess to thee, that so much merit, and so many eminent services, are inferior, in my opinion, to this delicate act of courageous friendship!

The ninth of *Thermidor* restored M. Dubois to liberty, and soon after this he was appointed the agent of the commissioners of agriculture, and head of the office of the Minister of the Interior. In that capacity, he was entrusted with several missions relative to manufactures and commerce; and he accordingly visited the cities of Lyons, Nismes, Montpellier, Bourdeaux, &c.

Meanwhile, all good citizens were turned towards the East, and the Genius of France, (M. Thelis is pleased to add,) assisted in the revolution of the 18th Brumaire; to which M. Dubois contributed, by attending to the provisioning of Paris; for, before a people can be governed, they must first be fed. On the institution of *prefectures*, he was nominated to the magistracy of the department of Garde; and on parting for his new place of residence, the sole instructions which he received was, "to render the government beloved!" Two of his first acts were, to restore the academy, and establish a society of agriculture. Soon after this, he was nominated director of the taxes in the department of Allier, on which occasion he published a work entitled "An Essay on the commerce of the South of France;" and was preparing himself for still greater labours, when suddenly snatched from his family and his friends, by a premature death, at the age of 54, leaving little to his children, except the memory of his many virtues, a respected name, and a just claim to the munificence of government.

M. Dubois was author of a work entitled, 1. *Tableau Annuel de la Physique, de l'Histoire Naturelle, & des Arts*, 1772;

2. A Translation of the Works of a Pole, called Abtt;

3. A Translation of Wallerius, on the Origin of the Earth;

4. The Analysis of certain Precious Stones, by M. Achard, of Berlin;

5. A Melo-drama, called "Ariadné Abandonnée;

And 5. An Introduction to Cerutti's Journal.

Memoirs *of* NICHOLAS POUSSIN, *the celebrated Painter.*

This eulogium obtained a prize from the Society of Literature, &c. in the department of Eure: the author is Nichola Ruault. It has been observed that the French language, instead of being daily enriched by the accession of new words and phrases, appears to have become actually poor, in consequence of the "luxury of fine expressions," and the superabundance

superabundance of "false brilliancy." This reprehensible novelty has been greatly patronised by literary associations of all kinds, and, at length, has acquired the appellation of the academical style. The society here alluded to, however, has, in opposition to custom, crowned a candidate, who dared to present himself in the arena, without any of that pomp and affectation so usual in similar cases. He does not abound with fine phrases, but he proves himself to be a man of letters, a friend of the fine arts, and even an artist himself.

Nicholas Poussin, the subject of the present memoir, was simple and modest in his manner of living, as well as in the exhibition of those grand conceptions which have placed him in the rank of great painters. The panegyrist, in this discourse, has had sufficient good sense to conform his style to the predominant character of the subject of it; and, instead of exalting, or even praising, the eagle of the French school, he is simply content, for his glory, as well as his own reputation, to make the world acquainted with him: in this he has perfectly succeeded. On some occasions, however, he knows how to assume an elevated tone: "Sublime painter! divine artist! disclose to us your secret; develope your genius; tell us how, and by what means, you have produced so many and such great works? Ah! doubtless, were you in the midst of us, you would reply like Newton, when interrogated respecting his important discoveries, 'It was by always thinking of them;'—it was by constantly following Nature, which never deceives those who pursue her traces with fidelity; —by always keeping in mind the fine conceptions of the ancients, who are our masters in all the arts;—by observing Nature, not only in her grand masses, but also in her most trifling details. During my walks, and in my journies, every object afforded to me a new subject for meditation; animals, men, trees, and shrubs, the rivers and their banks, all, even to the ruins of rocks, and the remnants of public monuments, ravaged by time, as well as by the hands of the barbarians. With my pencil in my hand, I always traced whatever appeared worthy of observation, at the very moment it presented itself, provided it seemed deserving of notice, and particularly if it could prove useful to me, in the course of my labours."

The parallel between Raphael and Poussin, deserves to be quoted: "No man ever received from Nature more talents, or a greater genius for painting, than Raphael. He appears to have been exclusively created for his own particular art. His compositions exhibit admirable simplicity; his dispositions are magnificent; his thoughts not only fine but natural; his expressions eloquent; his attitudes constantly natural; in short, nothing forced, or at variance with himself. The distinguishing characteristics of his figures are, elegance and nobleness; his outlines are natural and easy; his colours make one forget that he attended but little to this branch of his art; a certain air given to his heads, bestow on them something like divinity: in a word, Raphael has united sublimity with grace; he is the Virgil of painting, or rather, he is a celestial painter descended on the earth, like the angel whose name he bears, in order to charm mankind by the inexpressible beauty of his works.

"Poussin exhibited the exquisite sentiment of whatever is true, simple, or natural. Each of his ideas is profound, and appears to be the result of mature reflections, made in his own mind before he had transferred them to the canvas. Nearly all his figures possess the character of grand, noble, serene, or majestic, in express conformity to the subject of which he happened to treat. His colours are suitable to the serenity of his style; all the airs assumed by his heads, are either grave or heroic. Judgment and sagacity are never wanting. We never find in any of his works, those anachronisms so frequent in the pictures of other great painters, who finish their pictures merely to please monks and prelates. When we examine his labours, it is immediately suggested to our imagination, that they have been completed by the pencil of a Greek artist; there is but little modern in his compositions; they are the compositions of an ancient, born in the seventeenth century of our era. He subjugates the mind by the force of his genius; he speaks rather to the soul than to the imagination. His style, which is close and concise, produces much thought in others. To the eyes of philosophers, Poussin is a great painter; to them indeed, he is the Tacitus of painting."

During the remainder of the eulogium, M. Rualt points out a multitude of characteristic traits peculiar to his subject; but many will doubtless think, that he is too passionately addicted to his hero, when he assigns to him a marked superiority over all the grand painters, either of an-

cient or modern times. According to this critic, neither Raphael nor Michael Angelo possessed his austere genius, nor that perfect taste of the ancients which has assigned to him a peculiar pre-eminence in the history of his art. In short, we are told, that Poussin has produced nothing that savours of mediocrity.

The author terminates his discourse by a short and brilliant passage, in which he points out the analogy betweeen the immortal painter of the Deluge and Eudamidas, and the sublime composer of The Cid and of Cinna. This analogy is formed with a considerable degree of policy and art, as it is, doubtless, honourable to France, flattering to the society that was to decide on his own merits, as well as to the province in which it was pronounced, and to which it was addressed.

"Happy Normandy! felicitate thyself at having produced this immortal artist! felicitate thyself in having given birth to the two finest geniuses of which the French nation can boast, Peter Corneille and Nicholas Poussin, contemporaries, and the wonder of their age; both, at that period, without equals in their native country, and both, even at this day, considered as the first in their respective arts.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

Of SIR WALTER RALEIGH *to* SIR ROBERT CECIL.

Ex Bib. Har. Mus. Brit.

To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecyll, knight, Principall Secretary to her Majestye.

SIR,

I AM not wyse enough to give you advise, but, if you take it for a good councell to relent towards this tirant, you will repent it when it shall be to late. His mallice is fixt and will not evaporate by any your mild courses, for he will ascribe the alteration to her majestie's pusillanimitye and not to your good nature, knowinge that you worke butt uppon her humor, and not out of any love towards hyme. The lesse your make hyme, the lesse he shal be able to harm you and yours: and if her majestie's favor faill hyme, he will againe decline to a common parson. For after-revenges secure them not, for your own father that was esteemed to be the contriver of Norfolk's ruin, yet his soone followeth your father's soone and loveth him. Humors of men succeed not, but grow by occasions and accidents of tyme and powre. Somersett made no revendge on the Duke of Northumberland's heires. Northumberland, that now is, thinks not of Hatton's issew. Kellaway lives that murdered the brother of Horsey, and Horsey let hyme go by all his life tyme. I could name you a thousand of thos, and therefore, after-feares are but profesies, or rather conjectures from cawses too remote. Looke to the present and you do wisely. His soone shall be the youngest Earle of Inglande butt one, and, if his father be now keipt down, Will. Cecil shall be abell to keip as many men att his heeles as he, and more to. He may also mache in a better howse than his: and so that feare is no worth the fearinge: but, if the father contineu, he will be able to break the branches and pull up the tree, root and all. Loose not your advantage. If you do, I rede your destinye.

Your's to

W. RALEGH.

Let the queen hold Bothwell while she hath hyme. He will ever be the canker of her estate and saufftye. Princes are lost by securitye and preserved by prevention. I have seen the last of her good dayes and all ours after his libertye.

Of SIR WALTER RALIEGHE *to* SIR ROBERT CARRE, KNIGHT, *afterwards* EARL *of* SOMERSET. *

SIR,

After manye great losses and manye yeare's sorrowes, of both which I have cause to feare I was mistaken in the^r endes, it is come to my knowledge that yo^r selfe (whom I knowe not but by an honorable fame) have bene persuaded to give me and myne o^r last fatal blowe, by obtayninge from his ma^tie the inheritance of my children and nephewes, lost in lawe for wante of wordes. This done there remayneth nothinge w^th me but the bare name of liefe, dispoyled of all els but the tytle and sorrowe thereof. His ma^tie, whom I never offended (for I ever holde y^t both unnaturall and unmanlye to hate goodness), stayed me at

*. Very erroneously printed in the Cabala, p. 355. Lond. fo. 1663.

the

the grave's brinke, not (as I hope) that his ma^tie thought me worthye of manye deathes and to beholde all myne caste owte of the worlde w^th myselfe; but as a kynge, who knoweth the poore in truthe, hath retayned a promyse from God, that his throne shall be established for ever. And for yo^r selfe, S^r, seeinge yo^r daye is but nowe in the dawne and myne come to the evenynge; yo^r owne vertues and the king's grace assuringe you of manye good fortunes and much honor, I beseach you not to begynne yo^r first buildinge upon the ruynes of the innocent, and that ther greifes and sorrowes doe not attende yo^r first plantaco^n. I have bene bounden to y^s nation, as well for manye other graces as for the true reports of my tryall to the king's ma^tie; against whom, had I bene founde malignant, the bearinge of my cause woulde not have changed enemyes into friendes, malice into compassion, and the greatest number p^sent into a commiseracon of my estate. It is not the nature of fowle treason to begett such fayre passions, neyther woulde it agree w^th the duetye and love of faythfull subjectes (especiallye of yo^r nation) to bewayle his overthrowe who had conspyred against the most liberall and naturall lorde. I therefore trust, s^r, that you will not be the first that will kyll us owtright, cutt downe the tree with the fruyte and undergoe the curse of them that enter into the fieldes of the fatherles, the w^ch (yff it please you to knowe the truthe) are farre lesse fruitfull in value than in fame. And that so worthie a gent. as yo^r selfe will rather bynde us to yo^r service, beinge, s^r, gent. not base in birthe or allyance, who have interest therein. And myselfe w^th my uttermost thankfulnes will ever remayne readye

to obey your com^andements

WA. RAL.

To the honorable and worthye knight
S^r Rob^t Carre, at the courte.

Of DR. SAMUEL CLARKE.
Ex MSS. R. Thoresby, esq^re.
Wicomb, Ap. ult. 1700.

DEAR SIR,

I received the token of your kindness last week, but have not leisure at present to peruse it thoroughly, being engaged in the review, and correcting many of Dr. Mauton's sermons for the press, which will take me up a considerable time; and the truth is, I find little savour or relish in dry crabbed notions which have no influence upon practice. Now I grow old, such discourses as may prepare me for eternity help me to further acquaintance and communion with God, and stir up my sluggish desires after him, are more suitable both to my necessities and inclination. Tho' every truth be valuable, yet some rich metal lies so deep and in such small quantities that the product will not answer the labour and charge. I am not much concerned whether the sun move about the earth (as the Scripture all along implies, and therefore I think is the truth) or the earth moves about the sun, which I take to be a very absurd opinion, because the sun is more fitted for motion than the earth, which is such a gross heavy body, and would be sett all on fire by such a rapid motion, as we see the wheels of a coach are subject to. But I wander, and shall add no more at present but that I am

Yo^r respectful brother

SA. CLARK.

To the Reverend Mr. John Humfry,
In Greate Russell-street,
near Montague-House.

Of DR. RADCLIFFE, *to* SIR GEORGE BEAUMONT.
Ex MSS. Radcliffe, Oxon.
January 5th, 171¾.

SIR,

I cannot express the obligations I and my friends owe to you for the great and kind presents you were pleased to send me, with which you have enabled me to keep an open Xmas. I should have returned you thanks before, but that part of them had lasted 'till now, and remained extraordinarily good 'till the last. I wish I could have been so happy as to have enjoyed your company here, that, as you were the founder, you might have been a partaker also of your own favour. And God knows how soon now a melancholy occasion may be the cause of our meeting. I don't doubt but that you have heard the account of her Majesty's illness, and here *we* are all in the dark as well as the doctors. At first they said it was ague, and then they gave the jesuits' bark: she took but three doses, and that was left off; so that I suppose they found it no ague, or else she should have taken more or none at all. Then it was conjectured to be the gout in the stomach, and now it is thought to be the gout all over excepting the joints. One of the doctors declared, because there was no intermission the 2d day,

that

that it was a tertian postponed. Another, which was Sir David, he declared, that now, God be thank't, her Majesty wo^d. certainly be well; and, when he was asked the reason, he told them she was grown deafe, and that was a sign the bark had taken place, and at that time she had taken but two doses, and never took one afterwards. Shadwell was asked how the Queen did, and he said she would do very well, but the *puls was dure*, which puzzled all the maids of honour. All her physicians keep close to her, which makes the stocks fall, and they will never rise as long as they stay there. I find both Colebatch and Woodward are in town still. I wish the rest were with them. If I hear any thing in particular, I will acquaint you with it. I wish you a happy Xmass & a happy new year, & many, & that her Majesty may be restored to a perfect health. For the perfect accomplishm^t. of all these, are the sincere wishes of him who is,

Sir,
Your most obliged and most obedient humble servant,
JOHN RADCLIFFE.

Note.—In a letter from Mr. Ford to Dean Swift, it is said, (after giving an account of the Queen's illness) "Radcliffe was sent for to Carshalton, about noon, by order of council, but said he had taken physic and could not come. In all probability he had saved her life, for, I am told, the late Lord Gower had been often in the same condition with the gout in his head, and Radcliffe kept him alive many years after." In the account of Dr. Radcliffe, in the Biographia Britannica, they say that the Dr.'s name was not once mentioned, either by the Queen or any Lord of the council, only that Lady Masham sent to him without their knowledge two hours before the Queen's death, and they insert a letter written by the Dr. to one of his friends, which, as well as the above, will prove that the Doctor always maintained the contrary, tho' a motion was made in the House that he might be censured for not attending her Majesty. The Doctor, however, by this supposed refusal, became so much the object of public resentment, that he was apprehensive of being assassinated, as appears from a letter to Dr. Mead, in which he says, "I shall not be from home, as I have received several letters which threaten me with being pulled to pieces, if ever I come to London."

The Doctor only survived the Queen three months; the dread of the populace and the want of company in the country village in which he lived and dared not to leave, shortened his life. He was just 64 years old.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR A POST UNDER GOVERNMENT.

A GREAT place at court, (sayeth that right learned antiquary, John Selden), strangely qualifieth the man who holds it: John Reed, groom of the chamber to my Lord of Kent, was in the right. Noye, the attorney-general, being dead, some were saying, "how will the king do for a fit man to succeed him?" "Why any man," sayeth John Reed, "may execute the place." "I warrant," says my lord, "thou thinkest *thou* understandest enough to perform it." "Let the king make me attorney-general," quoth John, "and I would fain see that man who durst say, *there is any thing which I do not understand!*"

During the administration of the late Lord North, Mr. Charles Fox once declaiming on the manner in which persons were chosen for their different offices in the administration of this country, said, that "Unquestionably Great Britain might boast of men with abilities of every description, men, who were in a superior degree qualified for every department in the state! but," added he, "the noble lord in the blue ribband has the peculiar felicity of placing them in situations where their peculiar acquirements are totally useless. What I mean, may be in a degree exemplified by my repeating part of a conversation I had a few days ago with a foreigner of high rank, who mentioning several English gentlemen he had known in France, asked me after Mr. Fullarton; "With this young gentleman," added he, "I frequently transacted business during the time he was confidential secretary to Lord Stormont, during that noble lord's embassy to the court at Paris; and the peculiar attention, address, and ability, he there displayed, led me to think he would soon obtain a high diplomatic situation. I suppose Mr. Fullarton is by this time a *Chargé des Affaires*, and in the way to being an ambassador himself." Mr. Fullarton, replied I; Mr. Fullarton! Sir, *he is in the army!*

army! he was a colonel a month ago, and may, for what I know, be promoted a general by this time! In the army, Sir!—you astonish me; I thought you had a great number of gentlemen whose talents and experience qualified them, and whose long services entitled them, to promotion in that. Pray what have your government done with Sir Guy Carleton, who I remember distinguished himself so much while I was in America? If you wish to see Sir Guy Carleton, Sir, (replied I,) you will find him at Whitehall, *with a pen stuck behind his ear, auditing the national accounts!*"

INGENIOUS QUOTATION.

Moore's erratic poetry having become celebrated, a reviewer applied to it this line of Waller, concerning Apollo and Daphne:

"He grasp'd at love, and fill'd his hand with bays."

DISAPPOINTMENT IS CENSORIOUS.

An unsuccessful writer often becomes a morose critic:—insipid white wine makes sharp vinegar.

ERRORS IN THE IMPROVED VERSION.

Two grammatical errors have been committed in a single sentence, by the authors of the improved version, in rendering the anecdote of the cinædus: Mark xiv. 51. They write: "And the young men *lay* hold *on* him," instead of writing: *layed* hold *of*. The past tense of to lay is *layed*: and we always say, to take hold *of*, to lay hold *of* a thing or person; not to take hold *on*, to lay hold *on*.

CRAZINESS.

The Germans have a Magazine of Experimental Psychology (*der Erfahrungs-seelene-kunde*), which for ten years or more was regularly continued at Berlin. It compiles the Beauties of Insanity; and narrates with philosophic, and sometimes with medical, commentaries, the more remarkable cases of credulity, superstition, errancy of idea, internal apparition, transport of mind, idiotism, or phrenzy, which came under the author's observation. A favourite system with him seems to be, that guilt is but a form of insanity, and crimes the explosions of unwatched madness; that an enlightened police would call its jailers, keepers; and its Newgate, Bedlam; and that, during their lucid intervals, the worst men are entitled to the charities of intercourse, and the recommencements of freedom.

IMAGINARY AUTHORSHIP.

During the seven years' war, a German, named John Matthias Klug, who was connected with the commissariate of the Prussian army, came over to London. It does not appear that he published in England any book.

On his return to Germany, he said, that he had written a refutation of the King of Prussia's infidel philosophy, and boasted of his triumph in this literary crusade. Afterwards, he said, that the King of Prussia was seeking for him to imprison him, and that he should perish in a protestant inquisition, suffering like Trenck. In order to avoid this supposititious danger, he took refuge in the imperial city of Frankfort on the Maine; hired a garret in the house of a Jew, named Brentano, which he never quitted; had the door, which fronted his stair-case, filled up with grating, so that he could receive provisions through the lattice, without opening his apartment; bought fire-arms, which lay about always loaded; and in every thing lived after the manner of a man, who hourly expected to be seized by the constables, and was determined to repel force by force. His chairs, his tables, his clothes, made himself, with singular dexterity. He had sunk upon his life a sufficient sum to buy all he wanted; and would frequently treat himself with oranges, which the Jew-boys brought to his grating. Of his savings he made an annual rouleau, to the amount sometimes of three hundred ducats, which he sent to some evangelical pastor for charitable uses. He died in 1776.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A continental metaphysician and philologer maintains, that the first ideas of divinity arise in human minds from the use of impersonal verbs. *It is warm. It is cold. It rains. It snows. It lightens and thunders.*

So long, says he, as the cause of any phenomenon is announced by language, we seek no further. *The wind blows*, is a phrase which seems to tell us all we want to know about the fact. But by endeavouring to comprehend and define the great I T, we at length personify the unknown cause of all the operations of nature. Accordingly we shun, with a sort of secret piety, to use impersonally verbs of ill omen, such as: *it blasts; it tempests.* We say, *I am hurt;* but not *it hurts me;* unless the *it* has a specific antecedent.

Unfortunately for the theorist, these idioms are not common to all languages;

although they are to many. Horne Tooke thinks, (vol. ii, p. 56) that *it*, anciently *hit*, is the past participle of *hartan* to name, and that it answers to *the aforesaid*. But it seems as likely to be the substantive *head*, the use of which for *sky* occurs in several languages.

SINGULAR COLLECTION OF LETTERS.

The correspondence of men celebrated for genius, learning, rank, or activity, has repeatedly been edited. Even the correspondence of obscure men has found commentators. That of merchants, of lovers, of parents, has been published, as supplying models for imitation. But the most singular collection of epistolary exertions ever compiled, was printed at Berlin in 1783, for Mylius; and consists of Original Letters of Lunatics. They are not forgeries, but were picked up by a formal quest resulting from enquiry at the several mad-houses. They throw light on many questions of psychology; not directly, but as adapted to be the cause of observation in others. The editor commends letter-writing as the most useful discipline, in which those who are out of their minds can be employed. No doubt he aspires to assemble materials for half-a-dozen additional volumes.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

[The name of Hugh Peters has usually been considered as a synonyme to fanaticism. Hume, in his Apology for the Stuarts, called a History of England, and all the biographers of the reigns of Charles and James, and their subsequent copyists, denominate him, "*a fanatical preacher.*" Let us hear him, however, speak for himself, in a work published a few weeks after his extraordinary trial and execution. Our copy of this curious little book is defective from the 102d page, and we should feel obliged to any of our readers who would have the goodness to transcribe and send us the remainder.]

A Dying Father's last Legacy to an Only Child, or Mr. Hugh Peters' Advice to his daughter. Written by his own hand, during his late Imprisonment in the Tower of London; and given her a little before his death.

For Elizabeth Peters.

MY DEAR CHILD,

I HAVE thought to leave you the extract, so far as may concern your self; and because there are so many books printed, looking to all cases, which I have often commended to you; my labour will be the less, though your pains the greater, in searching and studying them, which, next to the scriptures, I conjure you to acquaint your self withall; for never age was so pregnant that way since our Saviour came in the flesh, which light I wish may grow to greater glory. But to thy self.

1. Above all things know, that nothing can do you any good without *union with Christ the head*; which can never be, till your *understanding be enlightned* with the want of Christ, and his worth; and then that your will be so subdued to that light, that it draw forth choice, and consent of and to that only good, with an emvire or resolution to close with him against sin, world, hell, death, &c. And know this, that the necessity of a Christ (which the understanding discovers) will set the will on work to all duty, and (the worth in Christ it makes manifest) will make the will delight; unless these two faculties be thus wrought upon by the word and spirit, you will be at a constant loss, and all the miscarriages in religion have the ignorance of this for the fountain. Read *Shepherd's Convert*, *Daniel Roger's Practical Catechism*, and *Hooker*, to this end, with such other helps as you may get; and herein I am the more earnest with you, because in this my condition, I find that *union with Christ, and the satisfaction Christ hath made to his Father's justice, by his active and passive obedience, are the only two pillars that must support a soul leaving a mortal body.* For, as I profess my

my self orthodox in all points of religion, according to the *Assemblies Confession*, explained by others at the *Savoy* also; so I have desired in nothing to be more clear, than in the two doctrines aforesaid: I have wished you to be perfect in *Rom.* 8. and mind *vers.* 1. and *vers.* 28. well, with what follows to the end of that chapter; this hath been my experience, that the preaching of these truths have been my greatest advantage, and of most benefit to others; though in this I have enough to bewail also.

2. To this purpose, hear the best men, keep the best company, read the best books, especially make the grounds of religion your own; *Balls* and the *Assemblies Catechism*, with the like you have from me commended to you: and though there are near an hundred several *catechisms* in the nation; yet (if found) they must speak one thing, viz. *Man lost in himself, redeemed only by Christ*, and holy walking, or thankfulness; you have my experience so often repeated to you, *that an unbroken heart, and an unchatechised head, will keep distance enough betwixt God and a poor sinfull creature*: Oh! that parents and ministers would think of it, what a heap of mischiefs this neglect hath produced.

The *Waldenses* and *Germans* had never been so famous for *suffering*, had they been *uncatechized*. This is a large *field*, in which I could walk long, preach long, yea, lose my self in this sweet wilderness: *For this is life eternal to know thee and Jesus Christ, Joh.* 17. 23. But take this for a caution, that many may be well taught also, who never took forth Christ's first three lessons, never *denying themselves*, nor *taking up the Cross*, nor *following him*, Matth. 16. 24. We know no more than we practise, yet we shall never practise without knowledge; how many scriptures give evidence to this, which I forbear to quote; only remember how *Solomon* extols *wisdom* and *knowledge*.

I take my share in mourning, that I see in the afternoon of this age, the shadow longer than the substance, profession than practice; though the trade may not be condemned, when it falls into ill hands that manage it.

He that sets up religion, to get any thing by it more than the glory of God, and the saving his own soul, will make a bad bargain of it in the close. *My dear only child*, be rooted in the truth, and thou shalt be fruitfull, and thriving.

3. Be constant in reading the Scriptures, and that with a fervent meditation, I mean, as to pray in praying, fast in fasting, so to read in reading: many doubtless take up a cursory trade, to read out the cries of a defiled or rackt conscience: I say read with delight, not as under a load, or as a labourer, who waits for the shadow of the evening, which you shall never do, unless your heart be connatural with the word; and therefore remember as *justification* takes away *guilt* and *punishment*; *sanctification* takes away the *power* and *filth*; *glorification* takes away the *presence of sin*: so *effectual calling* takes away that *jarre* that is betwixt the soul and the law of God, by reason of sin; the called of God read but their Father's blessed will in reading his *word*, his *Testament*, his *legacies*, his *precepts*, his *threatnings* against sin, *&c.* all which his childe delights to hear and read. This one book, well read, will answer any question, or case, and you'l finde *Solomon's Proverbs* the best *politicks*, and Christ crucified the best *divinity*. But in reading the Scriptures let me reach out this experience, when you have prayed over your purpose that way, then in every chapter, first minde the method, then note the hard things you understand not, and get helps to clear them to you. And lastly, gather out the chief doctrines, or lessons, then in reading one chapter, you may understand many: and if you read the Bible with the *annotations* of some divines, or the *Dutch* translated, it will not be amiss. I have formerly commended to you a little *English* library, in this kinde, which I now fear, your so much altered condition will not give you time to be vers'd in. However, remember *David*, Psal. 119. how every verse almost shews love to the Word. And truly you may be assured, you shall upon mine and your own experience finde, that you shall have no more Christ, nay, God, spirit, faith, peace, comfort, than you have scripture: nor will you have any Christ, a Saviour, that is not a scripture Christ. *Oh that the word may dwell plentifully in you*, my poor child.

4. *Pray continually*, is the apostle's councel to the *Thessalonians*: and for this you may have far better helps, then from my unworthy unable self. There are many helps to *devotion*, Mr. *Baxter*, *Burrows*, *Gurnal*, *Bridge*, &c. Yet you shall have what I promised, even my *experience*: I hope you know, that prayer is the breathing forth of holy desires, or, lifting up the soul upon God, or asking

the

the things we need from God, in and by Christ, according to his holy will, not without confessions, and thanksgiving. This work must have time, seriousnesse, composure: and this take undoubtedly, *that prayers can never fly high, where the person is not accepted, and can have no strength without faith.*

5. Keep a constant watch, upon your whole man, for which much hath been written, as *Mr.* Reyner's *Rule for the new Creature, Mr.* Brinsley's *Watch;* and many others, from the thoughts, and affections to all cases almost.

But since I promised the addition of my *experience* to your self, I have held that very true, noted by *David:* yea, by some heathens, that *our life is seventy years:* half of which time spends its self in eating, drinking, and sleeping: the remainder is thirty-five; and of that you may allow the first fifteen, even for childhood, till when ordinarily little is minded that is solid: then twenty only are left of the number, and of them even half spent in by-business: and then tell me how little do we live? How needfull is it then that you be upon your watch continually, when so many silver brooks run by many doors unregarded.

6. For thy growth in grace I am the more zealous, because (2 *Pet.* 3. 8.) the apostle propounded it as a cure against all the *errors of the wicked.*

The best evidence of growth, is to grow more humble, more holy, attend that well: you see how it is from meal to meal, from one sabbath to another, one sermon to another; are you fed or surfeited? A very very little grace (if true) saving: a little growth (if right) is comforting: beleeve and live, beleeve and grow: all decays come through want of faith: to fetch blood from the life vein, the Lord Christ. The south and north blow upon thee for growth (my child).

7. In all things as you will have use: so you need to study conscience well, for it eats, drinks, walks, sleeps, buyes, sells, accompanies you to every duty, service, work, doing, or suffering; for which you have *Ames* his *Cases* and some others.

Remember a good conscience and sin cannot live together: let but this bird sing sweetly within, and let heaven and earth come together thou shalt be safe (my poor child).

8. Next I am to remember you, that you have much work to do in a little time: which calls you up to labour, as the day the lark, and the lark the husbandman, *Eccles.* 12. the whole chapter: I hope you have it.

About redemption of time, you have many treatises. The greatest of your work in your short time, is to get Christ, and live upon him, and to him; and this is the life of faith; which you can never live unless faith have to live upon it self, which will digest nothing but word, and promises. Therefore now you are young, lay in a good stock for faith to live on, but you must do it seasonably. Therefore secure your principles, walk up to the compass of every duty, clear your evidences, keep close common with God, look out to growing evils, and fit for them; and these are the work of your generation. I say, it is your work, you may easier make barrs to the sea, and order the influences of heaven, then call back yesterday.

Therefore work and pray, repent, beleeve, get assurances of heaven to day, I say, to day, and be happy for ever *(Dear Child).*

9. I must also invite you to content in a low condition, for which you have great furtherance, as Mr. *Burroughs* for *Contentment* (whose Writings are all savory); but for my own thoughts they are these, that though many write and speak of the contempt of the world, some cloyster up themselves from it; yet very few are masters of this art, which the apostle himself had been long learning.

Constitution, age, experience, parts, afflictions, fulness, honour, glory, will all say, We have it not; crowns have it not; and beggars want it: I was about to say, it is only in heaven. This herb grows in very few gardens. But, Oh that you might be truly content!

The good Lord grant you may groundedly say, *Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven;* and that is content, my child.

10. I commend unto you meekness of spirit, *Zep.* 2. 3. be loving to all, envy none, though they thrive by evil, and are evil, *Psal.* 37. 1. You know what a promise the meek have, *Matth.* 5. 5. As inordinate passion bears the name of all sin in Scripture; so meekness carries many good things with it, as love, pity, patience, &c. Nor do I oppose meekness to zeal, but would have you allow both their perfect work. Meekness will make smooth all your waves, disappoint enemies of the advantage they may take against you: and your

love

love will not only cover many sins but help many out of them: indeed these will be a strong guard unto you, and grief will hardly get footing long, where meeknesse and her concomitants dwell.

When you lose a poor father, or a rich friend, you will be able to say you knew them mortal, and will be quiet, though not sensless. It will fit you for meditation, a duty even out of doors, and very hardly practised: know the sad experience of passion, how it barrs the door against prayer and other duties: Oh! how can we lift up wrathfull hands to heaven. They say, anger is the boyling of the blood about the heart, I am sure it cools the heart in spirituals: God took this to himself, when he discovered his name to *Moses*, a pitifull, pardoning, long-suffering, God. Oh that you might be God-like, Christ-like, *Moses*-like; *Michael* contesting with the dragon, maintained his meekness; and *Paul* sayes, it is the woman's ornament. The Lord make you meek from the true root, (my dear child.)

11. Beware of a trifling loose heart, which hath been the guise and the bane of many in these last days of liberty, and the decay of that old solemn, serious spirit, and sober, that was among and upon the ancient professors of religion, was very visible, and broke out to the common vanity of the world in diet, clothes, recreations, condemn'd and threatned, *Isa.* 3. But so loose in holy things, that who almost did not make religion an indifferent thing, and all duties concerning it accordingly, (though the like reformation was never known in any age.) But new temptations drew forth old corruptions, made good by the changes the *Israelites* were under, and their trifling with God under all his bounty to them, till they scorn manna and ease, and would have garlick and oppression. It much appeard in this, that it grew common to dispute principles, even the highest and most consented to; as also in slighting promises, vows, ingagements, oaths, inconstancy in duty, undervaluing authority; shaken men were with every wind, like to every company; ministers many words, and frothy, shells, and out-sides, most men playing fast and loose with God. Do but mind in your reading, what a sober, plain, unaffected, holy strayn is in *Dod*, *Sibs*, *Preston*, *Hooker*, *Burrows*, and many other good men, to what you find in some others, though it may be good men too.

Ah (my childe), a frothy wit and a vitious life carry directly to atheisme, which is the master mischief of this age, yea, in professing *England*.

Look to a day of reckoning. Christ's spirit was ever serious, never known to laugh. *Be sober and watch*, (dear child.)

[*To be continued.*]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

EPITAPH

ON ELEANOR H——, WHO DIED IN THE AUTHOR'S SERVICE.

BY PETER PINDAR, ESQ.

PEACE to the shade of gentle NELL,
Who had no sins to be forgiven:
Yet should her soul be doom'd to Hell,
There surely cannot be a Heav'n!

Somers' Town, July, 1811.

CORRA LINN,

A LAMENT.

BY JOHN MAYNE.

WHEN I was last on bonny Clyde,
It was a joyfu' time to me—
My lover smiling by my side,
And his sweet bairn upon my knee!

We rov'd about yon castle-wa',
We gather'd flow'rs at Corra Linn,
Delighted wi' the water-fa',
Yet wond'ring at the rumbling din.

But never mair will bonny Clyde,
Nor Corra Linn ha'e charms for me,
For Death has pierc'd my true-love's side,
And in his death my fate I see!

ANACREON ON HIS LYRE.

FROM THE GREEK.

BY THE REV. W. FAULKNER.

ATREUS, thy race divine, I'll sing,
And Cadmus too, shall tune my string:
But ah! my lyre no string will move,
Nor ought repeat but strains of love.

My lyre, of late, I strung anew,
And bade to strains of love adieu.

Herculean

Herculean toils my song inspir'd,
And all my soul with rapture fir'd;
But not Herculean toils could move,
Or ought, my lyre, but strains of love.
To heroes, then, I bid adieu,
And, Love, my lyre devote to you.

TO JAMES WEBB, Esq.

WITH A VOLUME OF MISCELLANEOUS POEMS BY THE AUTHOR.

AH scorn not them of simple race,
Fond fools, who find their dearest pleasure
In one kind smile, their verse to grace;
One sympathising tear their treasure!
Ah scorn them not! for they have joys
When Friendship Fame's coy voice would borrow,
That steal from memory every sorrow,
And send a bliss no care alloys.

But he who cold to poesy,
Would damp the hallow'd fire;
The beam of his contemptuous eye,
Falling like ice-bolt from on high,
Might quench at once the pyre:
And fancy's wildest flashes die,—
Like northern lights across the sky,
A moment blaze, then trackless fly,
And in the beam expire.

Even I, unworthy votaress
At that resplendent shrine,
Such thrilling joys even I confess,
And all those fears are mine:
I would not to the senseless ear
Of the dull worldly-wise,
Pour forth my rustic melodies,
Or breathe my wood-notes clear.

But thou upborne on harmony,
Who trill'st thy liquid song;
Now rapt in music's extacy,
Now gliding from the throng
To taste, to share, the home-blest life,
With woman, sister, daughter, wife!
(As skylark, poised on daring wing,
In noon-day stillness carolling;
Now hovering high, and now descending,
His sweet divisions varying, blending;
Till dropping in his dear-lov'd nest,
The parent warbler sinks to rest:)
Thou must have felt the thrilling spell,
The fairy dream unspeakable;
The stirring thought, the blood wild rushing,
Bright visions, like the rainbow flushing;
The better part of poesy;
Which flashing o'er the gifted hour,
Mock slow expression's feeble power;
And, like the cistus lovely flower,
Grasp at them and they fly!
He who dare hope those dreams to bind
That dart in stillness o'er the mind,
First bid him try
To fix the forms in yonder glass,
Or chain the shadows as they pass;—
So vain is poesy!

Yet scorn not her of simple race,
Who feels such dreams her dearest pleasure;
Who seeks thy smile her verse to grace,
Thy sympathising tear her treasure!

MARY RUSSEL MITFORD.

Bertram House, July 15, 1811.

ELEGIAC LINES

To the Memory of Mr. ALEXANDER BARTHOLOMAN, *late Editor of the York Herald.*

BY W. H. C. IRELAND, Esq.

THE huntsman's horn sounds mournful thro' the vale,
O'ercome with sadness, must the sportsman yield;
Thy knell stern death, proclaims the fearful tale,
Since staunch BARTHOLOMAN hath left the field.

No more with native honesty and truth,
He breathes the language of a soul sincere;
Nor gives instruction to the ripening youth,
Unaw'd by grandeur and disdaining fear.

He sleeps, alas! from earthly comforts torn,
Nor feels the sorrow, that bedews his tomb;
His anguish'd offspring:—Widow left forlorn;
Awaiting, pensively their future doom.

Arouse my energies!—why let despair,
O'er reason hold one moment's fell controul?
Tho' dead to mortals; he is call'd to share,
The bliss attendant on a virtuous soul.

'Twas his to prove that industry and toil
With perseverance smooth the rugged way:
'Twas his to cultivate a barren soil;
And, YORK's true HERALD, trumpet freedom's lay.

Staunch to his country's *rights* he scorn'd disgrace,
And dar'd the venal ministerial band;
His sterling columns gold cou'd ne'er debase,
His *Politics* were blazon'd through the land.

True *Whig* his *principles* were sound and pure,
He ever prov'd corruptions deadly bane;
Convinc'd that *Magna Charta* can secure,
To England's sons, their liberty again.

Link'd to those *sports* our father's lov'd to share,
He claim'd a mind with kindred fervor fir'd,
Nor long he vainly sought—his ardent care,
Gain'd him the soul congenial he requir'd.*

* Mr. William Pick, who, for many years, conducted the *sporting annals* of the *Herald*.

'Twas

'Twas then he chronicled each *stallion's speed*,
Proclaim'd the fleetness of the *courser's race*;
'Twas then appear'd, each bold equestrian deed,
And all the honours of the *dashing chace*.

By toils like these, he gain'd the just applause,
Due from each lover of the *course* and *field*;
By these he earn'd what constant labour draws,
That *golden harvest*, industry must yield.

Yet, ah! stern fate, he own'd thy sovereign pow'r,
God's will omnipotent, must still be done;
His *course* was stopp'd, in one eventful hour,
'Ere yet the *race* of *life* was fairly run.

Chill'd is that ardor nothing cou'd eclipse,
Numb'd are those energies his bosom knew;
Mute are the themes, that erst escap'd his lips;
The praise of friendship and affection true.

Yet, tho' subdu'd by Death's resistless dart,
His hov'ring spirit ne'er shall prove supine;
Redoubl'd ardor, shall each page impart,
And all his *talents*, thro' the HERALD *shine*.

Then patron of the turf, a long farewell;
For thee, the sportman vents the manly sigh:
Long shall each friendly tongue thy firmness tell;
And tears ensteep thy babe's and widow's eye.

So moans the bard, who knew thy sterling worth,
And offers at thy tomb his willing lays;
Receive the tribute of a child of earth,
Who bound with cypress, chants thy latest praise.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. GEORGE LOWE'S, (CHEAPSIDE,) *for British Shirting Cloth.*

THIS invention ought to have been noticed at an earlier period, but it escaped our attention when it was first announced to the public. It is well known that many of our countrymen, and still more among the female sex, resort to calico, in preference to the Irish linen, which has long been almost generally used in the manufacture of the under garments. The objections to calico are, that its texture is not sufficiently durable, and that its colour will not remain tolerably good even while it lasts. Mr. Lowe, it should seem, has taken advantage of the experiments of the illustrious Fourcroy, and has produced a fabric, which he calls "British shirting cloth," made from a mixture of cotton and flax, which is said, by those who have given it ample trial, to be equally strong with the Irish linen, and to wash as well as that substance. It answers likewise the purpose of calico, being, like that, a bad conductor of heat, and of course not subjecting the wearer to those changes in temperature which are experienced from the Irish linen, by the invalid, and those subject to perspiration in the common business of life. This article is manufactured for the patentee, by the Strutts, of Derby, who employ a vast number of hands in the work. The British shirting, compared with Irish, with respect to the fineness of its texture, and its durability, is said to be but little more than half as expensive as that linen.

MR. EGERTON SMITH'S, (LIVERPOOL,) *for a Patent Binnacle and Compass.*

The chief object of this invention is, that the same compass by which the helmsman is steering on deck, is at the same time visible below in the cabin, &c. thereby enabling the captain to have a constant check upon the steersman, a circumstance which, on most occasions, must be of great importance to the interests of the navy, in every vessel of which a correct log-book should always be accessible. This object is effected principally by the form of the glass used. The lamp, or candle, which lights the binnacle, is placed in the cabin, of course the expence of one light is saved, and all the inconveniences of blowing out in a squally night, and likewise the trouble of trimming the lamp, are avoided. Though the light is exceedingly vivid, yet the binnacle shows no light overboard, so that the vessel cannot be traced by it in the night. The binnacle is so constructed, that neither rain, nor snow, nor the spray of the sea, can enter it; and the compass is so formed, that the card cannot

cannot be unshipped, either by the motion of the vessel, or by the firing of cannon. This invention, which for some time was eagerly opposed, on account of the innovation, is now getting into pretty general use.

MR. JAMES BELL'S, (WHITECHAPEL,) *for Improvements in Refining Sugar, and in forming Sugar-loaves of a certain Description.*

In the specification before us, the patentee first describes the present method of refining sugar, pointing out the objections to which it is liable. These, it should seem, relate chiefly to the use of pots for collecting the sirups, on account of the time and labour of the workmen: the difficulty of ascertaining the quantity and quality of the sirup obtained from each class of sugars under process: the tendency of the sirup to turn acid by remaining in the pots, in the upper parts of the sugar-house: the time and labour of the workmen scraping the pots previously to taking stock: the expence of new pots to replace the breakage of the old ones, and the waste which the new pots occasion by absorbing the sirup. To obviate these, and some other objections which are noticed, Mr. Bell makes use of trunks, or gutters, placed under the moulds in such manner as to receive the sirup dropping from them, and to convey it into cisterns, from which it may be again conveyed into the pans. These trunks may be made of any convenient lengths, and may be formed of any substance which will not be injured by the sirup; such as wood, pottery, artificial stone, or metal. They are to be placed in a sloping direction, so as to carry the sirup into pipes communicating with cisterns appropriated to different sirups, which may be conveyed from these cisterns into the pans, by means of pipes and stop-cocks. To keep separate the different qualities of sirup, each cistern should be divided into compartments to receive the different sirups, and the cisterns themselves should be placed in a cool situation. Mr. Bell's improvements, with regard to the forming of sugar-loaves, is to give, by means of the requisite moulds, a fluted or striped appearance to the outside of them, instead of using a plain mould only. He also suggests, that, at the bottom, a letter, name, ornament, figure, device, &c. may be impressed to improve their appearance.

MR. JOHN GREGORY'S, (ISLINGTON,) *for a Method of Tunning and Cleansing Ales and Beers into Casks.*

In the drawings attached to this specification, is shewn the cleansing back, or other vessel, in which beer, ale, or wort, is supposed to be in readiness for tunning, after having passed through the first stages of its fermentation. There is a pipe through which the fermented liquor is conveyed by a main pipe, and branches into any number of buts, barrels, or other vessels, which act of drawing off, or conveying, is called tunning, or cleansing. There is another vessel into which part of the fermenting liquor of the back is admitted through a pipe, and serves to support a float which rises and falls with the liquor, and, by means of an arm, branch, &c. which is properly supported, raises and lowers a sluice, or sliding piece, to the effect, that, when the float is considerably raised, the sliding piece shall shut off the communication through the pipe already described; and, on the other hand, when the float is suffered to subside, the sliding piece shall afford less obstruction, or even leave the passage through the pipe quite open. The passage through this pipe may be opened, shut, or obstructed, by the action of a float operating upon a cock in the manner of what is called, a ball-cock. The buts, barrels, &c. are so placed, that the respective bung-holes shall lie in that sort of horizontal plane, as shall admit the liquor from the back to flow through the pipes into the buts, barrels, or other vessels, so as completely to fill them, and no more, and will prevent any yeast from lodging in the upper part of the said buts, barrels, and other vessels. This method is said to produce the advantage of a very considerable saving of labour, in tunning or cleansing ales or beers, and is calculated to produce a much cleaner, finer, and more valuable article, because the liquor is introduced without that mischievous degree of agitation which takes place when the same is poured in at the bung-hole by the common method, and because the yeast, not being suffered to remain stagnant upon the surface of the liquor in the cask, is not liable to be absorbed upon any change of the atmosphere, which is well known to produce injury by a second fermentation, and other irregular processes in the same.

LIST

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

ARTS, FINE.

VERSAILLES, Paris, and St. Dennis; or a Series of Views from drawings made on the spot, illustrative of the Capital of France. By J. C. Nattes. Folio. 10l. 10s.

CHEMISTRY.

Elements of Chemistry. By J. Webster. 8vo. 7s.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES.

New Mercantile Tables, for expeditiously ascertaining the amount of goods sold by the hundred weight of 112 pounds, at any price from one farthing to 2l. per cwt. or by the ton, from one shilling to 400l. per ton, each table extending from 1lb. to 4000 cwt. By J. Houghton. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

A Short Historical Account of the Silk Manufacture in England, from its introduction down to the present time. By S. Sholl. 3s.

DRAMA.

Any Thing New, a Musical Farce in two acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Lyceum. By J. Pocock, esq. 2s.

EDUCATION.

The New Pocket Encyclopædia; or, Elements of Useful Knowledge; methodically arranged; designed for the higher classes in schools, and for young persons in general. By J. Millard. 12mo. 8s.

Dix's Juvenile Atlas, containing forty-four Maps, with plain Directions for copying them. Designed for junior classes. 4to. 10s. 6d. or full coloured, 14s.

The Young Scholar's New Guide to Arithmetic. By J. Barnes. 12mo. 2s.

Exercises on the different Parts of Speech of the Spanish Language; in three parts. By T. G. Feraud 5s. 6d.

Cosha; or, Dictionary of the Sanskrit Language, by Amera Senha. By H. T. Colebrooke, esq. 4to. 5l 5s.

A Treatise concerning the Permutations of Letters in the Arabic Language, translated from the Persian. By R. Tytler, M.D. 16s.

HISTORY.

History of Scotland during the reign of Robert I. surnamed the Bruce. By R. Kerr, F.R.S. and F.A.S. Ed. 2 vols. 8vo. 26s.

The Asiatic Annual Register; or, a View of the History of Hindoostan, and of the Politics, Commerce, and Literature of Asia. Vol. XI. for the year 1809. 8vo. 21s.

The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1809. vol. 2, 8vo. 24s.

LAW.

A Narrative of the Circumstances which caused and attended the Trial of the Rev. R. Bingham, B.A. Written by himself. 4s.

A View of the Jurisprudence of the Isle of Man, with the History of its ancient Constitution, Legislative Government, and extraordinary Privileges; together with the Practice of the Courts, &c. By J. Johnson, esq. 10s. 6d.

A Full Report of the Cases, the King *v.* De Yonge, and the King *v.* Wright; and of the Arguments of the Counsel, with the Judgment delivered thereon. By J. King, esq.

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WHEN we had conceived the project of analysing *animal and vegetable matters*, the first consideration which presented itself to our serious attention was to transform, by means of oxygen, the vegetable and animal substances into water, carbonic acid, and azote. It was evident that, if we could succeed in operating the transformation so as to collect all the gases, this analysis would be accomplished with very great precision and simplicity. Two obstacles presented themselves: one was to burn completely the hydrogen and the carbon of these substances, and the other to operate the combustion in close vessels.

We could expect to surmount the first difficulty only by means of the metallic oxides which easily give up their oxygen, or by the hyper-oxygenated muriate of potash. Some experiments soon made us give the preference to the above salt, which succeeded beyond all expectation. It was not quite so easy, however, to overcome the latter difficulty; for we could not attempt combustion in a retort full of mercury. To prevent the matter from being burnt, the retort must have been broken: it became necessary to find an apparatus, therefore, in which we might—

1. Burn portions of substance so small as not to fracture the vessels.

2. To make a great number of successive combustions, in order that the results might be perceptible.

3. To collect the gases as they were formed.

An apparatus of the above description is formed of three distinct pieces: one is a very thick glass tube, closed at its lower extremity by the blow-pipe, and open at its upper end, about two decimetres in length, and eight millimetres in breadth; it has laterally five centimetres from its aperture; a very small tube also of glass, which is soldered to it, and which resembles that which we should adapt to a retort for receiving the gases. The other piece is a copper ferule into which we insert the open extremity of the large glass tube, and with which it is united by means of a mastic which melts only at 40°. The last piece is a peculiar kind of stop-cock, in which the whole merit of the apparatus consists. The key of this stop-cock has no hole through it, and turns in every direction without giving vent to the air: there is simply about the middle of it a cavity capable of receiving a small pea: but this cavity is such, that, being in its upper position, it corresponds to a small vertical funnel which penetrates the socket, and of which it forms, in some measure, the extremity of the beak, and which, when brought back to its lower position, communicates with, and is a continuation of, the body of the stop-cock, which is hollow, and is screwed to the ferule. Thus, when we put small fragments of any matter into the funnel and turn the key, the cavity is soon filled, and carries the matter into the body of the stop-cock, from which it falls into the ferule, and from thence to the bottom of the glass tube.

If this substance, therefore, be a mixture of hyper-oxygenated muriate of potash and of vegetable substance in proper proportions, and if the lower part of the glass tube be sufficiently warm, it will briskly take fire: the vegetable substance will then be instantaneously destroyed and transformed into water and carbonic acid, which will be collected over mercury with the oxygen gas issuing by the small lateral tube.

In order to execute this operation easily, we may conceive that it is necessary that the matter be detached entirely from the cavity and fall to the bottom of the tube. For this purpose it is made up into small balls, as will be mentioned presently: we may also conceive that it is necessary to inquire what is the proper quantity of hyper-oxygenated muriate for burning completely vegetable substance. We must even take the precaution to employ at least one-half more than this substance requires, in order that the combustion may be complete.

But of all the inquiries which ought to precede the operation, the most important is the analysis of the hyper-oxygenated muriate employed; for upon this all the calculations of the experiments are in a great measure founded.

All this being well understood, it will be easy to analyse a vegetable substance with the hyper-oxygenated muriate. The substance is to be ground on a porphyry slab with the greatest care, as also the hyper-

hyper-oxygenated muriate; quantities of both are to be weighed in very accurate scales; they are to be well mixed, moistened, and rolled into cylinders; these are to be divided into small balls, which are to be exposed to a boiling heat in order to render them as dry as the original materials were. If the substance to be analysed is a vegetable acid, it is to be combined with lime or barytes before mixing it with the hyper-oxygenated muriate: the salt which results is to be analysed, and an account is to be taken of the carbonic acid which remains united to the base after the experiment: lastly, if the substance to be analysed contains some bodies which are foreign to its nature, they are also to be taken account of.

Thus we know accurately that a given weight of this mixture represents a known weight of hyper-oxygenated muriate, and of the substance which we wish to analyse.

Now, in order to finish the operation, nothing more is requisite than to make the bottom of the tube red hot; to drive off all the air by means of a certain number of balls, which we do not weigh, and which we throw in one after another; then to decompose in the same manner a weight of them precisely determined, and carefully to collect all the gases in flasks full of mercury, and gauged beforehand.

If all the flasks are of the same capacity, they will be filled with gas by equal weights of mixture; and if we examine these gases, we shall find them perfectly identical, an evident proof of the extreme accuracy of this method of analysis.

The tube ought to be kept during the whole operation at the highest degree of heat which it can support without melting, in order that the gases may not contain any ox-ycarburetted hydrogen gas. In all cases the analysis ought to be performed over mercury. This is a proof to which it is indispensable to subject them: for this purpose it is sufficient to mix them with one-fourth of their volume of hydrogen, and to pass an electric spark into them. As they contain a great excess of oxygen, the hydrogen which we add, and of which an account must be kept, burns as well as the whole oxy-carburetted hydrogen, which they may contain; and we thus acquire the certainty that they are no longer formed of any thing but carbonic acid and oxygen, which must be separated by potash.

But this necessity of raising the temperature obliges us on the other hand to take some precautions in order that the stop-cock may not be heated. With this view the glass tube is passed through a brick, to which it is fastened with clay, and which at the same time gives solidity to the apparatus: besides this, we must solder to the body of the stop-cock a small hollow cylinder, in which water is put, or rather ice.

We have thus all the necessary data for knowing the proportion of the principles of the vegetable substance: we know how much of this substance has been burnt, since we have the weight of it to a demi-milligramme: we know how much oxygen is wanted to transform it into water and into carbonic acid, since the quantity of it is given by the difference which exists between that contained in the hyper-oxygenated muriate, and that contained in the gases: lastly, we know how much carbonic acid is formed, and we calculate how much water ought to be formed.

By following the same order of analysis, we also succeeded in determining the proportion of the constituent principles of all the animal substances. But, as these substances contain azote, and as there would be a formation of nitrous acid gas, if we employed an excess of hyper-oxygenated muriate in order to burn them, we need only employ a quantity sufficient for reducing them completely into carbonic acid gas, oxy-carburetted hydrogen, and azote, of which we perform the analysis in the eudiometer with mercury by the common methods, and from which we may conclude exactly that of the animal substance itself.

The method in which we proceed to the analysis of vegetable and animal substances being exactly known, we can tell what quantity of it we decompose without any fear of weakening the confidence which we ought to have in our results. This quantity rises, at most, to six decigrammes: besides, if there was the smallest doubt as to their exactness, we could get rid of it upon recollecting, that we fill successively with gas two and sometimes three flasks of the same capacity, that these gases are identical, and always proceed from one and the same weight of materials.

We might add, that the exactness of any analysis consists rather in the accuracy of the instruments, and of the methods which we employ, than in the quantity of matter upon which we operate. The analysis of the air is more exact than any analysis of the salts, and yet it is performed

performed upon 2 or 300 times less matter than the latter. This is, because in the former, where we judge of weights by volumes which are very considerable, the errors which we may commit are perhaps 1000 or 1200 times less perceptible than in the latter, where we are deprived of this resource. Now, as we transform into gas the substances which we analyse, we bring our analyses not only to the certainty of the common analyses, but to that of the most precise mineral analyses; more particularly as we collect at least a litre of gas, and as we find, even in our way of proceeding, the proof of an extreme exactitude, and of the most trifling errors.

We have already methodically analysed, with all the precautions just mentioned, sixteen vegetable substances; viz. the oxalic, tartarous, mucous, citric, and acetic, acids; turpentine in resin; copal, wax, olive oil, sugar, gum, starch, sugar of milk, oak, and ash-wood, and the chrystallisable principle of manna. The results which we obtained, seem to us to be of the first-rate importance, for they led to three very remarkable laws to which the composition of vegetables is subjected, and which may be thus expressed:

First Law.—A vegetable substance is always acid when the oxygen is to the hydrogen in a greater proportion than in water. (85 *to* 15.)

Second Law.—A vegetable substance is always resinous, oily, or alcoholic, &c. when the oxygen is in a less proportion to the hydrogen than in water.

Third Law.—Lastly, a vegetable substance is neither acid nor resinous, and is analogous to sugar, gum, starch, sugar of milk, to the ligneous fibre, to the chrystallisable principle of manna when the oxygen is in the same proportion as in water.

Thus, supposing for a moment that hydrogen and oxygen were in the state of water in vegetable substances, which we are far from thinking is the case, *the vegetable acids would be formed of carbon, water, and oxygen, in various proportions.*

The resins, the fixed and volatile oils, alcohol and ether, would be formed of *carbon, water, and hydrogen, also in various proportions.*

Lastly, sugar, gum, starch, sugar of milk, the ligneous fibre, the chrystallizable principle of manna, would only be formed of *carbon and water*, and would only differ in the greater or less quantities which they contained.*

This may be shewn by citing various analyses of acid and resinous substances, and of substances which are neither acid nor resinous.

One hundred parts of oxalic acid contain:

Carbon	26·566	Carbon	25·566
Oxygen	70·689	Oxygen and hydrogen in the proportions in which they exist in water	22·872
Hydrogen	2·745	Oxygen in excess	50·562
	100		100

Or, rather

One hundred parts of acetic acid contain:

Carbon	50·224	Carbon	50·224
Oxygen	44·147	Oxygen and hydrogen in the proportions in which they exist in water	46·911
Hydrogen	5·629	Oxygen in excess	2·865
	100		100

Or, rather

The oxalic acid contains, therefore, more than half its weight of oxygen in excess, in proportion to the hydrogen, whereas in the acetic acid this excess is not quite three centiemes.

These two acids occupy the extremes of the series of the vegetable acids: of all the acids the one is the most, and the other is on the contrary the least, oxygenated: this is the reason why it requires so much nitric acid to convert sugar and gum, &c. into oxalic acid; and this is the reason, on the contrary, that so many vegetable and animal substances produce so easily acetic acid, in a great many circumstances, and that wine, in particular, is changed into vinegar without any intermediate acid being formed; a phænomenon which had not been hitherto explained, because vinegar has been regarded as the most highly oxygenated of all the acids.

* There is a striking coincidence between these interesting results, and the principle stated in Art, 20, at page 117, of the present number.

One hundred parts of common resin contain:

Carbon	75·944
Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions in which they exist in water	15·156
Hydrogen in excess	8·900
	100

One hundred parts of olive oil contain:

Carbon	77·213
Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions in which they exist in water	10·712
Hydrogen in excess	12·075
	100

One hundred parts of chrystallized sugar contain:

		Or, rather		
Carbon	40·704		Carbon	40.193
Oxygen	52·101		Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions in which they are in water	59·806
Hydrogen	7.105		Oxygen in excess	0·
	100		Hydrogen in excess	0·
				100

One hundred parts of ash wood contain:

		Or, rather		
Carbon	51·192		Carbon	51·192
Oxygen	42·951		Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportions in which they are in water	48·809
Hydrogen	5·857		Oxygen in excess	0.
	100		Hydrogen in excess	0·
				100

These results prove a very important fact; viz. *that water per se or its principles are seized upon by the vegetable in the act of vegetation*: for, all the vegetables being almost entirely formed of ligneous fibres and mucilage, which contain oxygen and hydrogen in the same proportions as water, it is evident that when carried into the substance of the vegetable it is then combined with carbon, in order to form them.

If, therefore, it were in our power to unite these two bodies in every given proportion, and to bring their molecules together in a proper manner, we should certainly make all the vegetables which hold the middle rank between the acids and the resins, such as sugar, starch, the ligneous fibres, &c.

Among the animal substances, we have only as yet analysed fibrine, albumen, gelatine, and the caseous substance.

It results from our analyses, that in these four substances, and probably in all analogous animal substances, the hydrogen is in a greater proportion to the oxygen than in water; that the greater the excess of hydrogen, the greater is the quantity of azote which they contain also; that these two quantities are almost both in the same proportion as in ammonia, and that it is probable that this proportion, which we nearly approach, does actually exist: the more, probably, because we always find a little too much hydrogen, and as all the errors which we can make tend to increase the quantity of it. We shall judge of this by the two following analyses.

One hundred parts of fibrine contain:

Carbon	51·675
Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they exist in water	29·607
Hydrogen in excess	5·387
Azote	16·331
	100

One hundred parts of caseous matter contain:

Carbon	57·190
Hydrogen and oxygen in the proportion in which they exist in water	13·778
Hydrogen in excess	5·680
Azote	18·352
	100

Admitting this report to be correct, these substances would correspond, with respect to the rank which they ought to hold among the animal substances, to the rank occupied by sugar, gum, ligneous fibre, &c. among the vegetable substances: for, int he same way as hydrogen and oxygen, the gaseous principles of the former, may be reciprocally saturated and form water; in the same way hydrogen, oxygen, and azote, the gaseous principles of the latter, may be also reciprocally saturated, and form water and ammonia: so that the carbon, which is

the

the only fixed principle which all of them contain, does not possess any property relative to that saturation.

If we are guided by analogy, we might compare under this point of view the animal acids with the vegetable acids, and the animal fats (if there are any which contain azote) with the resins and vegetable oils: consequently the hydrogen could not be in a sufficient quantity in the uric acid, for saturating the oxygen and azote which this acid contains, or to form water and ammonia by combining with these two bodies, and the contrary would take place in the animal fats. A numerous train of consequences may certainly be drawn from all the preceding results.

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Indexes and Titles to Domesday Book	2	2	0

The Voyages of Discovery of Captain Flinders to the South Seas are about to be published, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, in a similar style to those of Captains Cooke, Vancouver, &c.

The merciless Assassin of the Tarragonese and Spaniards has condescended to allow an importation of French books into London, intended, perhaps, to dazzle the English barbarians with these sacrifices of art and genius at the bloody shrine of his vanity. Some months ago, he licensed a Paris bookseller to come to London, and negociate exchanges of English against French books. The English government having liberally participated in the plan, the French books, amounting to fifty thousand volumes, are just arrived at the shops of Messrs. Deboffe, Dulau, and Deconchy. Among them are many valuable French classics, the production of the comparatively golden age of the Bourbons; a few good modern books on the *harmless* subjects of Chemistry and Natural History, and some Bagatelles for the toilet;—but, the principal are those which are intended to emblazon the deeds of the inexorable Tyrant himself. That called a Description of Egypt, a country which he covered with blood, is the most splendid collection of engravings that ever was connected with any work, and must have cost the annual revenue of several departments. The first of three parts is arrived; and, although the booksellers put the price of eighty guineas upon it, yet it is comparatively cheap; and had the same number of engravings been executed as a private adventure, the work could not have been sold at less than one hundred and fifty guineas. It affords a splendid proof how effectively literature and the arts may be made to subserve the glory of tyrants; and it may be fortunate for the perfection of the arts, that one tyrant has discovered this use in them. Hitherto, despots have endeavoured to atone to mankind for crimes, by building hospitals, or have contented themselves by dazzling their subjects with gorgeous temples and palaces; but these had only a partial or local influence, and it remained for the assassin of the Tarragonese to discover, that, by prostituting the arts to give a false colouring to his bloody deeds, he might be able to erect lasting monuments of matchless splendour in the libraries of the great, all over the world. Such evidently was his policy, in licensing M. Wurtz, the Paris bookseller, to send these productions to London; but his purpose will be half defeated by its exposure. After all, though this great work smells so rankly of blood, it deserves the notice of our curious readers for its exact display of

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the antiquities, natural history, manners, and arts, of one of the most interesting countries in the world. We have felt warmly in regard to the tyrant, whose vanity has given, and is giving, such profitable employment to artists, because the blood of the Tarragonese not yet cold, calls loudly on mankind for vengeance, against the assassin and his satellites.

There has been commenced in London a politico-literary journal in the German language, under the title of the *Verkündiger*. It appears twice a month, and three numbers have already been published. At a time when all ordinary channels of communication are cut off with Germany, this work will afford us an opportunity to introduce in our next Magazine some interesting views of German literature.

We learn, from the new Westmoreland paper, that a sister of the late Capt. Cooke has resided many years in Packhorse yard, Stramongate, Kendal. Her name is Agnes Harker; she is the widow of Simon Harker, and is now at the advanced age of eighty-eight. She displays a quick discernment, has a good flow of spirits, and a retentive memory. She has had ten children, but they have all left her except the youngest daughter. Their manual employment is spinning and knitting worsted stockings, which affords them but a scanty subsistence. As this relative of our great circumnavigator survives in poverty, owing to the virtue of her brother, in prefering glory to wealth, we conceive she is a worthy object of public benevolence, and take it upon ourselves to state, that donations will reach her safely through the hands of Messrs. Steele and Co. printers, at Kendal. It would be an imputation on the age and country, that the surviving sister of so illustrious a character as Captain Cooke, should be suffered to earn her own subsistence by manual labour, after she is turned of eighty-eight! Something is due from the wealthy and public-spirited inhabitants of Kendal.

Dr. Sims, in a letter to Sir Richard Phillips, remarks, that it is probable he was misinformed with regard to the particular species of *Datura*, used in India for the relief of the paroxysms of spasmodic asthma; and that the remedy he received from General Gent, was the root of Datura *fastuosa*, and not of Datura *ferox*. He finds, he says, by an extract of a letter from Thomas Christie, esq. to Dr. William Hunter, dated February 3, 1810, and published by Dr. Fleming, in his very useful work on the medicinal plants of India, that the root of the former species is successfully used for the same purpose, and in the same way, in the island of Ceylon. But it is observed by Dr. Fleming, that Datura *Metel* has similar virtues, which are probably common to *all the species of Datura*, except *arborea*, which scarcely belongs to the genus.

Dr. Titford has in the press, and proposes to publish, in six numbers royal quarto, by subscription, (the first number to appear on the first of October next) "Sketches towards a Hortus Botanicus Americanus, or Coloured Plates of Plants of the West Indies and North and South America, with concise and familiar descriptions, noticing also many plants of Africa and the East Indies which might be introduced into the West Indian colonies with advantage.

Dr. Reid's next course of lectures on the *Theory and Practice of Medicine*, will commence at nine o'clock in the morning, on Monday, 14th of October, at his house, Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

The winter course of lectures at *St. Thomas's and Guy's Hospitals*, will begin the first week in October, viz.

At *St. Thomas's*.—Anatomy and the Operations of Surgery, by Mr. Cline and Mr. Astley Cooper.—Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. A. Cooper.

At Guy's.—Practice of Medicine, by Dr. Babington and Dr. Curry.—Chemistry, by Dr. Babington, Dr. Marcet, and Mr. Allen.—Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. Allen.—Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. Curry and Dr. Cholmeley.—Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. Haighton.—Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Œconomy, by Dr. Haighton.—Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. Fox.

N.B. These several lectures are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a Complete Course of Medical and Chirurgical Instruction.

Dr. Clarke's and Mr. Clarke's winter course of lectures on Midwifery and the diseases of Women and Children, will begin on Friday, October the 4th. The lectures are read every day, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning, till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals. The students will be

provided with cases when properly qualified.

Mr. CARPUE will commence his Lectures on Anatomy and Surgery, &c. on the 1st of October, at No. 50, Dean street, Soho.

Some highly interesting experiments on the different modes in which death is produced by certain vegetable poisons, have lately been made, by Mr. B. C. BRODIE, F. R. S. and were read before the Royal Society, February 21, 1811. They were instituted with a view to ascertain in what manner certain substances act on the animal system, so as to occasion death, independently of mechanical injury. The experiments led to the following conclusions.—1. Alcohol, the essential oil of almonds, the juice of aconite, the empyreumatic oil of tobacco, and the woorara, act as poisons, by simply destroying the functions of the brain; universal death taking place, because respiration is under the influence of the brain, and ceases when its functions are destroyed.—2. That the infusion of tobacco when injected into the intestine, and the upas antiar when applied to a wound, have the power of rendering the heart insensible to the stimulus of the blood, thus stopping the circulation; in other words, they occasion syncope.—3. That there is reason to believe that the poisons, which in these experiments were applied internally, produce their effects through the medium of the nerves, without being absorbed into the circulation.—4. That the woorara, if applied to a wound, produces its effects on the brain, by entering the circulation through the divided blood-vessels, and from analogy, we may conclude that other poisons, when applied to wounds, operate in a similar manner. —5. That when an animal is apparently dead from the influence of a poison, which acts by simply destroying the functions of the brain, it may, in some instances at least, be made to recover, if respiration is artificially produced, and continued for a certain length of time. Mr. Brodie says, from analogy, he might draw some conclusions respecting the mode in which some other vegetable poisons produce their effects on the animal system: but he forbears to enter into any speculative inquiries, as it is his wish to record facts only.

The Rev. H. F. BURDER has in the press a sermon on the death of the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER, late of Liverpool.

Mr. R. BUCHANAN, of Glasgow, informs Mr. Tillock, of London, that a place of worship has been for a considerable time heated by steam on a most simple plan, so as to require little or no attendance, and does not require any water whatever to be added to that first put into the boiler above thrice in a winter. He has seen another mode also, by which a fire of three hours in the morning serves for heating through the rest of the day. This does away the objection to the use of steam as formerly applied for many purposes, such as hot-houses, &c.

On the 13th of June, an account was read, at the Royal Society, of a fœtus having been taken from the body of a woman, where it had remained 52 years. The narrative was written by Dr. Chester, who examined the body after death. The woman was a native of Gloucester, had been taken in labour as usual, but owing to the unskilfulness of the midwife was not delivered. A surgeon was sent for; but, when he arrived, the action of the uterus had subsided; in a few days the woman got well, and lived to the age of eighty, without having been delivered of the fœtus, when she died of paralysis. Dr. Chester, having learned the history of the case, opened the body, and found an ossified globe which contained the perfect child, the arms and legs of which were somewhat compressed by this osseous mass, and in some parts absorption had taken place. The fœtus was livid, but not putrid: the bony shell in which it was enveloped was thick and hard.

A paper on the *alcohol* of wine has been read to the Royal Society by Mr. Brande. The object was to refute or confirm the opinion of Fabrioni, that *alcohol* is a product of distillation, and not an essential part of the vegetable liquor. He gave a table of the quantity of *alcohol* contained in various wines and malt liquors; the highest was, that of Marcella wine, which contained 26 per cent of alcohol; red Champagne, 20; Port, from 20 to 24; Madeira, 19; Claret, 15; Cider and Perry, 12; ale, 9; Brown Stout, 8; porter, 6.

Dr. GORDON lately read an interesting paper to the Wernerian Society, consisting of observations and experiments on the qualities and sensations of sound; on the different modes in which sonorous vibrations are communicated to the auditory nerve; on the idea of the distance; and of the angular position of sounding bodies with respect to the ear, which are

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associated by experience with the different qualities of sound; and on some of the more remarkable differences in the sense of hearing, both original and accidental, which are occasionally observed among individuals, and in particular, on the musical ear.

The Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh will give a set of books, or a medal of five guineas value, to the author of the best essay, in answer to the following question.—"Does any decomposition of acids and alkalies take place in their uniting to form neutral salts, according to an opinion advanced by Dr. DAVY, in respect to the muriates?"—The dissertations are to be written in English, Latin, or French, and to be delivered to the secretary on or before the 1st of December, 1812.

The Harveian Society of Edinburgh, resuming its accustomed plan of giving a copy of the 4to edition of Harvey's works, published by the college of physicians of London, for the best dissertation on a subject proposed by the society, has published the following questions for competition.—For this year, 1811. An Experimental Analysis of Diabetic Urine.—For the year 1812. An Experimental Essay on the best method of preparing a Soporific Medicine from the Lactuca Sativa.—For the year 1813.—An Experimental Essay on the Effects of the Succus Spissatus Lactucæ sativæ on the Human Body.

In addition to the former translations of the Scriptures, the Indian missionaries have begun another in the language of Cashmere, in which direction Messrs. Chamberlaine and Peacocke set out on the 21st of January, with passports from the government for Agra. It appears that the number who, in 1810, had been baptised, and joined the several churches of India, amounted to 105 persons, besides six baptised at Calcutta, since January 1811, and six also during that time baptised at Jessore, by Carapeit, who labours there among the natives indefatigably, in a circuit of about 100 miles. About 60 miles beyond Cutwa, a wealthy native merchant has renounced idolatry, committing the car of his God to the flames, and converted his temple into a warehouse for black pepper and other commodities. He assembles with several of his neighbours every Lord's day, reads the Scriptures, and will soon be baptised by Mr. William Carey,

The early Numbers, (which have been long out of print) of that valuable and comprehen-ive work, the "ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS," are now ready for delivery. We are happy to observe that the proprietors are exerting themselves in a very spirited manner to the completion of this extensive work, which has already cost upwards of one hundred thousand pounds.

A comet lately made its appearance at Jamaica, and was much larger than the last. The train was not so brilliant as that, but the last comet was past its perihelion before seen, but not many degrees. This comet was coming towards its perihelion, and therefore increasing in splendour every night. Its nucleus, was very large, but its diurnal progress very slow. Its trajectory crossed that of the last comet, nearly at right angles. About seven o'clock in the evening, on the 1st of June, it was about 18 degrees from Sirius, and nearly perpendicular to it, about 15 S.W.

The committee of the London Female Penitentiary, Pentonville, for deserted and miserable females, have just circulated an account of that laudable asylum. It appears that from the commencement of the charity in 1807, to May 1811, the number of

Applications were - -	523
Of which were received -	133
And unavoidably refused for WANT of ROOM and FUNDS! -	390
Of those received there have been	
Put out to service - -	30
Reconciled to their friends -	26
Discharged for various causes	11
Left the hospitals to which they were sent - -	3
Left the house - - -	10
And deceased - - -	5
	85
And there are now in the house	48
Total received	133

We are concerned to find that Mr. LAWRENCE's Farmer's Journal did not succeed. Agricultural literature is a barren field; and it is disgraceful to that interest, that even the invaluable reports of the Board meet with very slender and inadequate patronage. Yet no body of men have ever been more essentially served than country gentlemen and far-

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mers, by the attentions of literature and science.

Dr. AIKIN has in the press, and will speedily publish in an octavo volume, the Lives of John Seldon and Archbishop Usher; with notices of the literary characters with whom those great men were connected.

The author of "The Battles of the Danube and Barrosa," will shortly publish a poem, entitled "The Conflict of Albuera."

Mr. WRIGHT is preparing for the press, an octavo volume on the Philosophy of Elocution, and on the Anatomy of Oratorical Expression.

A second volume of Sermons, by the Rev. Dr. BUCHAN, is in the press, and may be expected by the end of October, and at the same time a new edition of the first volume.

Mr. HOLSTEIN has finished a Novel in two volumes, entitled "The Modern State, or a Husband Perplexed."

A new work, consisting of Poems, Essays, &c. &c. said to be the production of a late amiable Viscountess, is preparing for the press, and will shortly appear under the title of "Selections from the Portfolio of the Lady Ursula."

Lord SOMERVILLE points out the following remedy for the foot rot in sheep. Butter of antimony rubbed into the foot with a small stick cut flat, after it is carefully pared, and so as to leave no cavity in the horn. The sheep must then be left in a dry place for three or four hours, and separated from the flock for a few days afterwards.

Mr. NIGHTINGALE is about to publish a Letter to a Friend, containing a comparative view of two systems of short hand.

A tortoise in the possession of Mr. BRAND, collector of the customs, at Boston, has laid four eggs. They are the size of wood-pigeon's eggs, are nearly round, and resemble a crystallization, or what is called a Derbyshire spar. Mr. Brand has in his possession two tortoises, male and female; the former from the West Indies, and the latter from the island of Mogadore.

About two months ago, a young cuckoo was taken from a hedge-sparrow's nest in the neighbourhood of Liskeard, and carried to the house of Mr. MOON, of that town. In this room was a canary bird, which, upon seeing the cuckoo, became much agitated. The young bird was then put into the cage with the canary bird, which instantly began to feed it, and has continued that maternal office to the present time.

GERMANY.

No part of Germany possesses so many institutions for the instruction of youth, as the kingdom of Westphalia. The school of Klosterbergen, founded by Otho the Great, is still continued, and notwithstanding the changes produced by the new constitution, in respect to the plan of the universities; those of Gottingen, Halle, Helmstadt, Marbourg, and Rinteln, contain no fewer than 1207 students. There are also fifty-two gymnasia, among which the most distinguished are that of Iplefeld, under the direction of M. Heyne, and that of Halle, under the superintendence of M. Niemeyer, which calculate on 6,831 scholars: while the lower schools in number about 3,600, are frequented by upwards of 253,338 children. Each of the cities of Brunswick and Magdebourg, possesses thirty-five public institutes, without mentioning private schools. In these cities 900 scholars are instructed in the sciences. The richer the country, the greater is the number of the schools: along the banks of the Elbe, they estimate one master for every forty-nine children; on the Oder, one for fifty; on the Harz, one for thirty six; and on the Weser, one for every seventy-nine.

Doctor AUGUSTUS ZEUNE, professor of the first public institution ever erected in Germany, for the instruction of the blind, has just published a work entitled, Belisarius, accompanied with figures. This book not only contains his own ideas on this subject, but also the celebrated letter of Diderot, "*sur les Aveugles*;" extracts from the works of Grant and Cheselden, respecting the cataract; an account of the method employed by Häuy, and others, for teaching blind persons, &c. In addition to these he has given a copy of the machine made use of by Sanderson, for teaching calculation, and a geographical chart, which the author has constructed for his pupils.

In the village of Philipsthal, situate in Eastern Prussia, an attempt has been made to convert one of the most terrible phenomena of nature, to the use of man. It is that of splitting an immense stone into a multitude of pieces, by means of lightning; a bar of iron, in form of a conductor, being previously fixed to the same. This experiment was attended with the most complete success, for during

ring the very first thunder-storm, the lightning burst the stone, without displacing it.

Two brothers of the name of RIEPENHAUSEN, have lately published the History of the Art of Painting, consisting of *contours*, or outlines, of the best pictures of the ancient masters, from the time of Cimabue, to that of Raphaël. This work is accompanied by biographical notices respecting the painters.

M. KIESLING, of Vienna, has distinguished himself as a sculptor at Rome, by a fine colossal groupe, representing Venus presenting an olive branch to Mars, while Love is employed in detaching his sword. The same artist has composed the model of a Genius holding a Crown of Laurel in one hand, and with another unveiling Nature.

FRANCE.

An immense column, formed of marble found near Boulogne, and to be called the Column Napoleon, is now erecting there. It is 162 French feet in height and is square. On the sides are two lions of bronze, cast by HOUDON, seventeen feet in height. In front is a representation in bronze of Marshal Soult presenting the model of this monument to Napoleon in the name of the Army of the Coast; the figures are fifteen feet in height. On the sea-front is a representation also, in bronze, of Admiral Latouche Trevillé, with marine attributes and allegorical figures of prudence and strength. These two bronzes are cased with porphyry. The column is surmounted by three eagles in bronze, cast by GETTI, seven feet in height, supporting on their displayed wings the bust of the assassin of the Spaniards.

A Dissertation on the Effects of the Upas Tieutè, has been lately published at Paris by M. DELILE, by which it appears that he has employed artificial respiration for the purpose of recovering animals, while under the influence of this poison, with success. M. Delile describes the Upas Tieutè as causing death, by occasioning repeated and long continued contractions of the muscles of respiration, on which it acts through the medium of the spinal marrow, without destroying the functions of the brain.

M. CARNOT, in his new Treatise on the Defence of Fortified Places, recommends the besieged to fire howitzers loaded with grape-shot or musket-ball, at an elevation of forty-five degrees, when the enemy have made their approaches within a certain distance, which may be effected without their being exposed, and the shot will do more execution, not being stopped by the enemy's works.

An engraved Life of Raphael, in twelve prints, has just been published. 1. The Genius of the Arts is represented placing young Raphael under the care and tuition of Poetry, Painting, and Music.—2. Raphael is figured setting on his father's knee and attempting to sketch his portrait. —3. He takes leave of his mother.—4. His arrival at Perugino's.—5. He sees, for the first time, the works of Michael Angelo, and Leonardo da Vinci, in presence of Fra. Bartolomeo, and Ghirlandajo.—6. He separates himself from his friends, to repair to the court of Pope Julius II. —7. The arrival of Raphael, and his reception by the Cardinals Medicis (Leo X.), Bembo, and Bramante.—8. He paints a Madonna, which had appeared to him in a dream.—9. The interview between Raphael and Castiglione: here, the Genius crowns Poetry and Painting in the persons of the two friends.—10. The death of Raphael: his scholars are assembled around his couch, and in the back ground is seen the transfiguration.—11. The portrait of the great painter.—12. The works of Raphael.

M. DE CHOISEUL GOUFFIER has at length gratified the public, by a continuation of his *Voyage Pittoresque de la Grece*. Many of the engravings of the second volume are from designs by the author. Copies have arrived in London.

M. GREGOIRE, an illustrious French bishop, who has always proved himself a friend to humanity, is now employed in preparing a new edition of his work, entitled, "*De la Literature des Negres;*" in which he has collected all the efforts of that ill-used race to whom some deny intellectual powers, either in respect to literature or the arts.

HOLLAND.

The Royal Society of Haerlem has proposed the following question for answer, before the 1st of January, 1813: "An exact catalogue of the birds, and of the mammiferous and amphibious animals, (not belonging to the species brought from other countries) which are natives of Holland; with their generic and specific characters briefly described according to the Linnæan system; and an indication of one or more of the best paintings, drawings, or engraved figures, of each animal?" —The following questions continue to be proposed

proposed by this society for an unlimited time: I. "What are the results of experience respecting the utility of some animals, which appear, or by common observers are supposed, to be noxious, particularly in the Low Countries; and what precautions are required with respect to their extirpation?"—II. "What indigenous plants, whose virtues have hitherto been least known, might be introduced into the Materia Medica, and supply the place of exotic drugs?"—III. "What indigenous plants, not hitherto used, might furnish nutritious food at a low price; and what exotics might be introduced or cultivated in Holland for the same purpose?"—IV. "What indigenous plants, not hitherto used, appear, according to the result of experiments, to furnish good colours, the preparation and use of which might be advantageously introduced; and what exotics might be cultivated on the less fertile lands, for the purpose of extracting colouring matter from them?"—V. "What is already known, and in what manner might we acquire a complete knowledge of what is still doubtful or obscure, respecting the motion of the sap in trees and plants?"

SWITZERLAND.

The Philanthropic Society of Zurich, in Switzerland, has been occupied in the establishment of an institution for such of the blind as are considered susceptible of receiving a certain education, and who amount to about fifty in that canton. A circumstance tending not a little to advance the execution of this project, is the acquisition of a blind teacher, and, in every point of view, a man admirably qualified for the instruction of the blind; as he has not only afforded many satisfactory proofs of his talents as an instructor, but has exhibited great address in respect to the mechanical arts.

Many towns, villages, and hamlets, in Switzerland, are proved to be in the most imminent danger, from their being so situated as to be liable to destruction by the falling of the neighbouring mountains, beneath the bases of which, they have been built. M. Escher, of Zurich, a geologist, affirms the same of some of the towns in the Grison country.

ITALY.

Dr. Quadrie, professor of anatomy at the university of Bologna, lately performed, while on his journey to Padua, two operations upon two individuals entirely blind, in the presence of the professors Socrafi and Brera, and all their pupils. In these operations he demonstrated the advantages of a method invented by himself for extracting the cataract, without injury either to the transparent cornea or the iris. His method was acknowledged to be superior to that of Wenzel, and to that by simple pressure. His patients recovered their sight. The foreign professors loudly extol the new method, as easy, more practicable, and less hazardous, than that of simple pressure of the cataract. He has promised to make his method public.

By two Decrees, dated the 27th of July, the Emperor of France, wishing to make several dispositions useful to his good city of Rome, as he affectedly calls it, has decreed as follows:

"The Imperial Court of Justice shall be established at the Chancery; the Academy of the University in the good city of Rome, shall be established at the College della Sapienz. Two Lyceums shall be established at Rome, one at the Roman College, and the other at that of the Jesuits. The magazines of corn and oil at the Baths of Dioclesian and Coeneto, and Civita Vecchia, are ceded to the city of Rome.

"Every year there shall be provided an extraordinary fund of one million, under the title of the Special Fund for the embellishments of Rome. This fund shall be raised partly on the city and partly on the revenues of the extraordinary. It shall be applied to the excavations for the discovery of antiquities; to the perfectioning of the navigation of the Tiber; to the construction of a new bridge on the site of that of Horatius Cocles; to the finishing of the bridge of Sixtus; to the aggrandisement and embellishment of the squares of Trajan, and the Pantheon; to the construction of a market and two slaughtering-places; to the opening of a promenade on the side of the Gate of the People, and another on the site of the Forum, of the Coliseum, and of the Mount Palatine, to the establishment of a botanic garden, &c.

"The fund of one million shall be employed in 1811, in the following manner:—100,000 livres for the wood to complete the navigation of the Tiber, especially in that part of the river which flows through the city of Rome; 50,000 to begin the new bridge of Horatius Cocles; 50,000 for the bridge of Sixtus; 50,000 for the enlargement and embellishments of the squares of Trajan and the Pantheon; 150,000 for the promenade at the Gate of the People; 100,000 for the promenade at the capitol; 50,000 for the market; 100,000 for the slaughtering places; 50,000 for the botanic garden; 300,000 livres for a fund to furnish supplementary aid, according to the statements made of the progress of the works,

works, and to commence new ones, according to the proposals which shall be made by the committee.

"The plans for the perfectioning of the navigation of the Tiber, from Perugia to the sea, and especially of that part of the river which flows through the city of Rome, the new bridge of Horatius Cocles, and the bridge of Sixtus, shall be commenced without delay, and shall be submitted to his Majesty in the sittings of bridges and causeways, which shall be held in December.

"Also shall be commenced, with as little delay as possible, the plans for the enlargement and embellishment of the squares of Trajan and the Pantheon, and for the market and slaughtering places. In the mean time, till the plans for the square of Trajan shall have received his Majesty's approbation, the convents of the Holy Ghost and St. Euphemia shall be pulled down.

"The plans which have been submitted to his Majesty for the promenade on the side of the Gate of the People, are approved; and to carry them into effect the Convent del Populo, and its dependencies, shall be pulled down. This promenade shall be called the Garden of the Great Cæsar.

"The promenade projected on the site of the capitol and the Coliseum, shall be called the Garden of the capitol. The plans of them shall be presented without delay, as well as those of the botanic garden.

"The houses, palaces, and dependencies, situated on the sites destined for the embellishments of Rome, and which appertain to his Majesty, or which appertain to the Court of Naples, shall be pulled down."

AMERICA.

The Humane Society of Philadelphia have offered a gold medal, of the value of two hundred dollars, for the best Dissertation "on the means of restoring to life persons apparently dead by drowning; and more effectual than any yet in use;" and for the second best Dissertation, a piece of plate, of the value of one hundred dollars.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Pupil's Friend, or Instructions for the Piano-forte, with Notes, by Samuel Hale. 6s.

THIS work, which, independent of its didactic matter, includes fifteen lessons, fingered for the use of learners, preludes in the different keys, and a tolerably ample definition of the common terms connected with practice, bears with it the stamp of ability and judgment, both in the manner and arrangement of its contents. If we do not meet with a precision, simplicity, and *lucidus ordo*, superior to what is found in some previous publications of the kind; we may at least say that Mr. Hales is upon a par with his rivals in these particulars, and possesses equal claims to the attention of the juvenile *tyro*.

"*Many Nations of Old,*" *a Masonic Glee for Three or Four Voices; the Words by Richard Isaac Starke, Esq. Member of the Antient Lodge at Carmarthen. The Music composed by Richard Phillips, Esq. 2s. 6d.*

It is not without considerable pleasure that we have perused both the words and music of this glee. The former, on account of their strength of idea, and neatness and force of diction, and the latter, by its originality, and perfect appropriateness, as well as artificial and ingenious combination, demand our unqualified commendation, and will, we doubt not, excite similar feelings in every lover of good poetry and vocal harmony of the superior cast.

"*Let the Epicure boast the Delight of his Soul,*" *sung by Mr. Paine, at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, in the Musical Farce of the Outside Passenger. Composed by Mr. Whitaker. 1s. 6d.*

Mr. Whitaker has displayed in this melody much of both spirit and taste. The sense of his author is strongly pursued, and a vivacity of effect is produced throughout, that evinces considerable talent for the lively and animated cast of ballad composition. The words, though they start upon the vulgar and falsely-received idea of the epicurean philosophy, are written with spirit, and conclude with an intimated moral that reflects credit on the author, M. Breeder.

Le Carillon, a favourite Divertimento for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Smith, by Ferdinand Charles Panormo. 3s.

This divertimento, in which we find introduced the celebrated airs "Hark! the bonny Christ-church bells," and "How blest the Maid," (in Love in a Village) is in its general style perfectly

in consonance with its title; and is well calculated both to please and improve the young practitioner.

A Sonata for the Piano-forte. Arranged from Corelli's eighth Concerto, with Accompaniments for a Violin and Violoncello, by T. Haigh. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Haigh,—though in some few instances we meet with a discord *unprepared*, and some other little inaccuracies, resulting from haste; we feel assured, rather from that than any other cause—Mr. Haigh, we say, has displayed in his arrangement of this excellent sonata of Corelli, considerable judgment and taste; and we scruple not to say, has rendered himself secure of the approbation of the advocates of the best music of the old school.

Duets for the Piano-forte. Selected and arranged from Handel's Te Deums by J. Mazzinghi, Esq. 4s.

Mr. Mazzinghi's qualifications for *arrangement* in the higher classes of composition is so well known, that our readers will naturally anticipate our entire approbation of the adaptation before us, and scarce require to be told that the ingenious master has not only compressed into four staves all the *body*, as it were, of a multitudinous *score*, but has omitted as judiciously as scrupulously, and preserved perhaps all that was possible of the *spirit* of his great original.

Impromptu "Health to the King," sung by the Gentlemen of the Harmonic Society at Canterbury. The Music by O. Saffery. 1s.

These words are set to music just in that broad simple style which, in our opinion, best suits the popular subject to which they allude: and, indeed, both the language and the music are so easy, and so natural to the occasion, that we should imagine the appellation *impromptu* to equally belong to both.

"In a Cottage near a Wood," a favourite Song, with Variations. Composed by Mr. Gildon. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Gildon, of whose piano-forte compositions we have frequently had occasion to speak in terms of approbation, has acquitted himself very respectably in the present instance, and has produced an exercise for the instrument for which it is intended (but which instrument is not mentioned in the title-page) that will be found useful to practitioners in general.

A favourite Air, with Variations for the Harp or Piano-forte. Composed by a Lady. 1s. 6d.

Happy are we when evidences of female merit come before us; and we thank this lady for the pleasure which her ingenuity affords us of speaking well of her present effort. The variations she has given to this pleasing and popular little air, are certainly conceived with considerable taste, and contain some animated and brilliant turns upon the original thought.

The Reply, a Sequel to the justly-admired Ballad of the Request. Written and composed by John Parry, Editor of the Welsh Melodies. 1s. 6d.

An ease and unaffectedness runs through this little air that greatly pleases us. The ideas are natural, and analogous to the subject, and bespeak a close correspondence of feeling between the author and composer.

"The Bee proffers Honey but bears a Sting," a favourite Ballad, sung by Mr. Broadhurst, at Sadler's Wells Theatre, in the Council of Ten, or the Lady of the Grotto. Written by Mr. C. Dibdin, Jun. Composed and arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, by W. Reeve. 1s. 6d.

This little song is both written and composed with a strong feeling of the subject on which it bears; and, from the ease and natural turn of the poetry, and the aptitude and pleasantness of the music, will scarcely fail to please the majority of hearers.

"O were yon Hills," a Scotch Ballad. Composed by T. Haigh. 1s. 6d.

The music of this beautiful little ballad, the words of which are by Burns, certainly reflects great credit on Mr. Haigh's taste and conception, and will not, we feel assured, fail to strongly attract the generality of hearers.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of July to the 20th of August.

BY more than one gouty patient, the Reporter has lately been consulted, who had tried, on several former occasions, the celebrated eau medicinale.* It had never failed to cut short the paroxysm, without any injurious or inconvenient consequences appearing to ensue from its use;—Except in the instance of one of the podagric subjects, who conceived, that the frequently-repeated employment of the medicine had rendered him more liable to fresh assaults of the disease; they having in fact occurred at shorter intervals since, than for a considerable time before, his having had recourse to this method of at least temporary relief. That so novel a remedy should have met with opposition, is alone but slender evidence against its intrinsic value and utility. For innovation of any kind, however justifiable or important, is sure in the first instance to encounter resistance and reproach. And that in some cases, the indiscreet or unappropriate administration of the eau medicinale should have been succeeded by injurious or even fatal effects, would be unfairly urged as an argument against its seasonable and well-regulated application. The abuse of that which is salutary, is necessarily pernicious. The power of doing good implies also that of inflicting injury. But those persons, on the other hand, who flatter themselves that this, or any medicinal preparation, should serve as a substitute for habits of temperance and activity, will find themselves most grievously mistaken. Upon the importance of the latter of these habits more especially, sufficient emphasis can scarcely be laid. A man, it should be considered, may sit and lie, as well as eat and drink, to excess. There is a debauchery of inaction, as well as of repletion or stimulation. No other abstinence, however salutary, can compensate the mischief that attends an abstinence from exercise. The lame feet of the gouty are often owing to their not having been sufficiently used. It is but a fair retribution, that we should be deprived of a faculty which we have not enough valued or employed.

That extraordinary exertion of body may even more than counterbalance the evil of intemperance, is evinced by unequivocal experience. Dr. Beddoes relates, that "one of the greatest martyrs to the gout that he ever knew, told him, that in the quarter of a century and upwards, during which he had been gouty, his first year was that of a warmly-contested election, at which he was candidate for a county. He both *drank* and *exerted himself* more than at any other period of his life."*

It is then upon exercise, associated with regularity and moderation of living, and not upon any of the artifices or felicities of pharmaceutical composition,† that the arthritic is to depend principally for a defence against the inroads of his painful and fearful malady; drugs can assuage the torture, but not eradicate its cause. A paroxysm may be abridged by this mean, but a tendency to its renewal, upon the application of any exciting circumstance, cannot be thus effectually and permanently counteracted.

"Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram."

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
August 26, 1811.

* Mr. Moore has, in a manner highly ingenious, ascertained almost to demonstration the ingredients of this nostrum. He has at least discovered a medicinal combination which seems capable of producing the same effects upon the human frame, and on the disease in question. The reader is referred to Mr. Moore's recently-published pamphlet upon the subject.

* Dr. Beddoes's Hygeia. vol. 2, p. 139.

† The Reporter at present estimates much more highly than he once did, the important utility and the saving power of medicine, when suitably and seasonably applied, more especially to acute and perilous disease. But when a medicinal course has been lengthened into habit, it appears to him to lose its salutary, and to acquire a destructive or deleterious, influence upon the frame. Although, by a practitioner of venerable authority, this opinion would seem not to have been entertained, if we may credit an anecdote that is communicated by Dr. Cheyne. He states, in his Essay on Gout, that "a lady of a low hysteric, and weak constitution, having asked the famous Dr. Sydenham how long she might safely take steel, his answer was, that she might safely take it for thirty years, and then begin again if she continued ill."

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of June and the 15th of July, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London; and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 138.]

(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

ABRAHAMS E. Bedford ſilverſmith. (Harris
Arroſmith W. Stoke, J. arroſmith, Bennington, Lancaſhire, brewers. (Windle
Anderſon W. Bethnal Green. (Hughes
Archer J. Cheſham, baker. (Stevens
Badger R. Bury, innholder. (Wilkinſon, Blackburn
Bayly R. Kennington, merchant. (Gregory, Newington Cauſeway
Barns F. Somerſet, baker. (Hyat and Co. Shepton-Mallett
Barns T. and T. Sifton, Lancaſter, calico printers, (Boardman, Bolton
Barnet T. Wheedon, Berks, butcher. (Curton, Daventry
Barber T. Batheaſton, Somerſetſhire, dealer. (Wingate, Bath
Beck T. Upton, and P. Beck, common brewers. (Higſon and Co. Manchester
Becker P. Dover, mealman. (Hicks, Deal
Bell F. C. and F. R. Oxford ſtreet, linen drapers. (Nind
Biſhop R. Bow, jeweller. (Bennett
Bilby W. Hart ſtreet, builder
Biſhop E. Briſtol, tape manufacturer. (Morgan
Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee houſe, underwriter. (Crowder and Co.
Bolt J. Portſea green grocer. (Bulden
Bryan T. Bampton, ſhopkeeper. (Attwood Enſham
Bradby J. Milford, timber merchant. (Tiſney, Salisbury
Burgeſs W. Broughton, cotton ſpinner. (Hewitt and Co. Manchester
Burton G. New City Chambers, inſurance broker. (Reardon and Co.
Budd J. and T. James, Snow fields, coal dealers. (Webb
Butler R. Painſwick, Glouceſter, clothier. (Whitcombe and Co.
Byrn J. Broad ſtreet, inſurance broker. (Bleaſdale and Co.
Carter R. St. Pancras, carpenter. (Benton, Southwark
Champion J. Snowhill, grocer. (Lowleſs and Co.
Clegg A. Fallsworth, Lancaſhire, innkeeper. (Edge, Manchester
Clarke G. Marchmont ſtreet, plumber. (Palmer
Clarke J. P. Stratford upon-Avon, linen draper. (Wyatt
Crawford R. Stangate ſtreet, victualler. (Hughes
Coles J. Hanway ſtreet, jeweller. (Mayhew
Crowne G. Biſton, linen draper. (Whateley, Birmingham
Dando J. Langport, Somerſetſhire, corn factor. (Samuel and Co. Yeovil
Dean A. Old ſtreet road, coach maker. (Jeffe
Dingle J. Charleſtown. (Bozos, Plymouth Dock
Dunsbury J. Manchester, dealer. (Knight and Co.
Dunkerly J. Pitt Bank, cotton manufacturer. (Baſſnett, Manchester
Duffield C. and J. Penny, Nottingham, haberdaſhers. (Perry
Dukes T. Ratcliff Highway, ſlopſeller. (Walker
Egginton R. W. Handſworth, painter on glaſs. (Webb, Birmingham
Every S. Bethnal Green, merchant. (Harriſon
Fleet J. Mill ſtreet, miller and coal merchant. (Fowler
Freeman J. Rattenbury, inſurance broker and merchant. (Paſmore
Freeman T. Dyers Court, warehouſeman. (Peacock
Gaitſkill M. J. St. John of Wapping, mathematical inſtrument maker. (Weſt
Green S. G. Briſtol, auctioneer. (Buſh and Co.
Greenland W. J. and J. Waugh, Lamb's Conduit ſtreet, haberdaſher and hoſier. (Farren, Lothbury
Greaves J. Glouceſter buildings, inſurance broker. (Barlow
Green S. G. Briſtol, auctioneer. (Buſh and Co.
Hart W. Tynemouth Place, ſhip owner. (Carr, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne
Haliday T. Broad ſtreet, inſurance broker. (Gregſon and Co.
Hay N. George ſtreet, baker. (Upſton
Hardwick C. Wolverhampton, locksmith. (Biddle
Herbert E., P. Tanner, R. W. Crouch, Smithfield, blacking manufacturers. (Sydaal
Henry A. Finsbury ſquare, merchant. (Shaws and Co.
Hird R. Skipton, ſhopkeeper. (Tindal
Hitchin J. Cheſhire, cheeſe factor. (Ellerton and Co. Nantwich
Hill J. Great Mary-la bonne ſtreet, taylor. (Wettig
Hoſe D. Maſon, maſon. (Filher, Gainſborgh
Hoſe D. J. jun. Walbrook, merchant. (Collett and Co.
Hoogkinſon J. jun. Shoreditch, ſcavenger. (Denton and Co.
Hodgetts J. Birmingham, button maker. (Spurrier and Co.
Holme E. Barnsley Rags, Yorkſhire. (Fellows, Barnsley
Hockly T. Mincing lane, merchant. (Palmer and Co.
Howell J. Liverpool, dealer and chapman. (Hanſtead and Co Manchester
Hubble W. Dartford, miller. (Stratton and Co.
Hucker T. jun. Somerſet, jobber in cattle. (Deane, Bridgewater
Jackſon W. Knottingley, lime-burner. (Downs, Pontefract
Jackſon S. and J. Kirsby, Lancaſter, paper makers. (Boardman, Bolton
Johnſon T. Oxford ſtreet, ſmith. (Thomas
Kay J. Chetham, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturer. (Kay and Co Manchester
Kenoal R. Cheapſide, warehouſemen. (Thomas and Co.
Konoker C. Bell lane, ſugar refiner. (Clutton
Lanchester A. St. James's ſtreet, milliner. (Cranch
Lade J. ſtock, grocer. (Copland, Chelmsford
Land J. Exeter, confectioner. (Turner
Lee E. Broad ſtreet, merchant. (Kaye and Co.
Lewis W. Cheltenham, grocer. (Gardner, Glouceſter
Leigh J. Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Co.
Ledwidge J. Walworth, inſurance broker. (Palmer and Co.
Lloyd J. Woolwich, cheeſemonger. (Clutton
Ludeman G. Fore ſtreet, baker. (Quallett
Maſters G. Vauxhall, maſter. (Field and Co.
M'Creery, Liverpool, merchant. (Staniſtreet and Co.
Mather P. Manchester, roller and machine maker. (Hurd
Mathews P. Copthall court, merchant. (Allen
Mawſon J. Bradford, tea dealer. (Alexander, Halifax
Meeres J. Kingſland road, victualler. (Loxley
Meggit I. Selby, grocer. (Parker
Motley T. I. Hardy, and W. Heard, Briſtol, ironmongers. (Tarrant and Co.
Miles D. Southampton row, fancy-trimming maker
Morris W. Bolton, Lancaſter, muſlin manufacturer. (Boardman, Bolton
Murray J. Nottingham, hoſier. (Coldham and Co.
Naylor R. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Orred and Co.
Nicholas T. Plymouth, merchant. (Lamb
Noble B. Bedford, taylor. (Jopſon
Patten J. Walthamſtow, merchant. (Vandercom and Co.
Peltier J. Duke ſtreet. (Crowder and Co.
Readiſh R. St. James's ſtreet, wine merchant. (J. and W. Richardſon
Read R. Tipton, Stafford, iron maſter. (Gent, Birmingham
Richmond G. T. Rotherhithe, merchant. (Palmer and Co.
Riddiale C. Liverpool, boot and ſhoe maker. (Crump and Co.
Ridley J. Lancaſter, merchant. (Atkinſon
Roberts T. Strand, ſilverſmith. (Searle
Robinſon J. Maiden lane, vintner. (Swain and Co.
Sawbridge W. H. and C. Sawbridge, Northampton, ironmongers. (Jeyes
Salmon R. Taviſtock ſtreet, linen draper. (Robinſon
Sanderſon M. Millington Grange, corn factor. (Beaver, Wakefield
Salter T. Bagnigge Wells, victualler. (Pearſon and Co.
Scott W. Lloyd's Coffee houſe, inſurance broker. (Blunt and Co.
Scott J. St. George's fields. (Lys, Tooke's court
Shaw S. Exwood, calico printer. (Swain and Co.
Short J. St. Catherine's lane, victualler. (Holmes and Co.
Shoel J. Houndsditch, ſlopſeller. (Palmer and Co.
Shaw S. Brunſwick ſquare, underwriter. (Atcheſon
Sifley J. Suſſex, ſhopkeeper. (Beardon and Co.
Solomon D. Sion ſquare, weaver. (Harris
Steads S. Leeds, cabinet maker. (Lee and Co.
Stacey T. Wandſworth, maſter. (Charſley
Stacey W. Fleet ſtreet, ſilk mercer. (Swan
Swinburn G. Catterick, innholder. (Hines, Durham
Talachon V. Old Bond ſtreet, druggiſt. (Winfield
Temple S. Jarrow, ſhipbuilder. (Bainbridge, Newcaſtle
Thornborrow R. jun. Kendal, linen draper. (Bowman
Turner C. Weſtminſter, colourman. (Timm
Warren E. and L. Smith, Auſtin Friars, merchants. (Roberts
Waugh J. Lamb's Conduit ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Farren
Weddell G. J. and J. Lloyd, Fen Court, corn factors. Druce
Webb S. C. Bath, money ſcrivener. (Londdill
White G. ſen. Bingham, grocer. (Allſopp and Co. Nottingham
White J. and W. Sloan, Manchester, mill wrights. (Fitchett and Co.
Wilſon W. Biſhopwearmouth, coal factor. (Bainbridge, South Shields
Wilſon J. Wandſworth road, merchant. (Hackett
Wibberley J. Manchester, draper. (Faulkes and Co.
Wilſon J. Manchester, grocer. (Woods, Liverpool
Wood J. Liverpool, merchant. (Daltera and Co.
Wright B. F. Liverpool, ſtationer. (Words.

DIVIDENDS

DIVIDENDS.

Askew J. Strand
Baltier J. R. and J. J. Zomlin, Devonshire square
Bailey I. Chatham
Berry G. Barnsley, Yorkshire
Berry J. Norwich
Benjamin J. Rochford
Bennet R. Houndsditch
Bishop W. Staplehurst
Blowers T. Tottenham court road
Browne T. Jewry street
Burt W. Red Cross street
Bull J. W. Banks, and G. Bryson, King street
Caley J. Liverpool
Carr W. Hythe
Christie D. Bradfield
Child R. Darlington
Childrem G. Dover
Cornford T. and G. Cornford, Milford lane, Strand
Cowperthwaite, Old Fish street
Crow J. Dean street
Crossley J. Halifax
Croker R. Calne
Cully H. Brewer street
Dalkin R. South Shields
Dand J. Kirby, Stephen
Davies T. Tarvin, Chester
Dinsdale J. Kingston upon Hull
Docker H. Deritend
Dougan T. Bread street
Duffin E. Buckingham Gate
Dunage S. St. Paul's Church Yard
Durant J. St. Michael's Mount, Cornwall
Eftman T. Clement's lane
Fanshaw J. Liverpool
Fawcett M. Liverpool
Foden G. Chester
Fosberry W. and E. Ingleby, Liverpool
Francis J. Cambridge
Gibson R. Leicester street
Gillow J. Preston
Gluyas W. and O. Cornwall
Greece G. Soho
Green I. Cornhow, Cumberland
Harry W. Welton
Hawkshead R. Manchester
Hardenberg F. Mount street
Hartley J. Manchester
Hart B. Plymouth
Hagword I. and G. Turney, London street
Hammer R. Saville row
Heddon I. Bristol
Hemming J. Walsall, Stafford
Hills T. Abbey Mills, Westham
Houlding J. Liverpool
Howland T. Thame
Jogge W. P. Culum street
Jones D. W. C. Hanfard Place
Johnson R. Lane End, Stafford
Johnson I. Kingston upon Hull
Kerrison T. A. Norwich
Lamb W. Dudley
Lamley T. Ramsgate
Lewis J. Bristol
Leman J. Ramsgate
Lee T. Holborn
Lovell J. Aldersgate street
Lucas P. J. Birmingham
Matthews R. Wood street
Manson T. sen. and T. jun. Tokenhouse Yard
Mankin T. Peckham
Mallers T. Gravel lane
Mason J. Heywood
Martin T. Castle street
Merril C. Sackville street
Millard F. and J. Lee, Size lane
Moor W. West Smithfield
Morris J. Chepstow
Morris T. Castle street
Moore I. H. Little Tower Hill
Moss C. Thanet Place
Moffat T. and J. Brown, Goswell street
Muse H. R. and W. Fenchurch street
Mumford T. and I. Skeen, Greenwich
Mundy A. Shrewton, Wilts
Newman J. Cornhill
Northam I. Devon
Norris J. Portsmouth
Orry J. B. Great Grimsby
Parsons J. sen. and J. jun. Ludgate hill
Patrick I. Mary le bonne street
Patrie I. Kempton, and I. Ward, Hanworth
Peterfdorff F. Hatton Garden
Pinch I. Bathwick
Poulfett R. B. Bermondsey
Potter J. and W. Monkman, silver street
Polley J. New Bond street
Prochor T. Nightingale lane
Pront J. Bristol
Randall W. and J. Merchant, Stockbridge
Read W. Lothbury
Reed R. Lothbury
Rowney R. Hatton Garden
Rogers J. Strand
Rowlandson S. E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside
Rylance J. Pilkington
Salter W. Brixton
Scott J. D. South Cadbury
Schaar C. Prince's street
Shearcraft I. Gloucester street
Shaw W. B. St. Paul's Church Yard
Sidford J. D. Calne, Wilts
Sills J. and J. and W. J. Pigeon, Hambro' wharf
Smith E. Greenwich
Smith W. Stratford
Spraggon J. and W. Gravesend
Spottinwoode I. Tokenhouse Yard
Strack W. Pancras lane
Storey J. and R. St. Margaret's Hill
Strevens C. Billericay
Strephens J. Joiners Hall Buildings
Stephens W. C. Westbury upon Tyne
Taylor J. King's road
Thomas G. J. Great Yarmouth
Tilly J. Copthall court
Tindel I. Birmingham
Turner P. Market Raisin
Valentine R. and J. Mumford's court
Unsworth I. Manchester
Walsh R. King's road
Watson M. C. Charlotte street
Wales H. C. Vigo lane
Wall S. Salisbury
Watson W. sen. and jun. Northumberland
Westmacott R. sen. Mount street
White B. E. Chamber's-street
Whitnall W. Milton street
Williams L. Nicholas lane
Winter J. and J. Brixton Causeway
Willmott T. D. Somersetshire
Wilson W. Fenchurch street
Woodhouse W. Noble street
Wood W. High street
York H. Cary lane.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

THE cruel war excited by the insatiable ambition of the monster Bonaparte, continues to devastate these fine countries. The vengeance of Heaven sleeps, or it would blast the wretch, who, after he had, by singular fortune, attained the summit of power, and the means of doing so much good, treacherously seized the royal family of Spain, and wantonly invaded that country for the sole purpose of his personal aggrandisement, thereby involving fifteen millions of people in unspeakable calamities.

The monster has, therefore, to atone to the world for the horrors of which he is the sole author; and in *this war of* PURE DEFENCE *against the most unprovoked aggression*, all *generous*, all *humane*, all *free* people, must wish success to the cause of the Spaniards. If the author of such multiplied miseries have any remains of conscience, may we not hope that his severest punishment is the continuing *to live*, else one's nature revolts at the consideration that he has already survived, at least, TWO millions of his victims, whom, in Spain and Portugal only, he has been the means of consigning to an untimely grave.

The circumstances attending the capture of Tarrogona, detailed in the following letters, have produced a climax in the history of his crimes. *We hate war,—we hate the trade of blood,*—yet this monster ought not, by the common consent of all mankind, to be permitted to continue his enormities.

It is a perversion of reason to palliate or give any countenance to such a monster—than whom, Robespiere was a lamb!—Robespiere was one of a committee which sacrificed human life to a calculation that appeared to them to secure the lives of sixteen millions, at the possible expence of eight; but this living monster places his mere personal aggrandisement as a counter-balance to the lives of fifteen millions!—Robespiere had the cause of Liberty committed to his care, and

and he deemed great sacrifices due to the conservation of so precious a charge; but this Robespiere of Robespieres, having overturned all liberty, destroys in no cause,—and has no assignable object, besides the gratification of destroying!

What had the people of Tarragona done to him that such unspeakable calamities should be made to fall on their devoted heads? Nothing, but defend their country against his invasion, and their fire sides against his blood-hounds!—Did they attack him or his subjects? No!—Had they been guilty of any great crimes to deserve to be destroyed in detail, their houses burnt, and their city razed to the ground? No!—

Unhappy Tarragonians! Your cries have been heard by all nations.—They have created in every breast the sensation excited by cries of "murder" in the highway!—They have extinguished all differences of parties and opinions, and kindled a universal glow of resentment!—Your blood demands vengeance on him who shed it!—May your manes never be appeased till he has been made an example to future tyrants, of the consequence of such enormous crimes!—May the spirit of vengeance, seizing all nations, excite myriads of heroes to unite against such a monster, and his willing satellites!—Let "*Tarragona*" be their watch-word, when those brave men meet the *assassins* of the unhappy Tarragonians, and victory must always attend their steps!*

Blake, off Tarragona, June 29, 1811.

Sir.—Yesterday morning, at dawn of day, the French opened their fire upon the town; about half-past five in the afternoon, a breach was made in the works, and the place carried by assault immediately afterwards. From the rapidity with which they entered, I fear they met with but little opposition; and upon the Barcelona side a general panic took place. Those already without the walls stripped and endeavoured to swim off to the shipping, while those within were seen sliding down the face of the batteries; each party thus equally endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm resistance to the enemy.

A large mass of people, some with muskets and some without, then pressed forward along the road, suffering themselves to be fired upon by about twenty French, who continued running beside them at only a few yards distance. At length they were stopped entirely by a volley of fire from one small party of the enemy, who had entrenched themselves at a turn of the road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked battery of two field pieces. A horrible butchery then ensued; and shortly afterwards the remainder of these poor wretches, amounting to above three thousand, tamely submitted to be led away prisoners by less than as many hundred French.

The launches and gun-boats went from the ships the instant the enemy were observed by the Invincible (which lay to the westward) to be collecting in their trenches; and yet, so rapid was their success, that the whole was over before we could open our fire with effect.

All the boats of the squadron and transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the rocks; and, notwithstanding a heavy fire of musketry and field-pieces, which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gun-boats, from five to six hundred were then brought off to the shipping, many of them badly wounded.

I cannot conclude my history of our operations at Tarragona, without assuring you, that the zeal and exertion of those under my command, in every branch of the various services which have fallen to their lot, has been carried far beyond the mere dictates of duty.

The Invincible and Centaur have remained with me the whole time, immediately off Tarragona, and Captains Adam, White, and myself, have passed most nights in our gigs, carrying on such operations under cover of the dark as could not have successfully employed in the sight of the enemy; I do not mean as to mere danger, for the boats have been assailed with shot and shells both night and day, even during the time of their taking off the women and children, as well as the wounded, without being in the smallest degree diverted from their purpose.

It is impossible to detail, in a letter, all that has passed during this short but tragic period. But humanity has given increased excitement to our exertions; and the bodily powers of Captain Adam have enabled him, perhaps, to push to greater extent that desire to relieve distress which we have all partaken in common.

Our own ships, as well as the transports, have been the receptacles of the miserable objects which saw no shelter but in the English squadron, and you will see by the orders which I have found it necessary to give, that we have been called upon to clothe the naked, and feed the starving, beyond the regular rules of our service.

Our boats have suffered occasionally from the shot of the enemy, as well as from the rocks from which they have embarked the people; amongst others, the barge of the Blake, which, however, I was so fortunate as to recover after being swamped and overset, in

* These just, because natural, feelings, relative to the butcheries in Spain, do not compromise questions relative to the justice of the war between France and England—to the propriety of our becoming principals, rather than auxiliaries, in the Spanish war—to the prudence of our advocating the cause of humanity single-handed, &c. &c.

in consequence of a shot passing through both her sides, with the loss only of one woman and child killed out of twelve, which were then on board, in addition to her crew. But the only casualty of importance which has happened in the squadron is that which befel the Centaur's launch on the evening of the 28th, and I beg to refer you particularly to the observations of Captain White, respecting Lieutenant Ashworth, whose conduct and whose misfortune entitle him to every consideration. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD CODRINGTON.

Captain Codrington further states, that he had received intelligence that General Contreras was wounded and made prisoner, and that the general personally distinguished himself; that the governor, (Gonzalez,) with a handful of men, defended himself to the last, and was bayoneted to death in the square, near his house; that man, woman, and child, were put to the sword upon the French first entering the town, and afterwards all those found in uniform, or with arms in their houses; and that many of the women, and young girls ten years of age, were treated in the most inhuman way; and that after the soldiers had satisfied their lust, many of them, it was reported, were thrown into the flames, together with the badly wounded Spaniards. One thousand men had been left to destroy the works; the whole city was burnt to ashes, or would be so, as the houses were all set fire to.

The following letter appears also to be worthy of record.

"Tarragona," says he, "was taken by storm about half-past six in the evening of June 28th. I was on shore the day before, and went round the works. Although the French were then within pistol-shot of the wall, it did not appear likely the place would have been taken so soon, from the intrepidity of the Spanish soldiers, who shewed the greatest indifference to the shot which were constantly whizzing past them; and precautions had been taken by fortifying a range of buildings which runs in a parallel with the wall, by blocking up the streets leading from it with wine pipes filled with earth, cutting a deep and extensive ditch on the side facing the enemy, which formed a barrier as strong as the wall, and would have required new works to have breached it. Such was the state of wretched Tarragona on Friday the 28th of June. At half past six in the morning, the French opened by degrees a very heavy fire of great guns and musquetry, the Spaniards returning it with equal vigour. It had been concerted this morning by the Spanish general, Campo Verde, who was at Cambrilla with 10,000 men, that he should attack the French early next morning, on one side, and Colonel Skerrit, who commanded about 1,200 British, on another part, while the garrison made a sortie. But the governor's conduct was so wavering, that a short time after this agreement, he sent off to know if the British squadron could embark the garrison. Captain Codrington, of the navy, pointed out the impropriety of doing so after the above arrangements for an attack, and advised him to hold out. He sent again to say, that he would defend the place to the last extremity; that the enemy had made a small breach, but it was of no consequence. About six o'clock in the evening, from treachery or heinous neglect, on the part of the principal officers, the troops stationed to protect the walls were left destitute of ammunition. The French, always vigilant, took immediate advantage of this neglect, marching coolly up to the very gate, forcing it up with hatchets and bars, and entering the town. The Spaniards on the wall made resistance for some time with the bayonet, but were obliged to give way to musquetry and bayonet combined. A sanguinary tumult ensued. Women, children, and defeated soldiers, fled—by their cries of "the French are in the town," spread the panic to those soldiers who were able to resist, and the flight became general towards the gate opposite to that by which the French entered; but it was too small for the multitude to escape the diabolical fury of the French, who had already begun a massacre. Several precipitated themselves from the walls and were killed. About 4000 got out, rushing furiously through a body of French infantry, who were waiting for them outside, and continued their flight on the road leading to Barcelona. They had already got out of the range of the French musquetry, and were congratulating themselves on their escape, when a destructive fire from several field-pieces, which the French, expecting the event, and determined that none should escape, had taken the precaution to place behind a deep ditch which they cut across the road. The miserable Spaniards stupified with terror, attempted the heights, but the French were equally prepared at all points, and coolly put them to death, although defenceless and unresisting. Those that remained, in despair threw themselves into the sea, where our boats made every effort to save them, and succeeded in picking up about 500, the mangled remains of 8000 men, women, and children; for the French spared neither sex or age! We lost a fine young man, Lieutenant Ashworth, of the Centaur, killed, and two or three seamen wounded, in saving these unhappy creatures. Those that remained in the town met with a similar fate, as the French, on entering, set it on fire in several places, and, shocking to relate, an hospital, containing 3000 wounded Spaniards, was burnt."

Names of the generals who now command the different divisions of the British army are as follow:

Cavalry—Lieut. Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, bart. and Lieut. Gen. Sir William Erskine, bart.

First

First division—Lieut. Gen. Sir Brent Spencer, bart. K. B.

Second division—Lieut. Gen. Hill, and Major Gen. the Hon. William Stewart.

Third division—Major General Picton.

Fourth division—Major Gen. the Hon. L. Cole.

Fifth division—Major Gen. Leith, now sick in England; Major Gen. Dunlop temporary commander.

Sixth division—Major Gen. Archibald Campbell.

Seventh division—Major Gen. Houston.

Light division—Major Gen. Robert Crawford.

Second in command—Lieut. Gen. Graham.

Commander of the Portuguese army, but without any fixed station, the Portuguese being in brigade with the English—Lieut. Gen. Sir William Beresford, K. B. Marshal of Portugal.

Commander in Chief of the British forces in Spain and Portugal, excepting Gibraltar—General Lord Viscount Wellington, Marshal General of the Portuguese armies, and Captain General (equal to Marshal of France) in Spain.

FRANCE.

French budget for 1811, presented by the Orators of the Council of State.

	Francs.
Expenditure of the Grand Judge	27,466,000
Foreign Affairs -	8,800,000
Domestic Affairs -	60,000,000
Finances -	24,000,000
Imperial Treasury	8,400,000
War - -	280,000,000
Ministry of War -	180,000,000
Marine - -	140,000,000
Religion -	16,500,000
Police -	2,000,000
Expence of Negociations -	8,500,000
Funds in reserve remaining overplus of the expences -	22,034,000
Grand total	777,700,000

Rather more than THIRTY TWO MILLIONS sterling, or, about ONE THIRD of the expenditure of Great Britain!

The preceding statement is of singular importance, as the present is declared to be a war of finance; formerly of Great Britain against the finances of France, but now of France against the finances of Great Britain. The odds are, we fear, inversely as 3 to 1.

The French minister in his Exposé, introduces the following strong paragraphs relative to the two belligerents:

"Cries of distress issue from the bosom of the British Isles; credit, which supported her colossal and factitious power, is shaken; and that government, already banished from the Continent, but which, nevertheless, boasted amidst the cumbrous heaps of its manufactures, of being able to exchange its productions for all the gold of Mexico and of Peru, is forced to proclaim its error, to acknowledge that it loses public confidence, and to propose the enforcement of a paper-money.

"The English government desires war, the monopoly of commerce, and the domination of the seas;—its allies are either destroyed or lost to it; it ruins all those whom it wishes to subsidize; it exhausts its people in useless efforts; it is punished for its selfishness by its state of insulation; and, after having heaped loan upon loan, tax upon tax, besieged by complaints, threatened with commotions, it is reduced to propose to the people, by way of resource, a fictitious money, which has no other pledge but a confidence which exists no longer.

"The emperor, on the other hand, wishes for peace, and the liberty of the seas; he has 800,000 men under arms; the princes of Europe are his allies; his whole empire enjoys profound tranquillity; without loans, without anticipation, 954 millions, raised with facility, secure the free execution of his noble plans; and his Majesty commissions us to address you only in the language of satisfaction and hope."

NORTH OF EUROPE.

Letters from Prussia continue to speak of the probability of war between Russia and France, and one of them expressly says, "*the die is cast, and war is inevitable.*" In corroboration of this account, it is asserted in numerous letters, that preparations are making at Eylau for the reception of the French emperor; and that an army is forming in that neighbourhood, to consist of French, Poles, and Germans. In the neighbourhood of Koningsburgh, is a force of 25,000 Prussians, wholly devoted to the purposes of Buonaparte. On the 26th and 27th ult. 15,000 men marched through Stettin, on their way to Dantzic, which already had within its walls 10,000 French, and in the country adjacent were 30,000 more. At Warsaw a military depot had been established, and an army of 20,000 men collected, which was daily augmenting.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Sinking Fund would work miracles in the reduction of the public debt, if it had not also a direct tendency to raise prices, and increase the public expenditure, which therefore increases in a higher ratio. The following is an account of the reduction of the national debt, from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of August, 1811:—

	£.
Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	180,345,602
Transferred by Land-tax redeemed	23,833,476
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	1,449,990
On Account of Great Britain	205,629,068

On

On account of Great Britain	205,629,068
Ditto of Ireland . .	8,392,814
Ditto of Imperial Loan .	1,178,938
Ditto of Loan to Portugal .	92,934
Total .	£215,293,354

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,880,1491. 16s. 4d.

IRELAND.

At Dublin, early in the forenoon, on the 8th of August, H. E. Taaffe, esq. partner in the Bank of Lord French and Co. and Mr. Kirwan, merchant, of Abbey-street, were arrested, under a warrant from Lord Chief Justice Downes, for acting as delegates; and Doctors Breen and Burke, and Mr. Scurlog, merchant, were also arrested, for acting as electors of delegates to the Catholic committee. These gentlemen having been brought in custody to the house of the Lord Chief Justice, in Merrion square, and Mr. Carmichael having attended there on the part of Mr. Kemmis, crown solicitor, required Mr. Carmichael to state to the Chief Justice, that they had been arrested without any previous information; that they were desirous of having an opportunity of advising with counsel as to the conduct they should pursue; and that time should be granted to them until this day for that purpose. Mr. Carmichael said, he would communicate what he was so desired to the Chief Justice, and, having gone up stairs, returned in a few minutes with the Chief Justice's answer, which was, that he could not give such time. They then desired Mr. Carmichael to ask the Chief Justice if it was his intention to commit them to prison, in case they did not procure bail. Mr. Carmichael having again retired, returned soon after, and mentioned that the Chief Justice had desired him to say, if bail was not given he would then commit the persons in custody to prison. Bail was therefore entered for 1000l. and two sureties for 200l. each.

COPY OF THE WARRANT.

By the Right Hon. William Downes, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in Ireland.

County of the City of Dublin, to wit.

Whereas it appears to me, by information upon oath, that on the ninth day of July last, a number of persons assembled at Fishamble-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, did propose and resolve that a committee of persons, professing the Roman Catholic religion, should be appointed to represent the Roman Catholics of Ireland, for the purpose, or under the pretence of preparing petitions to both Houses of Parliament, for the repeal of all laws in force in Ireland, particularly affecting the Roman Catholics of Ireland. And whereas I have also received information on oath, that on the 31st day of the said month, divers other persons assembled in the Roman Catholic Chapel, in Liffey-street, in the county of the city of Dublin, for the purpose of appointing five persons to act in such committee as aforesaid, as the Representatives therein of the parish in which said chapel is situate; and that at said meeting at Liffey-street, one Edward Sheridan was appointed one of the said representatives, and that Thomas Kirwan, Gregory Scurlog, Henry Edmond Taaffe, and Dr. John Breen, were four of the persons so there assembled, and that they and each of them then and there acted in such appointment of the said Edward Sheridan to be such representative as aforesaid, against the form of the statute in that case made and provided. These are, therefore, in his Majesty's name, strictly to charge and command you, to apprehend and to bring before me, or some other of the Justices of his Majesty's said Court of King's Bench, the bodies of the said Thomas Kirwan, Gregory Scurlog, Henry Edmond Taaffe, and Dr. John Breen, that they be dealt with according to law, and for your so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant. Given under my hand and seal, the 8th day of August, 1811.

WILLIAM DOWNES.

AMERICA.

Respecting the perverse disputes of the British ministry with the United States, the following facts and reasonings deserve the attention of our readers.

France, by certain edicts, declared the British Isles to be in a state of blockade; and, in violation of the neutral right of the United States, seized their vessels trading with British ports. Great Britain, by certain edicts, declared France and her dependencies in a state of blockade; and, in violation of the neutral rights of the United States, seized their vessels trading with French ports. Each of those powers charged the other with originating the violation, and promised to repeal its edicts if the other would set the example. France has declared a repeal of the blockade of Great Britain to the United States; nor does it appear that our vessels bound to or from Great Britain are taken and treated as prizes in France. Great Britain is consequently bound, in fidelity to her own promise, as well as in justice to the United States, to repeal her blockade of France and her dependencies; and, in not doing so, justifies the distinction made by our laws between the two belligerents.

But it is said, that the decrees of France continue to shut the Continent against British trade. That is a matter between Great Britain and the Continent. Great Britain may, if she please, shut her ports to the Continent in return, as has always been customary between powers at war. The United States surely are not bound to meddle in that question.

Again, it is said, that, although France may have revoked her blockade of Great Britain, she has decrees in force against our trade with herself. But this is a matter between the

United States and France only. Great Britain has no more right to meddle with that, than France has to meddle with the British laws, which restrict our trade with Great Britain. The Legislature of the Union, if it thinks proper, may break off all friendly intercourse with France, or may meet the regulations of France with respect to our cotton, tobacco, &c. by regulations against her fruits, silks, or liquors, as might be done if thought politic in relation to Great Britain, by regulations meeting her exclusion of our vessels from some of her ports, and our manufactures, fish, &c. from all of them.

The simple result is, that, as Great Britain gave as a reason for her paper blockade of France, that France had decreed a paper blockade of Great Britain; and as this blockade of Great Britain is revoked by France, the blockade of France ought, in like manner, with respect to neutrals, to be revoked by Great Britain.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

MR. Sadler ascended on the 12th of August, in his balloon, accompanied by Lieut. Paget, from the garden of the Mermaid Tavern, at Hackney, in honour of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's birthday. The balloon rose at half past two in a fine majestic style, amidst the loudest acclamations of as large an assemblage of people of all ranks as was ever collected on any similar occasion, perhaps 300,000! The balloon followed the course of the Thames, and after a flight of one hour and a half descended at Tilbury Fort, opposite Gravesend, at ten minutes past four.

The following lists have been returned of the City and Liberties of Westminster, the Borough, and the principal parishes contiguous to it, conformable to the act passed in the last session of parliament. Since the Census of 1801, Westminster presents an accession of more than 22,000 inhabitants; St George's, Blackfriars, 5000; Rotherhithe 2200, and every other parish has considerably increased in the course of ten years.

WESTMINSTER.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. George's, Hanover square	18,361	23,326	41,687
St. Martin's	12,502	14,083	26,585
St. James's	16,498	17,145	34,093
St. Margaret's	7,769	10,911	18,680
St. John's	4,716	5,899	10,615
St. Clement's	4,679	5,117	9,796
St. Ann's	5,685	6,603	12,288
St. Paul's, Covent-garden	2,468	2,836	5,304
St. Mary le Strand	741	837	1,578
St. Leonard's, St. Martin's Ludgate	353	335	688
The Close of the Church of St. Peter	60	115	175
Verge of the Palace, Whitehall, and Privy Gardens	256	340	596
Total.....	74,538	87,447	162,185

THE BOROUGH.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Thomas's	732	714	1,466
St. George's	12,983	14,984	27,967
St. Saviour's	7,335	8,014	15,349
St. John's	3,748	4,622	8,370
St. Olave's	3,781	4,136	7,917
Total.....	28,579	32,590	61,109

EAST BRIXTON DIVISION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christ Church, Blackfriars	5,032	6,018	11,050
Lambeth	17,935	23,709	41,644
Newington	10,124	13,729	23,853
Rotherhithe	4,649	6,420	12,144
Clapham	1,684	2,933	5,083
Total.....	40,935	52,809	93,774

HOLBORN

HOLBORN DIVISION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Giles's in the Fields	14,606	20,066	34,672
St. George's, Bloomsbury	5,872	7,992	13,864
St. Andrew's, Holborn	10,752	13,220	23,972
St. Pancras	19,822	26,511	46,333
Hampstead Parish	2,306	3,177	5,483
St. Mary-le-bone	32,190	43,434	75,642
Paddington	1,994	2,615	4,609
The Courts, &c. taken at			13,000
Total			217,575

FINSBURY DIVISION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
St. Luke's	15,181	17,264	32,545
St. Sepulchre	2,073	2,146	4,224
Clerkenwell	14,192	16,345	30,587
Islington	6,244	8,821	15,065
Hornsey	1,567	1,782	3,349
Finchley, &c. taken at			11,000
Total			96,720

TOWER DIVISION.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whitechapel	12,897	14,684	27,578
Christchurch	7,321	8,879	16,200
Shoreditch	20,290	23,649	43,939
Hackney	7,149	9,622	16,771
Bethnal-green	15,145	18,474	33,619
Old and New Mile End	6,126	8,339	14,465
Bromley	1,748	1,833	3,581
Poplar and Blackwall	3,810	3,893	7,708
Ratcliffe	3,154	3,844	6,988
Shadwell	4,487	5,363	9,855
St. George's	12,129	14,708	26,917
Wapping	1,569	1,744	3,255
Total	86,746	125,121	211,867

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kensington	4,244	6,642	10,886
Chelsea	7,737	10,525	18,262
Fulham	2,714	3,189	5,903
Hammersmith	3,262	4,131	7,393
Chiswick	1,759	2,133	3,892
Ealing	2,509	2,852	5,361
Edmonton	2,339	3,465	6,804
Tottenham	2,152	2,621	4,773
Enfield	3,234	3,402	6,616
Harrow	1,489	1,328	2,817
Uxbridge	1,139	1,272	2,411
Staines	964	1,073	2,042
Twickenham	1,637	2,120	3,757

The extensive grape vine at Hampton Court exhibited this year 2750 bunches of the finest fruit that this celebrated tree ever produced.

The foundation stone of the Highgate archway has been laid, and the event commemorated by sundry festivities.

A canal is planned by Mr. Josias Jessop, for connecting the rivers Wey and Arun, from Stonebridge, in the parish of Shalford, Surrey, to New Bridge, in the parish of Wisborough Green, Sussex. A meeting has been held on this subject at the White Hart, Guildford, the Earl of Egremont in the chair, when Mr. Jessop's plan was adopted, and it was resolved, that application should be made to parliament for power to carry the work into effect.

The following is said to be a list of the persons, vehicles, and horses, that passed over the following bridges, the former taken the 16th, the latter the 22d, of last October:—

LONDON BRIDGE.

Persons	56,180
Coaches and Chaises	871
Gigs	

Gigs and Taxed Carts	520
Waggons	587
Carts and Drays	9,576
Horses	472

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

Persons	37,280
Coaches and Chaises	626
Gigs and Taxed Carts	526
Waggons	389
Carts and Drays	1,269
Horses	433

The amount of notes of the Bank of England in circulation on the 6th July, 1811, as laid before parliament, was as follows:

Bank Notes of 5l. and upwards	£13,938,710
Bank Post Bills	238,060
Bank Notes under 5l.	7,396,770
Total..	£22,323,540

The amount in circulation on the 13th of July, a week after, was as follows:

Bank Notes of 5l. and upwards	£14,969,300
Bank Post Bills	1,007,390
Bank Notes under 5l.	7,588,700
Total..	£23,565,390

MARRIED.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, B. Dashwood, esq. of Well, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Georgiana Pelham, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough.

At St. Mary, Islington, Mr. Frederic Augustus Earle, of Cheyneys-street, Bedford-square, to Miss Cullington, of Camden street, Islington.

H. M. Radford, esq. of South Lambeth, surgeon, to Louisa Frances, youngest daughter of W. Blackburn, esq. of Kennington.

W. Judd, esq. of the Transport Office, to Sarah, daughter of J. Spiller, esq. of Norwood.

At St. George, Hanover-square, E. Greathed, esq. of Udden's House, Dorset, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir R. Carr Glyn, bart. of Gaunts House, in the same county.

At St. Lawrence, Jewry Church, Mr. W. Welbury, of Milk-street, Cheapside, to Miss Caroline Wabe, daughter of R. W. esq. of Methwold, Norfolk.

At Friern Barnet, J. Parry, esq. of Whetstone, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of R. Williams, esq. of Falmouth.

At Chingford, Essex, Mr. C. S. Lowe, of Tokenhouse yard, to Miss Fijon, of the former place.

At St. Martin's, Mr. T. Bowman, coachman to the equerry of the queen's household, to Mrs. J. Milton, of Tewin, near Hertford.

By special license, at Knole, the Right Hon. the Earl of Plymouth, to Lady Mary Sackville, eldest daughter to her Grace the Duchess of Dorset.

At Lady Ann Windham's, in Curzon-street, May fair, the Hon. Fred. Howard, third son to the Earl of Carlisle, to Miss Lambton, daughter of Mr. L. the late member for Durham.

At St. Thomas's, Southwark, M. Rowe, esq. of the Cambridge Militia, to Miss Boone, eldest daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. Sudbury, Middlesex.

At St. Giles's, Cripplegate, Mr. J. Houlgate, of London, to Miss C. E. Jones, of Sudbury.

At Totteridge Park, Major Denshire, of the 7th hussars, to Miss Webb.

At Reigate, Mr. John Cocksey, to Mrs. Stephenson, both of the same place.

At Measthan, Mr. Wm. Tidy, to Miss Ann Bullen, both of the same place.

At Henington, John Glover, esq. to Miss Hoar, of Measthan.

At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. W. Fulford, of Lad-lane, to Miss Harriet Lucretia Welsford, of Newington-green.

At St. James's Church, Lieutenant-colonel Adam, son of Wm. Adam, esq. M.P. to Miss Thompson, only child of the late Stephen Thompson, esq.

T. Leventhorp, esq. of Woburn place, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. W. Collett, rector of Swanton-Morley, Norfolk.

Mr. Drago, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Bolingbroke, of Coggeshall, Essex.

At St. George's, Hanover square, W. S. Round, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Mrs. Rowley, of Great Baddow, Essex, widow of the late J. R. esq. one of the Judges at Trichinopoly, in the East Indies.

At Gibraltar, by special license, Mr. Benjamin Treacher, to Miss Gavaron, of that place.

DIED.

In Queen Ann-street West, the *Rev. G. Shaw*, rector of Seaton, Rutlandshire, and father of Charles Shaw Lefevre, esq. M.P.

Aged 32, after a short illness, *Harriet*, wife of Mr. G. Roraner, of Lambeth Terrace.

Wm. Budge, esq. late Privy Secretary to Lord Melville, and one of the commissioners to his Majesty's Victualling Office.

At Mortlain, *Charles Bruin, esq.* of Mincing-lane.

At Newington, Surrey, aged 87, *Wm. Pearson, esq.* who had been near 50 years vestry clerk of the parish of St. Saviour's, Southwark.

At Chelsea, *Miss Catherina Theophila Blyke*, eldest daughter of the late R. B. esq.

At his house, in Fenchurch-street, *Mr. Edward Binyon.*

Aged 60, *D. Pulteney, esq.* one of the senior fellows of King's College, Cambridge, formerly a member of parliament, and collector of the customs of the island of Dominica.

Suddenly, at his house in Durnford-street, Stonehouse, *James Rogers, esq.* agent for French prisoners of war.

In Camden Town, *J. Mills, esq.* this gentleman was the last survivor but one of the

persons

persons who were immured in what was called the Black Hole, at Calcutta.

Mr. Darnley, late a performer at the Margate Theatre: he had expended the whole of his property on a prostitute with whom he was unfortunately infatuated, who then leaving him for a more favoured paramour, he destroyed himself by taking 300 drops of laudanum.

Suddenly, Mr. John Winter, bricklayer, &c. of Brixton place, Surrey.

In Park-street, the *Hon. Mrs. Andrew Foley.*

At Gattan, aged 18, *Frederick Sage*, only son of Isaac S. esq.

Suddenly, at Ripley, Surrey, *Mrs. Ann Lands*, aged 44.

The *Rev. Lewis Mercier*, pastor of the French Protestant Church in Threadneedle-street.

Tryphena Lititbea, wife of William Seymour, esq. solicitor, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, in the 43d year of her age.

At Deptford, aged 72, *G. Ferguson, esq.* lately head surveyor of shipping to the Hon. East India Company, under whom he had served nearly 40 years.

In Jermyn-street, *Mrs. Mott*, aged 85.

At her house in town, *Mrs. Dymoke*, aged 77.

The *Rev. Mr. Aston Smith*, secretary to the Portuguese Ambassador; he was riding in Hyde Park, when the horse took fright and ran furiously through Grosvenor-gate, and Mr. Smith being thrown off unfortunately fractured his skull, and expired the next morning.

Suddenly, at Richmond, *George Townsbend Ferrars*, Marquis Townshend, Earl of Leicester, Viscount and Baron Townshend, Baron De Ferrars of Chartley, Baron Bourchier, Lovaine, Basset, and Compton; he was born April 18, 1753, and had but recently succeeded to the Marquisate, but had long enjoyed the honours of the peerage, having succeeded his mother as Baron De Ferrars of Chartley, so long since as the 14th of September, 1770; and being created Earl of the county of Leicester the 18th of May, 1784; some family afflictions of a peculiar painful nature are supposed to have contributed to hasten his death. He was president of the Society of Antiquaries, and a trustee of the British Museum, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son George, Earl of Leicester, and Baron Chartley.

Aged 69, at the residence of Sir William Skeffington, bart. in Beaumont-street, Devonshire-place, *Catherine Josepha, Lady Skeffington*, after a lingering indisposition of five years. Few minds were more liberally endowed by nature, or more highly embellished by cultivation. Although perfection be not within our reach, yet she certainly made as near approaches to that state, as could be attained by human nature, being a truly Christian character: it is scarcely requisite to add, that, as a wife, a mother, and a friend, few ever yet surpassed her. Sir William and his son are inconsolable.

At Bath, *William Fawkener*, esq. aged 63, having filled the office of Secretary to the Board of Trade, and clerk in ordinary of his Majesty's most honourable privy council, upwards of 35 years. Mr. Fawkener's death was so sudden, that his servant had no knowledge of his master's indisposition when he went up at the usual hour to dress him, and found that he had just expired. He has left two daughters, remarkable for their personal and mental accomplishments, to each of whom he has bequeathed a fortune of 40,000l.

At Epsom, *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of the late A. Bridges, esq. of Ewell, Surrey.

At his house, the Coach and Horses, Frith-street, *James Belcher*, the famous pugilist; by the consequences of his various battles, and great irregularity of living, he had reduced himself to a most pitiable situation for the last eighteen months, and at length fell a martyr to indiscretion.

At Knightsbridge, the *Rev. John Gambie*, rector of Alphamston, and also of Bradwell juxta Mare, in Essex; the former is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor, the latter is the valuable living, the presentment to which, on a plea of lapse, caused so extraordinary a sensation throughout the county about ten years ago. The right of presentation, however, now returns again to its patron, the Rev. Bate Dudley, who possesses the advowson in fee.

At her house, in Harpur-street, sincerely lamented by her numerous friends and relations, *Mrs. Dodson*, relict of Michael Dodson, esq.—This lady possessed an excellent understanding, and was exemplary in the discharge of all the social and domestic duties. She was the eldest daughter of a most worthy father, the late Samuel Hawkes, of Marlborough, esq. and grand niece of that truly venerable and highly respected character, Sir Michael Foster, kt. one of the most intelligent and independent judges that ever sat in the Court of King's Bench.

At his residence at the New River Head, near Islington, *Robert Milne*, esq. the celebrated architect, planner and constructor of Blackfriar's-bridge, in the 79th year of his age.

Mr. William Winstanley Richardson, aged 78, a faithful attending member of the Society of London College Youths, and a celebrated treble-ringer in the intricate and scientific method of Oxford treble-bob-maximus, (twelve in) also a scientific artist with the two trebles in a course of cinques (198 changes) on the musical twelve hand bells.

At his house in Piccadilly, *William Cavendish*, Duke of Devonshire, Marquis of Harrington, Earl of Devonshire, Baron Cavendish of

of Hardwicke, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Lieutenant of Derbyshire, L.L.D. his Grace, in 1774, married Lady Georgiana Spencer, sister to Earl Spencer, and who died in 1806, leaving two daughters and a son, Viscountess Morpeth, Lady G. L. Gower, and William, Marquis of Hartington, now Duke of Devonshire, who has lately attained his 21st year: the late Duke married some time since Lady Elizabeth Foster, relict of John Thomas Foster, esq. of the county Louth, Ireland, and daughter of the late Earl of Bristol. His Grace had been confined to his own residence, in Piccadilly, in a fluctuating state of health, of several weeks. The first attacks were spasms in the chest, which were succeeded by a difficulty of respiration. They continued more or less violent until his death. During his last week he could not rest in bed; for five nights he sat up in a chair, which becoming irksome, a chair-bed was provided. During the Sunday preceding his demise, his Grace was considerably better; he was enabled to walk upon the terrace in front of Devonshire house for at least an hour, and afterwards to eat a hearty dinner. The first indications of extreme danger were repeated vomitings, about three o'clock on the Monday afternoon. The whole of the medical attendants were then called in. About five o'clock, his Grace, being relieved in some degree, but much exhausted by the convulsed state of his frame, laid himself down on the chair-bed; but after remaining twenty minutes, he exclaimed to his apothecary who was in attendance, "I cannot stay in bed!" His extremities were then getting cold. The difficulty of breathing increased about nine o'clock. A few minutes before ten his arm was bound up, for the purpose of opening a vein. Just as the surgeon was preparing the lancet, the head of the patient fell back, and he expired in the arms of the Duchess.—A consultation among the members of the faculty present, afterwards was held, on the subject of the disease which caused his Grace's death; when they appeared to be unanimously of opinion, that it was water on the chest which had communicated to the heart. His Grace was a very respectable nobleman, but though one of the chief props of the whig party, he never distinguished himself as a politician. He was of a grave turn in private life, yet not insensible of humour, and of a very hospitable temper. He was fond of the society of men of wit and distinguished talents; and the company whom he assembled at his magnificent seat at Chatsworth, as well as at Chiswick and in town, would have been conspicuous in any age for parts and information. He died in the 63d year of his age, having been born Dec. 4, 1748. Having died very unexpectedly, his body was opened by Mr. Home, the surgeon, accompanied by Mr. Walker, and other medical gentlemen, who attended him in his illness, and upwards of three pints of water were found in his chest, which was the cause of his death. He was buried at Derby, and on the 5th the funeral procession moved through the eastern gate of Devonshire-house in the order as follow:—

Undertaker (on horseback).

Two horsemen as porters, (in silk dresses).

Cloakmen on black horses, two and two.

Two horsemen as porters.

State horse dressed in mourning, with an attendant in silk scarf, bore the coronet and cushion, the horse led by two grooms.

Two horsemen as porters.

The hearse and six horses, attended by ten pages.

The late Duke's coach and six horses, with two grooms on horseback, and three footmen in mourning.

A mourning coach and six horses, with the upper servants of the household.

Another mourning coach and six horses, with servants of the household.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent's coach and six horses, with four grooms and footmen in state liveries.—Lord Morpeth—Lord Leveson Gower—Lord G. H. Cavendish—Hon. Mr. Cavendish—Earl Besborough — Lord Duncannon — Earl Spencer—Lord Robert Spencer—Earl of Liverpool—Lord Mountnorris—Lord Holland—Lord Yarborough—Earl Cholmondeley—Lord Ossulston—Earl Cowper—Hon. William Lamb—Hon. George Lamb—Charles Long, esq.—Dudle North, esq.—And —— James, esq.

The route was by the great northern road, for the family vault at Derby. At Kentish Town the Prince Regent's carriage quitted the procession; it then proceeded to Highgate, where, agreeably to custom, the hearse was undressed. The cavalcade then again went on, until it arrived at Woburn, where a halt took place for the night. The funeral rites were performed by torch-light, at All Saints' Church, Derby.

By a remarkable coincidence of circumstances it has happened, that the four noble Dukes, the residents of one street, Piccadilly, have died successively within the short period of two years, viz. 1st. the Duke of Portland; 2d. the Duke of Queensberry; 3d. the Duke of Grafton; and 4th, the Duke of Devonshire.

*** *Communications to this Department are earnestly solicited.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON the 12th of August, his Grace the Duke of Northumberland endowed and opened, at Alnwick, a seminary for 200 boys, the children of the neighbouring poor, to be clothed, fed, and educated, at his Grace's sole expence and bounty; enacting, as an express clause in this institution, that the Natal-day of the Regent should be observed, for ever, as a holiday.

On Sunday, August 3, as three female children of Mr. Ferguson, of Newcastle, were going along Mosley-street, the elder (aged eleven) picked up a paper with some rat-powder inclosed, which she conceiving fit to eat, gave a small portion of it to her sisters, and took the rest herself. It was not long before she was taken extremely ill, and continued so until she died, in great agony. The other children were saved by medical aid.

Newcastle numbers 36,369.

Married.] Charles Foster Charleton, esq. of Alnwick, to Jane, youngest daughter of Archibald Campbell, esq. late of Whitton Dean.

—— Hanbottle, esq. of Anick Grange, to Miss Brown.

Mr. T. Embleton, of Lowick, to Miss M. Jameson, of Berwick.

At Sunderland, Mr. J. Bellerby, to Miss M. Bell.

At Stockton, Mr. T. Moises, to Miss E. Goodsir.

At Whitley, Mr. W. Howbuck, of South Shields, to Miss Bulner.

At Stockton, Mr. Fleeman, to Miss Lightley.

At Sunderland, Mr. G. R. Taylor, to Miss Baharie.—Mr. T. Baharie, to Miss Steel.

At Newcastle, Mr. J. Lowrie, to Miss Ayre.

At Tynemouth, Mr. John Carry, to Miss Greggs.

At Newcastle, Mr. T. Rutherford, to Miss Ann Melvill.—Mr. A. Reid, to Miss Spence.—Mr. R. Malcomb, to Miss Ann King —Mr. J. Heslop, to Miss M. Alter.

At Stokesley, Mr. Pratt, to Miss Child.

At Alnwick, Mr. J. Fryler, to Miss Stanley.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Durham, to Miss M. Atkinson.

At Bambaugh, Mr. F. Bonnar, to Miss Gregson.

W. O. W. Ogle, esq. of Cansey Park, to Mrs. E. F. Staples.

Died.] At Newcastle, after a short illness, 67, Mr. Anthony Clapham, sen. of Newcastle, one of the Society of Friends.

Mr. T. Reid, 76, late beadsman in St. Mary's Church, and Tyler of the Union Lodge of Freemasons, which office he held upwards of 38 years. His remains, on Thursday, were attended to the grave by upwards of 140 of the brethren in masonic form. His death was occasioned by a cart crushing him against a wall.

At Bishopwearmouth, after a severe illness, which he sustained with tranquil serenity and christian fortitude, Tipping Brown, M.D. &c. Dr. B. will be long and deeply remembered by those who had the happiness to know and appreciate his private worth, and who had, for thirty years, experienced his professional skill and beneficence. The Humane Society, the Sunderland Dispensary, and Public Library, remain monuments of his philanthropic activity; for, of these institutions he was the father and founder: and, in every other matter of public utility or active benevolence, he stood forward the ready agent, as well as willing contributor. To polite manners, amenity of disposition, a passion for literature and philosophy, and much to public spirit, he united all the other liberal qualities, which form the friend, the scholar, and the gentleman. His funeral was respectably attended, his professional brethren surrounding the remains; his intimate friends followed with unfeigned sorrow; and the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, to which he belonged, and over whom he had presided, added grace and dignity to the whole.

At Minsteed, after an illness of a few hours, Mr. G. Scoray, 83. At his wedding, 53 years ago, he preserved three candles, one of which he burnt at the funeral of his wife, another at that of a relation, and he ordered that the third should be burnt when his own funeral took place; and that some mead, preserved at the marriage-feast, with all the cyder and liquors remaining in his house, should then be drank. His funeral took place, when his friends and relatives followed his remains to Minsteed Church, witnessed the funeral rites, and heard an excellent sermon; after which they returned to his house, burnt the candle

candle, and, in religious fulfilment of his injunctions, drank out all the liquor.

At Sunderland, Miss M. Atkinson, 32.—Mrs. Bsown.

At Durham, Mrs. Patience Scholfield.

At Pandon, Mr. T. Topping.

At Morpeth, Mr. Roger Rutter, 27.—Mr W. Hinchaugh.

At Whitly, Mr. Paul Cook, 72.

At Langley, Mr. W. Green, 68.

At Unt bank, Mrs. Armstrong.

At Osmotherley, the Rev. R. Whally, catholic priest.

At Hawick, Antony Turnbull, esq.

At Belsis, Mr. P. Moore, 88.

At Gillfield, Mrs. Mary Waistall, 92.

At Hexham, Mrs. Mary Wood.

At Woodlands, Thomas White, esq. a designer of grounds, and a man of exquitite taste in that interesting employment, in which he had deservedly obtained various prizes.

At Whickham, Mr. John Dodds, 86.

At Alemouth, Mr. R. Swann.

At Millhouses, Mrs. Currah.

At Druridge, Mr. David Scott, 78

At Gayle, Mrs. Allen, 72.

At Aisgarth, Mr. J. Wray, 51.

At North Shields, Mrs. Sarah Reay, 65.

At Mitkington, Mrs. Shafto.

At Alnwick, Mr. Wm. King.

At Stockton, Mr. R. Walker, surgeon.

At N. Seaton, Mr. Jackson, surgeon.

At Holmside, Mrs. Mary Hunt, 97.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The largest steam-engine ever erected has been lately constructed for Mr. W. Pit, near Whitehaven, by the direction of Lord Lonsdale. An idea of the quantity of water which may be thrown up by it may be conceived, when it is known to be a *one hundred and twenty horse power.* One much larger is about to be erected at Workington, for J. C. Curwen, esq.

Mr. Richardson, of Keswick, has invented a machine for clearing the ground of *large stones* buried a little way beneath the surface, and for raising them out of the earth without any soil being previously taken away.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. Rich. Branthwaite, printer, to Miss Guy, both of that place.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Clarke, to Miss Martha Richardson.

Mr. Gilbert Bateson, of Greenbank, in Wyersdale, to Miss Stirzaker, of Galgate.

At Grassmere, Mr. James Atkinson, saddler, of Kendal, to Miss Hartley, of Rydal.

Mr. Simpson, surgeon, of Bourn to Miss Bowes, daughter of Mr. Bowes, ship-builder, Whitehaven.

Died.] The Rev. W. Hutton, vicar of Beetham, near Millthorp, aged 73, having discharged his duties as vicar of that parish 51 years.

Mr. John Elwood, of Train-lands.

Miss Jane Richardson, daughter of Mr. Wm. R. of Brampton.

John Stewardson, of Tebay, 80; he was loading hay, when the cart went over a stone by which it was overturned, and he was killed on the spot.

At Preston Hall, Mr. Wm. Atkinson; he had the misfortune to fall from his horse, and was so severely bruised, that he died in two days.

Mr. Isaac Saul, the proprietor of the Carding-mill, at Beckfoot: he was caught by some part of the machinery, and crushed to death; and it was some time before the mill could be entered, he having fastened the doors on the inside. The body was found broken and lacerated in a shocking manner.

At Kendal, Miss Cragg, 22.—Mrs. Procter, wife of Mr. James P. formerly of Caton.

W. Wilson, esq. 63, of Kirkland.

YORKSHIRE.

During a tremendous thunder-storm, on Sunday, Aug. 9, as the family of Mr. Robinson, of South Park, near Hedon, Yorkshire, was sitting in the parlour after supper, the lightning entered the room, and Mr. S. Robinson, aged 28 years, who was sitting with his head close to the bell-handle, which had served as a conductor to the electric fluid, was instantly struck dead. The two Misses Robinson, and a Mr. Haggerstone, were slightly bruised. A small discoloured place appeared on the side of the deceased's neck, and one on the outside of his thigh, but no other marks of the stroke were visible.

It appeared, at the conference of the people called Methodists, that there is an increase of 7445 members, and the preachers and chapels have increased in proportion. Their missions in Ireland were spoken of in a very favorable manner. Mr. Charles Atmore was chosen president, and the Rev. Dr. Coke, as usual, secretary. Mr. Joseph Drake opened the conference, July 28, at eight o'clock in the morning, in a short sermon. Mr. Sutcliffe preached in forenoon, on Isaiah's vision. Dr. Adam Clarke, on the two following Monday evenings, preached on the being of a God. Messrs. Benson, Stephens (James), Wood, Marsden, Entwisle, and others, proceeded in the course of sermons previously arranged. The number of preachers who attended was not less than 250. Twenty-six preachers, having finished their probation of four years, were publicly received into full connexion; and the demand for preachers from different parts of the United Kingdom, induced the conference to admit 60 young men for trial as candidates for the ministry.

The great lawyers have lately been puzzled about the following case: A fellow broke into the house of another man, and robbed him of plate and other valuable articles,

West

worth from 5 to 6001. He was indicted for a burglary in the night, at a late York assizes; but, on his trial, he brought witnesses who proved that he had not committed the robbery in the *night*, but at five in the morning, in the glare of *sunshine*. He was acquitted, therefore, on this fatal error of the indictment, and inadvertently discharged, but, fearing an amended indictment, has since kept out of the way. He has, however, in his ambush, got a low attorney to bring an action for a false and malicious prosecution, and for ten months imprisonment, and actually lays his damages at 50001.! The lawyers think his case, in law, is a very strong one, and advise the party robbed to enter into a compromise, which being indignantly refused, the cause has been referred to an eminent counsel in the Temple.

At a meeting of the subscribers to the proposed Botanic Garden, at Hull, held in the large room, at the Neptune inn, Hull, on Friday, the 9th inst. Dr. Alderson in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—1st. That there shall be a botanic garden; and that a provisional committee of twelve, five of whom shall be competent to act, be appointed for the purpose of carrying the institution into effect.—2d. That the sum of 2000 guineas, or as much of it as can be obtained, shall be raised on loan by transferable shares of five guineas, bearing 5 per cent. interest, each subscriber being at liberty to take any number of shares not exceeding twenty —3d. That, after 200 annual subscribers, at one guinea each, are obtained, no one shall, from that time, be admitted as a subscriber who does not also take a five-guinea share.—4th. That the family of each subscriber, and strangers visiting them, with the exception of children under eight years of age, and sons above twenty-one, shall be allowed free access to the garden.—At the close of the meeting, the following gentlemen were chosen, according to the first resolution, to constitute the committee; Dr. Alderson, W. Spence, P. W. Watson, J. C. Parker, Charles Lutwidge, John Broadley, A. Stoven, Rev. T. Dikes, Rev. G. Lee, George Fielding, Wm. Bourne, John Simpson.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Lepton, in the West Riding of the county of York, held at that place on Monday, the 29th of July, 1811, it was resolved unanimously—That the right of the people to meet and discuss public measures, and to prefer petitions or remonstrances to the Throne, or to either House of Parliament, should be asserted and maintained by every friend to the liberties of England.—That, from the apparent insensibility of administration to our present danger, they are likely to involve us in a war with the United States of America, which would gratify and strengthen our enemy more than any other step they could take; would complete the ruin of our merchants and manufactures, and expose us to dangers that cannot be described.—That, owing to a ruinous and protracted war, great numbers of our merchants are become insolvent, the goals are filled with manufacturers, and the workhouses with paupers.—That the people of England have witnessed, with the deepest regret, various decisions in the House of Commons upon corrupt practices, which are "as notorious as the sun at noon-day;" we, therefore, declare it to be our opinion, that a Reform in the representation of the people, the removal of the present ministers, and the restoration of peace on a permanent basis, as soon as it can be effected on honorable terms, are the only means by which the country can be saved.—That it is the opinion of this meeting, that a petition be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he will dismiss from his councils those men who have brought our trade and nation to the verge of ruin; and that he will call such men to his councils as have the confidence of his Royal Highness, and the welfare of the nation, at heart.

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Huddersfield	4824	4847	9671
Halifax	4138	4939	9077
Bradford	3649	4118	7767
Knaresbro'	1062	2272	4234

Married.] At Richmond, W. Attree, esq. to Miss Maria Town, of Bradford.

At Walton, Mr. W. Mitchell, to Miss Strangeways, of Jervaux Abbey.

At Hook, near Howden, Mr. Herbert Seaton, of this place, to Miss Grace Pepper.

Mr. Kennedy, of Hull, to Miss Williams, of Beverley.

At Market-Weighton, Mr. Joseph Smith, linen-draper, to Miss Alice Laverick.

At York, Varley Bealby, esq. of Porto Bello, to Miss Driffield, of York.

Mr. Wm. Beckwith, navigation warehouse, Leeds, to Miss Mary Fryer, of York.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Pontefract, to Miss Ann Dickon, of Leeds.

Disney Alexander, M. D. of Halifax, to Miss Edwards, of Spring Head.

Mr. George Steeple, of Hull, to Miss Rowlston, of Helperby.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Leeds, Townshend Compton, esq. to Miss Eliza Nevins, of Larchfield.

At Hatfield, Mr. Christopher White, farmer, to Miss Lowthorpe, both of that place.

Mr. James Glover, of Leeds, merchant, to Miss Catherine Green, of the Leeds Pottery.

In Beverley, Mr. Henry Johnson, to Miss Isabella Thompson.

Mr. W. Cowley, of Hull, to Miss Scurr, of Halton.

At Hessle, Mr. Isaac Mann, of Rochdale, to Miss Ann Broughton.

Mr. W. Fairbank, to Miss Martha Loft, of Hull.

Mr. E. Wilson, to Miss Frances Smallpage, of Leeds.

Mr. J. Kitchingman, to Miss Dorothy Hanna, both of Leeds.

Robert Denby, M. D. of Snaith, to Miss Ann Holmes, of Blyton, near Gainsborough.

On Saturday se'nnight, at Sculcoates Church, by the Rev. R. Patrick, Mr. George Smith, to Miss Harriet Richardson, both of Sculcoates.

On Friday, Mr. T. Morris, to Miss M. Brown, both of Hull.

Mr. C. Newbald, to Miss Armstrong, both of Hull.

At Hedon, Mr. J. Campbell, surgeon, to Miss Scatcherd, second daughter of the late T. S. esq.

Mr. Wm. Stalker, of Scarbro', to Miss C. Bourdas, of Ealsgrave.

At Heptonstall, the Rev. James Robinson, L.L. B. of Richmond, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Roger Swire, of Cragg.

At Louth, R. Rinder, esq. of Skendleby, to Miss Mary King.

Mr. Charles Sanderson, of Leyburn, to Miss Stapylton, daughter of the late Thomas S. esq.

Mr. Jolly, of Acomb Grange, to Mary, only daughter of Thomas Ord, esq.

At Halifax, Mr. Ely Bates, woolstapler, to Miss Cockin, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph C.

Mr. Francis Chorley, merchant, of Leeds, to Miss Wood.

Mr. Kennedy, of Hull, to Miss Williams, late of Beverley.

Mr. Wm. White, of Hull, to Miss Ann Clubley, of Bridlington.

Mr. Inchbald, of Leeds, stationer, to Miss Rachael Mawson, of Seacroft.

Mr. Richard Tolson, woolstapler, to Miss Tunnacliff, both of Wakefield.

Mr. Wm. Smith, of Pontefract, draper, to Miss Ann Dickon, of Leeds.

Mr. Edward Wilkinson, cabinet-maker, to Miss Hannah Thornton, both of Hull.

Mr. Richard Bedford, clothier, of Holbeck, to Miss Grace Varley.

Mr. J. Smithwaite, maltster, of Altofts, near Wakefield, to Miss Veevers, daughter of S. V. esq.

At Wakefield, Mr. J. Senior, jun. iron-merchant, to Miss Shaw.—Leonard Slater, esq. of Bolton, to Miss Ann Grimshaw, of Halifax.

Mr. Joseph Salmon, of St. James's-street, Leeds, to Mrs. Rebecca Pounder.

Mr. Edward Dickenson, of Holbeck, to Mrs. Ann Muschamp.

Mr. Nathan Thompson, to Miss Elizabeth Bramley, both of Skipton.

At Gisburn, in Craven, Mr. Joseph Brayshaw, to Miss Wilkinson.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Sheffield, to Miss Dalrimple.

At Ferryfryston, Mr. Wm. Pollard, of Horbury, to Miss Jacobs, of Ferrybridge.

Mr. N. Walker, of Thurstonland, to Miss Cocker.

Died.] At Howdon, Robert Jefferson, esq. who paternally ordered, by his will, that his tenants should have new leases of their farms for their lives, at the present rents.

At Hull, Miss Eliza. Norman, 18.—Mrs. Soulby, 34, of the Coffee-house.—Lieut. Dale, of the Impress service.—Deservedly and universally respected, Mrs. Goulton, late of Roxby, Lincolnshire, 95.—Much respected, Mr. R. Carter, master-mariner, 48.—Mrs. Williamson, Lime-st. 82.—Mrs. Piotti, 33.—Mrs. M. Peacock, 78.—After a long illness, Mr. A. Dalrymple, 74.—Mr. Abraham Hurst, 61.—Mrs. Mary Kirk, 30.—Suddenly, whilst he sat in his chair at breakfast, Mr. Thomas Arton, grocer, 69.—Mrs. Carr, wife of Mr. Carr, of the Lyceum Theatre, formerly of the Theatres Royal, York and Hull.

At Leeds, Mrs. Bolton, wife of Mr. John Bolton, cloth-dresser, 41.—Mr. Michael Ogden, formerly a woolstapler, 76.—Wm. Hall, sawyer; his death was instantaneous, and occasioned by taking a draught of cold water, at a time when he was much heated.—Mr. Cockell, father of Lieut.-Gen. Cockell, 86.—Mr. Robert Scott, of Marton, in Holderness, 63.

Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. of Barnwood, in Gloucestershire, and of South Dalton, in this county. His estates devolve on Lord Hotham.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Wm. Shaw, 64; by two wives he was the father of 28 children!

At York, Mr. Samuel Smith, 82, who kept the Red Lion, Peaseholme Green, upwards of 50 years, with an unblemished character.

At Sprotbrough Hall, near Doncaster, Samuel Clowes, esq. aged 36. As a private character, few ever enjoyed a greater share of public esteem, and his loss will be long and severely felt by an extensive circle of friends, and lamented by all who knew him, particularly by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.

At his seat, at Slenningford, near Ripon, in this county, deeply and deservedly lamented, John Dalton, esq. in the 86th year of his age.

Very suddenly, Wm. Roberts, esq. of Pledwick Hall, near Wakefield. He was walking out in his usual health on the preceding day.

In child-bed of her tenth child, Mrs. Mundell, wife of Mr. John M. of Strangeways, aged 38. Her husband and numerous family have

have deeply to lament the loss of an affectionate wife and tender mother.

On the 29th ult. at the Fleece inn, Thirsk, Mr. Charles Dyson, of Waltham-cross.

On Saturday morning, aged 63, Mr. Robt. Scott, of Marton, in Holderness, farmer, after a short illness, much regretted by his friends.

At Scarborough, Mr. John Fox, 81.

At Doncaster, in the 75th year of his age, Lieut.-Gen. James Sowerby, of the Royal Invalid Artillery.

After an illness of three days, Mr. George Middleton, of Acomb, near York, farmer.

Mr. Richard Gill, of Swithin, near Barnsley, in his 72nd year, a truly upright honest man.

Thomas Yorke, esq. of Halton-place, aged 73.

In Wincolmlee, greatly lamented, Mrs. Jane Wright.

After a few hours illness, Mr. W. Shackleton, grocer, of Wakefield.

Mr. Samuel Collinson, of Bridlington, brewer, 77.

Mr. A. Witty, of Great Driffield, leaving a widow and five small children to lament his loss.

At Spennithorne, Miss Jane Chaytor, the eldest daughter of William Chaytor, esq. of that place.

At Harewood, deeply lamented by his family and friends, Mr. Popplewell, many years agent to the late and present Lord Harewood.

Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Preston, of Askam Bryan.

The Rev. Richard Thompson, vicar of Monk-Fryston, near Ferrybridge.

In the 79th year of his age, Mr. John Ware, of Northallerton.

LANCASHIRE.

The members of the Liverpool Academy of Arts, with a numerous company of friends and amateurs, dined together in celebration of the birth-day of the Prince Regent, the illustrious patron of the academy. Mr. Bullock in the chair. In the course of the evening Mr. Roscoe stated to the meeting, that, about forty years ago, an attempt was made to establish an Academy of Arts in Liverpool, on a similar plan to the present, but it failed. The circumstances, however, which produced its failure did not now exist, and no apprehension was to be entertained that the present would meet the same fate. The increased opulence and importance of the town; the diffusion of the principles of taste; and the superior talents and number of the artists of the present day, with other causes, would greatly favour the establishment of the society, and the meeting might look forward with confidence to a period when the Liverpool Academy would fall little short of, if it did not rival, the parent institution in London.—Mr. Earle also addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, in which, after congratulating the Academy on its flattering prospects, he recommended unanimity, industry, and perseverance, as the surest means of accomplishing the laudable and important objects of the institution.—The second exhibition, from the increased number and superior excellence of the pictures, strongly marks the deligence and improvement of the members of the academy, and at once affords an opportunity to the amateur to adorn his cabinet with the productions of native and rising talent, and opens to the public a new and interesting source of entertainment.

M. Feinagle is teaching, at Liverpool, the Art of Mnemonics, the principles of which were fully detailed in the Monthly Magazine for September, 1807, page 135 and 136

Married.] At Rochdale, Mr. James Hardman, woollen-draper, to Miss Jane Shaw.

Mr. Richard Rothwell, of Ormskirk, to Miss Briggs.

Mr. J. Hodgson, to Miss Sarah Holt, both of Liverpool.

Mr. G. Sharpless, to Miss Eliza Walker, both of Liverpool.

Mr. John Dowall, to Miss A. Careful, both of Liverpool.

At Mottram, in Longdendale, Andrew White, M. D. of Liverpool, to Ann, fourth daughter of the late Henry Cardwell, esq.

Mr. John Archer, to Miss Capper, both of Liverpool.

Major Ross, of the 2d West India regiment, to Miss Ritchie, of Liverpool.

Mr. Richard Rankin, merchant, to Miss Ann Eltonhead, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Aspin, of Todmorden, to Miss Rebecca Taylor.

Mr. R. Edwards, to Miss Jane Jones, of Liverpool.

Mr. Thomas Coulthard, to Miss Hannah France, of Liverpool.

Mr. James Kitts, of Liverpool, to Miss Margaret Green.

Mr. T. Rodick, merchant, of Liverpool, to Ann, the only daughter of Mr. Fell, of Hathorn-Hall.

Mr. Timothy Lawson, spirit-merchant, to Miss Sharples, both of Lancaster.

Mr. Willcock, to Miss Proctor, both of Lancaster.

Mr. Robert Hinde, to Miss Wilkinson, both of Blackburn.

The Rev. Jeremiah Smith, L.L.D. headmaster of the free grammar-school, Manchester, to Felicia, third daughter of William Anderton, esq. of Wake-Green, near Birmingham.

John Postlethwaite, jun. esq. of Dalton, in Furness, Lancashire, to Miss Perry, of Whitehaven.

At Rufford, after a short courtship, the

Rev. Thomas Clark, to Mrs. Elizabeth Malvina Womack Young.

Mr. Daniel Smith, to Miss Eliza Gibbons Bennett, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Edward Adamson, to Mrs. Jane Southell, both of Liverpool.

Mr. Joseph Critchley, to Miss Jane Pritchard Humson, both of Liverpool.

Mr. George Sharples, to Miss Eliza Walker, both of Liverpool.

Mr. James Hardman, to Miss Hannah Redfern, both of Liverpool.

Mr. John Marsden, to Miss Moorfield, both of Wigan.

Mr. Ainsworth, to Miss Marsden, of Wigan.

Died.] At Preston, Mr. J. Packer, of Laidburn, attorney at law.

In the prime of life, at Rochdale, of a decline, Mr. John Coupland, a man sincerely respected and lamented by his acquaintance, and one of the Society of Odd Fellows. The body was interred, on the Tuesday following, in the usual style, the brothers marching in grand procession, in their proper regalia, from the house of the deceased to the place of interment, music playing a solemn dirge, according to ancient custom, symbolical of the institution.

Near Liverpool, in the dawn of his life and genius, the Rev. Thomas Spencer, a dissenting minister of Liverpool. He left his residence to bathe, a little above the potteries, as he had been accustomed to do. About 12 o'clock he plunged into the water, and amused himself for some time with swimming, when he was observed, by a person bathing at a short distance, suddenly to disappear. The alarm being soon given, Mr. Smith, of the pottery, immediately ordered two boats to be put off, and, with the assistance of his workmen, exerted himself most actively for the recovery of the body; and, after 50 minutes search, it was discovered at the distance a few yards from the spot where it had sunk. On the arrival of the body on the beach, the water was easily and completely discharged from the lungs; it was wrapped up in flannel, and immediately conveyed to Mr. Smith's. Every preparation had been made by the kind exertions of the family, which enabled the medical gentlemen instantly to adopt the usual methods of restoring suspended animation, but in vain. "Thus," observes the editor of the *Liverpool Courier*, "has the town been deprived of talents, which, when matured, were calculated to have improved and delighted the discerning, and to have roused the thoughtless and indolent. His popularity, as a youth of 20, has perhaps been scarcely equalled; his manly form, sweet voice, and fine countenance, encreased the charms of genuine eloquence. The social and pastoral duties were endeared by a chaste hilarity and sweetness, and his studies were carefully pursued; nor can poignant regret ever cease in the breasts of intimates, who looked to him as a friend of the young, a comfort to the aged, and as holding forth the fair promise of long continuing a public blessing. The funeral took place, amidst an immense concourse of people, at Newington chapel. The scene was solemn and impressive, and the numbers which came to pay this last sad tribute of respect to his memory, shewed how deep an interest the public had felt in his character and melancholy death. In the order of the procession, first walked the gentlemen of the faculty, and, immediately before the corpse, a number of dissenting ministers, four abreast. Then came the body, carried on a bier, the pall supported by ten ministers, five on each side; the mourners followed, and the procession was closed by the friends of the deceased, to the number of one hundred and thirty, in white hatbands and gloves, six abreast. All the streets, through which the procession passed, were crowded to excess, as were also the windows and balconies of the houses. The body was taken into the chapel, where Mr. Charrier, minister of Bethesda chapel, read part of the 15th chapter of the First Epistle to the Corinthians, and the 4th and 5th chapters of First Thessalonians, and afterwards prayed extempore. At the grave, an eloquent and impressive oration was delivered by Mr. Fletcher, from Blackburn, and the service was concluded by a prayer from Mr. Lister, of Lime-street chapel. The whole scene was affecting; it could not be otherwise. Every idea which could be associated with the spectacle was such as to excite the deepest sympathy. The flower of youth, scarcely opened, snatched from life by a sudden and rude attack of mortality; a minister, who lately fixed the attention of crowded audiences by the power of his eloquence, conveyed to the house of silence and darkness; the fairest prospects of honour and usefulness in life blasted; the warm hopes of his friends wrecked in a moment; and the deep, the dreadful wound, inflicted in the feelings of relatives, and the dearest connections."

At Lancaster, Mr. Robert Dickenson, one of the oldest engineers in the kingdom, 76.—Mrs. Stout, relict of Mr. W. S. woollen-draper, 74.—Mr. Leonard Fox, 29, whose innocent life, patience, and pious resignation, during a long illness, were exemplary to all who knew him, 29.—Mrs. Ann Hargreaves, of Bulk, near Lancaster, 76.

At Sidmouth, Dorothea, only daughter of the late Thomas Rawlinson, of Lancaster, 23.

At Ormskirk, Mrs. Ford, wife of the Rev. Mr. F. rector of North Meols.

At Valentia, in Spain, in the prime of life, Mr. Charles Charlton, late merchant of Liverpool, a man deservedly respected.

In Wigan, Mrs. Quirk.

At Everton, lamented by his family, and regretted by a large circle of friends, Daniel Backhouse, esq. many years one of the most respectable merchants of this place.

The Rev, Wm. Hurton, vicar of Beetham, near Milthorp, aged 78. He had discharged his duties as vicar of his native parish 51 years, with exemplary diligence, correctness, and scrupulous punctuality.

Much respected by all who knew him, Mr. James Thompson, near Gaythorn, Knot-Mill.

At Kirkham, Miss Elizabeth Moss, 38.

Suddenly, and sincerely esteemed and regretted, Mrs. Scholes, wife of Jacob S. esq. of Wood hill, near Manchester.

Much respected, Mr. Petre Baron, broker and auctioneer, Manchester.

Wm. Anderton, esq. of Euxton and Ince.

At Liverpool, in Russel-st. Letitia, the wife of Captain Thomas Nicholson, 53, after a severe illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude.—Mr. Wilson, Elbow-lane.—Ann Jane, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Oliver, 21.—Mr. Joshua Brown, 64.—Mrs. Dood, wife of Mr. Wm. D. Ormond-street. —Universally regretted, Mr. Isaac Hind, Pool-lane, 70.—After a long and lingering illness, Mrs. Pye, wife of Mr. John P.—Mrs. Ellen Weigh, 58.—Mr. Andrew Davidson, Renshaw-street.—Mrs. Lea, wife of Capt. James L.—Mr. John Wilson, insurance-broker, 64. —Mrs. Gotton, Vernon-street.—Mr. Hiscock, Whitechapel.—Mrs. Ann Jackson, Park-lane, 83.—Mrs. Anna Evans, Richmond-row.—Mrs. Molyneux, wife of Capt. Thomas M. in Christian-street, 40, who was suddenly struck with a paralytic fit in the eighth month of her pregnancy, which, in thirty-five hours, concluded her life and that of her infant son. It may be truly said she never lost sight of her duty to her God, her family, and friends. —After experiencing unusual vicissitudes with manly fortitude, Mr. Alexander Midghall, in the 50th year of his age.—And, a few days after, his widow, aged 45.—Mrs. Ann Binks, stay-maker, Whitechapel, 42. —Mr. James Paisley, a truly honest man.— Mr. Walmsley, marble-mason.—Mrs. Gordon, Torbock-street.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Antwis, of Aston, to Miss Amery, of Caughall.

Mr. T. Wright, of Tideswell, to Miss Birkin, of Stockport.

Mr. Richard Amery, of Coughall, to Miss Antwis, of the former place.

Mr. Taylor, soap-manufacturer, of Nantwich, to Miss Dutton, of Ridley Hall.

Mr. Phillips, senior alderman of the ancient corporation of Handbridge, to Mrs. Williams, of Chester.

At Middlewich, Mr. Robert M. Wood, attorney, to Miss Cragg.

Thomas Frederick Winter, esq. to Miss Ollerhead, late of Chester.

At Stockport, Mr. Ralph Simister, to Miss Elizabeth Moody.

At Prestbury, Mr. John Swindells, to Miss Mary Farrall, both of Macclesfield.

At Waverton, Mr. Rutter, of Goldenook, to Martha, third daughter of Mr. Goulborn, of Huxley Hall.

Died.] At Matlock, Miss Wright, of Poynton.

At the Feathers inn, Barnhill, Edward Edwards, esq. late major in the 47th.

Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. W. of Oulton Lowe, being the third instance of premature death in the same family, in the course of the last four weeks, the mother, son, and daughter, victims to a most virulent fever.

At Churton, Samuel Holt, esq. In him were united the qualities of a christian, husband, and friend. In the possession of a very ample fortune, this worthy gentleman distinguished himself by his kindness in visiting the poor and afflicted, in relieving their distresses, and in alleviating their sorrows. His amiable conduct will, therefore, cause his death to be long and deservedly regretted.

At an advanced age, Mr. Ralph Wells, of Newall, near Nantwich.

At Mere, near Knutsford, Mrs. Pownall, wife of Mr. John P. She lived respected, and died regretted.

At Chester, Mrs. Fletcher, mother of Mr. F. watchmaker, 83.—Mr. John Cotgreave, only son of John C esq. 19.

At Kuntsford, Mrs. Mary Leigh, relict of the late Rev. Peter L. of Lymm.

In Congleton, Mr. Robert Barrow, 83, formerly of Moss House.

By a fall from his horse at Stamford-bridge, near Chester, —— Okell, esq. storekeeper of Chester castle.

Mrs. Cutler, relict of Mr. John Cutler, printer.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. Dinn, to Miss Stone.

At Hathrosage, Mr. J. Hodgkins, to Miss C. Gordon.

At Littleover, Mr. Tomlinson, of Sudbury, to Miss Greatrix.

Died.] At Belfur, Mr. W. Lomas, 73.

At Derby, Mr. J. Choice, 92.—Mr. John Marshall, hosier, and an honest clerk of the races, 69.

At Alfreton, Mr. F. Hall, 45.

At Little Eaton, Miss C. A. Radford.

At Chesterfield, Mrs Newbold.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Gilsthorpe, at the Hotel, to Miss Welch, of Balderton.

Mr. George Banks, to Mrs. Bradley, of Cromwell.

At Halam, Mr. James Adamson, of Westhorp, to Miss Elizabeth Wright, of the former place.

Died.] At Newstead Abbey, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon Byron, mother of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, and a lineal descendant of the Marquis of Huntley, and the Princess Arabella

bella Stuart, daughter of James I. of Scotland.

At Red-hill, Mrs. Draft, widow of Mr. D. of the White Hart inn, aged 86. She had kept the above inn for the last fifty years.

In her 99th year, Mrs. Weston, widow of the late Mr. R. W. of Nottingham.

At East Retford, Miss Haggerstone, only daughter of the late Mr. H. spirit-merchant, of that place.—Mrs. Mason, in her 90th year.—Mrs. Parker, 91, mother of John P. esq.

At Nottingham, Mary Stocks, of Willoughby's Hospital, 83.—Mr. Taylor, hatter, Exchange-Buildings, 41.—Mr. John Smith, of the Ball, Castlegate.—Mr. Wm. Watts, Greyhound-street, 77

At Shelton, near Newark, deservedly lamented, Mrs. Sarah Maltby, wife of Samuel M. esq. and formerly widow of T. Kerr, M D. late of Huntingdon.

Near London, S. Stratham, esq. 62, many years an eminent hosier and much-esteemed inhabitant of Nottingham and Arnold, but whose misfortunes in trade had brought on premature decrepitude.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Ralph Dodd, engineer, has addressed an interesting letter to the representatives in parliament, the mayor, corporation, and Haven company, of Great Grimsby, relative to the improvement of that port and harbour, which he conceives may be made the best asylum on the north-east coast of the kingdom, between the mouth of the Thames and the Frith of Forth, and capable of containing from 4 to 500 vessels.

Sir Wm. Manners had thirty-five actions for trespass against the Duke of Rutland, and the gentlemen of the Belvoir Hunt. The actions so properly brought against fox-hunters and other sporting trespassers, is likely to curb the insolence of those gentry, and will, we hope, put a stop to practices inconsistent with the present improved state of the country.

At the Lincoln assizes, Daniel Cook, aged only 19, for sheep-stealing; John Ridsdel, for a like offence; and John Baxter and Charles Baxter, for robbing the mail between Wragby and Market Raisin, were capitally convicted, and received sentence of death, but were afterwards reprieved.—On the *Nisi Prius* side an action was tried, Robinson v. the Duke of Rutland, for a trespass, alledged to be committed in the defendant's hunting over the lands of the plaintiff. *The verdict was for the plaintiff, damages* 1s.—In five other actions also of the same nature, in which Sir Wm. Manners, bart. and his tenants were the plaintiffs, *verdicts were obtained*, and the damages in each were assessed in the Sheriff's Court.—A most remarkable instance of that fatal forgetfulness, which frequently leads to the detection of crimes, was afforded on the trial of the Baxters, for robbing the mail. The principal clerk of Messrs. Ellison's banking-house deposed, that C. Baxter came to him with a 100l. bill, which he wished discounted. The witness, suspecting that all was not right, hinted that perhaps it was taken out of the Wragby mail, which had been robbed; when the man, with great simplicity, replied, "Why, how is that possible? *There were no bills in that mail.*" He was, in consequence, apprehended.

Married.] At Water-Newton, the Rev. Payn Edmunds, to Miss Richardson, daughter of the late John R. esq. of Cartmell, and niece to the Earl of Lindsey.

Mr. Francis Gould Smith, to Miss Hotchkin, both of Stamford.

Mr. Samuel Lamb, to Mrs. Eliz. Brown, both of Boston.

Mr. Smart, to Miss Frances Gibbins, daughter of Mr. Hugh G. of Stamford.

Mr. Thomas Lord, to Miss Mary Glenday, of Sleaford.

Died.] Aged 77, James Digby, esq. of Bourn. The penurious manner in which he lived, ill accorded with the immense property he has left, which is supposed to be little short of 200,000l.

At Lincoln, in the prime of life, Mr. W. Brown.—Mrs. Hayward, wife of John H. esq. one of the aldermen of Lincoln, 64.

At Grimsby, Mrs. Stockdale, wife of the Rev. J. S.—Mrs. Dahh, 24.—Mr. J. Skelton, 46.—Mrs. Ackrill, wife of Mr. J. A. 76.

In the 83d year of his age, Mr. Robert Hornby, formerly an eminent merchant at Gainsborough.

At the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Dawson, of Birthorpe, near Falkingham, Mrs. Flintham, of Ingthorpe, near Stamford. She went to bed in good health the preceding evening, and was a corpse by two in the morning.

Suddenly, Mr. Bouser, master of the Saracen's Head, at Wapload.

At Moulton, Mr. John Turnbull, 71.

Mr. Brabins Measure, of Spalding, 60.

Mrs. Seaton, of Manthorpe, near Bourn, 31.

Mrs. Preston, of Sleaford.

Mrs. Frances Sympson, widow of the late Mr. Charles S. druggist, of Lincoln.

Mrs. Mary Nicholson, wife of Mr. John N. chief constable of Lincoln, 67.

Mr. Walter, timber-merchant, of Nassington, near Stamford, 55.

The following faithful eulogy on the late Charles Littlehales, A. M. the worthy rector of Burton, in this county, is copied from the Irish Patriot of May 23d.—On the 12th day of May departed this life, the Rev. Charles Littlehales, A. M. at the Glebe-house of his parish; at that house where the unfortunate ever found relief. There was a mildness in the nature of this most interesting young man,

man, which eminently qualified him for the holy office of a clergyman. His soul was animated by Faith, and Hope and Charity was the practical religion of his life. With all the opportunities of mixing in the pleasures of the great, and all the accomplishments which could adorn the most refined society, he preferred the peaceful dignity of his hallowed profession; and, like his Divine Master, "he went about doing good." His hours were spent amongst his poor brethren, and his approach was hailed as the messenger of comfort to their wants, and consolation to their afflictions. In his merciful and effectual efforts to reform the vicious, there was a gentleness which invited them back to virtue, a generous and tender consideration of all the moral infelicities which might have contributed to their fall, and often has the spark of virtue, which the harshness of unmitigated reproof might have extinguished, often has it been animated into activity by that kindness which chased away despair. Farewell, gentlest spirit! Oh! Farewell! No more, on the threshold of the window, shall thy welcome footsteps be heard! No more, at thy approach, shall she exclaim to her children, "There is bread for us to-day." But thou art gone where her tears and her prayers are registered; thou art gone to receive the glad greeting of thy Redeemer.—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." And, Oh! ye, whose breaking hearts deplore his early loss, repine not; he has gone where "his works shall follow him;" and, although the hand of death has severed those ties which bound him to your hearts by all the feelings of sympathetic approbation, let that Gospel, of which he was a faithful minister, be your consolation and your refuge; and, when your tears fall on the tomb which encloses the beloved brother of your hearts, yet shall they not be bitter when you contemplate those virtues which have deprived death of its sting, and which, through the merits of his Redeemer, have united him to the "spirits of the just made perfect."

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

An action was tried at Oakham assizes against a person to recover damages, on account of his dog having worried some sheep belonging to a neighbour. It appearing in evidence that there were *two* dogs engaged in this predatory excursion, one only of which belonged to the defendant; his council submitted, whether his client could be held liable, as it was doubtful which animal was the criminal. The judge held, that even if one was *principal*, the other was an *accessary*, and therefore both were liable. They were conjoint trespassers, and therefore liable jointly and severally. It was a remarkable circumstance, said his lordship, but it was well known, that dogs agreed together to go out upon these marauding expeditions.—Verdict for the plaintiff.

Leicester numbers 23,146.

Married.] —— Cowdell, esq. of Hinckley, to Miss Palmer, late of Bilton.

J. A. Cropper, esq. of Loughborough, to Miss Harvey, only daughter, of the late Rev. J. H. of Caldon.

At Leicester, Mr. James Beale, to Mrs. Atkins, widow of Mr. A. draper.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Willey, to Miss Rowel.

At Leicester, Mr. Cartwright, to Mrs. King.—Mr. Thomas Farren, to Mrs. Adcock.—Mr. J. Haffand, to Mrs. Cooper.—Mr. Daniel Ward, to Miss E. Garner.

At Hathern, N. L. Smith, esq. to Miss Gamble, of Lockington.

At Bosworth, Mr. D. Rawlins, to Miss M. Roberts.

Died.] At Oakham, Ann Clark, daughter of Mr. W. C. aged 16; her death was occasioned by dipping her head, when hot, into a bucket of water.

At Ashby, Mrs. Stain, 78.

At Brudon, Miss Mary Hacket.

At Saxby, Mr. R. Johnson.

At Milton, Mrs. North.

At Rempstone, the Rev. E. Pearson, D. D. rector of that place, and late vice-chancellor of Cambridge. He was, in every respect, a good man, and his death is a loss to society.

At Bagworth, Mrs. Ann Crosher, 89.

At Leicester, deservedly regretted, Mr. Howe, sen. a man of the most amiable character.—Mr. Lewin, surgeon.

At Loughborough, Mr. Brookes.—Mr. John Blount, solicitor.

At Elvesthorpe, Mr. W. C. Fowke, 31.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] J. Webster, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, to Miss M. M. Payne, of Temsford, Bedfordshire.

At Handsworth, Mr. Mountford, of Walsall, to Miss Charlotte Fletcher.—Mr. Wm. Green, of Bingham, to Mrs. Ann Downing.

At Tipton, Mr. James Gilbert, of Radford, near Stafford, to Miss Nicklin, daughter of Mr. Wm. N. of the former place.

Died.] At Rugeley, Mrs. Fernyhaugh, wife of Captain F.

At the Mount, near Newcastle, Saba, the wife of George Whieldon, esq. and daughter of Josiah Spode, esq. of the Mount.

At Wolseley Park, Mrs. Wolseley, wife of Charles W. esq. eldest son of Sir Wm. W. bart. and second daughter of the late Hon. Thomas Clifford, of Tixall.

Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of the George inn, Walsall, a truly honest man.

Sincerely lamented, Mr. Joseph Dancer, of Burton-on-Trent.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. Thomas Webb, of Darlaston, has addressed the following observations to master miners, through Swinney's Birmingham Chronicle,

Chronicle, for ventilating mines. "I propose," says he, "the following ventilator: By means of a small forcing air-pump on the principle of those used for a blast furnace, to be worked by the whimsey, and placed in a situation not to hinder its other operations, a powerful current of air, by pipes, may be conveyed down into every part of the mine; this would force air into all the smaller cavities, and drive the hydrogen or inflammable gas from thence, and it would only be found in the uppermost chamber of the mine; being driven into this situation, a grand explosion should be made, by means of the firing line, which I conceive I can perform with certainty and safety, and be on the surface of the earth; and then, as soon as possible after the explosion is made and the mine ventilated, a common oil lamp should be suspended, and kept constantly burning, in a situation in the upper chamber of the mine, so that this gas may come in contact with the flame thereof as fast as it accumulates in the mine, and it will be thereby destroyed by puffs, or weak and harmless explosions. If any gentleman should choose to put these means in practice, stimulated by my feelings for the sufferings of my fellow-creatures, I offer to conduct the operations of the first grand explosion, and fix the lamp in its proper situation."

The preparations for the Triennial Musical Festival at Birmingham, in October, are nearly completed. The following are the band, and it will be the finest that has been assembled since the meetings in Westminster Abbey.

Vocal Performers.	*No.*
Trebles—Madame Catalani, Mrs. Vaughan, Miss Melville, and thirty-three others	36
Counter Tenors—Mr. Wm. Knyvett, Miss J. Fletcher, Mr. S. Buggins, and twenty-five others	28
Tenors—Mr. Braham, Mr. Vaughan, and twenty-six others	28
Bases—Mr. Bartleman, Mr. Bellamy, Mr. Lacy, and thirty-one others	34
Instrumental Performers.	
Violins—Mr. Cramer (leader), Mr. Moralt (principal 2d), and twenty-two others	24
Violas—Mr. R. Ashley, Mr. C. Lindley, and eight others	10
Violoncellos—Mr. R. Lindley, Mr. C. Ashley, and four others	6
Double Basses—Mr. Anfossi, Mr. T. Fletcher, and four others	6
Bassoons—Mr. Holmes, Mr. Phillips, and two others	4
Oboes—Mr. Erskine, Mr. Hughes, and two others	4
Flutes—M. Ashe, and Mr. Stainsbury	2
Clarionets—Mr. Mahon and Mr Risch	2
Horns—Messrs. Petrides, and two others	4
Trumpets—Mr. Hyde, Mr. Hyde, jun. and two others	4
Trombones—Mr. Mariotti, Mr. Flack, and Mr. Dresler	3
Double Drums—Mr. Jenkinson	1
Organ and Piano Forte—Mr. S. Wesley	1
Pedal Harps—Miss Sharp and Miss L. Sharp	2
Total number	199

The choral part will be formed into a double choir. The trebles on the first side will be led by Miss Travis and Mrs. Travis, and the second side by Mrs. Shipley and Miss Smethurst, and the other parts of the band will be filled with the best performers.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Edward Cope, wine-merchant, to Mrs. Leonard.

Mr. Goodwin Lloyd, of Bridgnorth, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. T. Scudamore, of Greet.

Mr. W. Chance, jun. to Miss Phœbe Timmins, of Birmingham Heath.

At Edgbaston, John Fox Palmer, esq. to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. James Flint of Birmingham.

Mr. Wilson, of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham, to Miss Mary Booth.

At Solihull, Joseph Webster, esq. to Maria Mary, eldest daughter of Peter Payne, esq. of Tempsford.

At Edgbaston, Mr. John Gibbins, to Miss A. G. Reynolds, second daughter of Mr. Edward R. both of High-street, Birmingham.

Mr. John Harmar, to Miss Rhoda Plant, both of Birmingham.

At Lichfield, Mr. W. Banister, silversmith, to Miss Allen.

At Stratford-on-Avon, the Rev. William Hammersley, vicar of Cheswardine, in this county, to Constantia, second daughter of the Rev. D. Davenport.

At Showel, Mr. Thomas Bagshaw, of Dunchurch, to Miss Gilbert.

At Harborne, Mr. Clarke, builder, to Miss Anne Busby, niece of James Busby, esq both of Birmingham.

Died.] At his residence near Selly Oak, P. F. Muntz, esq. merchant.

Suddenly, at his house in Newhall-street, in the 54th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Barber, an eminent artist. He was a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, but for many years resided in Birmingham. As a landscape painter, he excelled most of the profession, and was signally successful in educating his pupils. Philantropy and goodness of heart marked his progress through life. He was an affectionate husband and father, and a sincere friend and amiable companion.

Mr. Riddle, an eminent seedsman of Birmingham.

In Great Charles-street, Birmingham, Mr. Thomas Warner, formerly an eminent jeweller.

Mrs. Archer, wife of Thomas Archer, esq. of Birmingham.

In his 83d year, Mr. David Prowett, of Moor-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Edward Davis, of Chapel-street, Birmingham. He has bequeathed 100l. to the General Hospital, 50l. to the Dispensary, and 50l. to the Blue-coat charity-school.

In the 55th year of his age, Mr. John Eales of Spark Brook,

Aged 71, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the late Mr. Samuel B. clerk of St. Martin's, Birmingham.

Miss Maria Hughes, of Paradise-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Henry Beach, druggist, late of Union-street, Birmingham.

Mrs. Jane Treen, wife of Mr. Joseph Treen, of Coventry, 28.

Mr. John Bird, of the Cotton End, Warwick, 73.

SHROPSHIRE.

Six men have been much burnt in a pit in the parish of Madeley, by sulphureous fire; and two others were also burnt by the same means, in the parish of Dawley, but there are great hopes entertained of their recovery.—*Shrewsbury Chronicle.*

The inundation fund amounts to 2000l.

A publican, in Shrewsbury, has been convicted in a penalty for suffering tippling in his house on the Lord's day, during the hours of divine worship!

The prison charities, now continued fourteen years in this county, produced last year 148l. 19s. 8d. Such a subscription is honorable to the character of the county. The similar subscription described in a letter to the Livery of London has been disgracefully neglected by subsequent Sheriffs.

The Shropshire Agricultural Society held their *first* meeting this month. Among the persons present on this occasion were, Lord Bradford (the president), Wm. Childe, esq. (the vice president), the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Viscount Clive, and many of the gentry and respectable tenantry of the county.—Preparations having been made in the early part of the day, in a field adjoining the timber-yard, near St. Julian's Friars, for the reception of the animals intended to be shown, soon after eleven, the president, vice president, several of the members, together with the judges of the show, Mr. Walton, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Akers, proceeded to the ground, and spent some time in their examination of the various kinds of stock and implements brought there; after which they returned to the Lion Inn, Wyle Cop, and at three about 100 partook of a splendid dinner. After the delivery of the cups to the successful candidates, lists of the premiums to be adjudged at the annual meeting in October, and notices of Mr. Childe's annual sale of stock, were distributed to the company, and several sweepstakes were entered into for the next July meeting.

Married.] At Meole, Mr. Dukes, solicitor, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Ashdown, esq. of Brompton.

At Ellesmere, the Rev. Mr. Davies, to Miss Ann Davies, of Cockshutt.

At Medeley, Mr. Robert Cherrington, of Shiffnal, to Miss Mary Moore, of Lizard-house.

Mr. Wm. Trevor, to Miss Fanny Powell, both of Shrewsbury.

At Clungunford, Mr. Joseph Penny, of Bath, to Ursula Harriet Stone, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Stone.

In London, Mr. Edward Wellings, solicitor, of Ludlow, to Mary Ann, only daughter of James Cooper, esq. of Mount-place.

The Rev. Wm. Worth, of Wrexham, to Miss Sadler, of Shrewsbury.

Died.] At his seat Willey Hall, near Bridgnorth, G. Forrester, esq. in his 76th year, formerly, and for many years, one of the members of parliament for the ancient borough of Much-Wenlock.

In consequence of a fall from his horse, Thomas Berrington, esq. Moat Hall, Shropshire.

Mr. Williams, of Hadnall, sincerely regretted.

Mr. E. Guest, of Broseley.—Mr. Evans, owner, Ironbridge.

At Newport, Mr. Francis Hutchinson.—Mr. Stephen Bentley.

Mrs. Collier, widow of the late Mr. Joseph C. of Wellington.

Mrs. Flavel, of Oswestry.

Mr. John Sides, of Shotatton, 23.

At Whitchurch, at an advanced age, Mrs. Lovett, relict of the late William Lovett, gent.—Same day, suddenly, Mrs. Horner, widow of the late Mr. Anthony H.

Suddenly, Mr. R. Jones, of the Hill Farm, 80.

Mrs. Rogers, wife of Mr. R. of Longnor.

Mr. Richard Collins, late of Coalbrookdale.

Edward Blakeway, esq. of Broseley, in the 93d year of his age.

Mr. Simes, of Shrewsbury, attorney at law.

Much regretted, Mr. Goodall, of Adney, 69.

Miss Trehearn, eldest daughter of Mrs. Trehearn, of the Fox Inn, Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Thomas, of Princess-street, Shrewsbury.

Mrs. Anne Kynaston, of Ellesmere, 84.

At Granboro' Mr. John Bailey, park-keeper to the Earl of Craven.

At Hawkestone, Miss C. Jones, 26.

At Patton Hall, near Wenlock, much lamented, Mr. Francis Hudson.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcester numbers 13,586.

The local anecdotes of Lucien Buonaparte and his family have procured them the esteem of this county. This illustrious man in retirement is esteemed by all; while the mad and bloody ambition of his brother has drawn upon him the curses of all mankind.

Married.] At Daylisford, the Rev. T. B. Woodman, to Miss Louisa Valiatin.

At

At Kidderminster, Herbert Braam, esq. to Miss Watson.

At West Bromwich, Mr. Thomas Hood, of Tipton, to Miss Fisher, daughter of Mr. James Fisher, ironmaster, of York House.

Mr. Hill, Hatter, of Kidderminster, to Miss Walters, of the Bull Inn.

Died.] At a very advanced age, Mrs. Sexton, of the Tything.

Mrs. Evans, widow of the late Mr. Robert Evans, Kidderminster.

Mrs. Foley, lady of the Hon. Andrew Foley, M. P. for Droitwich.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoke, Mr. J. Thomas, of Leominster, to Miss Whieldon, youngest daughter of John W. esq. of Cliff Bank.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The tunnel now making under the Severn, about a mile on the Chepstow side of Newnham, is proceeding rapidly, and with every prospect of success. It is 13 feet high, and 12 wide. The engine-pit, through which the work is drained, is 72 feet deep.

A vessel, to sail against wind and tide, has just been completed at Bristol. She has one mast of iron, with an upright windlass affixed to the same; her sails, which are of a peculiar construction, when in motion, can weigh her anchor, work three pieces of mechanism, (two projecting from her sides, and one in the centre) two pumps, and, upon occasion, two sweeps of 24 feet. Her canvas is also extended or shortened in an instant, and if required, the mast, with all its appendages, is as quickly lowered. She has neither blocks nor running rigging, except a fore and aft stay, and cables. In fact, she is a complete life as well as packet boat, and calculated to sail upon, as well as before, the wind.

At Tewkesbury, a melancholy accident lately attended the reprehensible practice of leaving guns loaded in insecure situations. A little boy and girl, going into the house of a neighbour, the boy found a gun, which he took hold of not knowing it was loaded, pointed at his sister, and said he would shoot her. He pulled the trigger, the piece exploded, and, being almost close to the girl's head, the contents entered a little above the ear, shattered her skull in a most dreadful manner, and killed her on the spot!

Married.] At Blocklay, H. Harris, esq. solicitor, Tewkesbury, to Miss Wintle, daughter of J. Wintle, of Broad Oak

Richard Ice, esq. of Hartshill, to Miss Roberts, only daughter of Thomas Roberts, gent. of Oxford, near Campden.

Mr. W. Bishop, of Chaselton, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor, of Moreton in-Marsh.

At Stroud, Mr. Alexander Porter, to Miss Jones.

Mr. James Dunn, to Miss E. Flint, both of Bath.

P. Heron Cockburn, esq. of Hubert Lodge, to Mrs. Vassall, relict of T. O. V. esq. of Acton cottage.

On Monday, at Swainswick church, Mr. John Cottle, of Batheaston, to Miss Miles of Tadwick.

At Bisley, Mr. Henry Morse, of Guershill, to Miss Jane Amanda Bath, of Chalford.

Died.] At Barnwood House, his seat, near Gloucester, Sir Charles Hotham, bart. of South Dalton, and Ebberstone Lodge, both in the east riding of the county of York. His mild, unassuming manners, and his benevolence of heart will cause him long to be lamented; indeed, in his death, society has lost a valuable member—and the poor a strenuous advocate and a generous benefactor.

At Tewkesbury, Anna Cecilia, last surviving daughter of the pious and learned Dr. Philip Doddridge, of Northampton, who died in 1731.

At Bath, Mrs. Simms, in Northgate-street.

At Lower East Hayes, Governor Shaw.

Mr. James Reed, son of Mr. Reed, wine-merchant, in Pulteney-street.

Mrs. Stilliman, wife of Mr. James S. Corn-street.

In Beaufort Buildings, Mr. Pinckney, late of Woolfall, 70. A few years since this worthy man retired to Bath from very extensive agricultural pursuits, which he conducted for nearly 40 years with great ability and unblemished reputation.

At his house in Stanhope-place, Stephen Comyn, esq.

Mr. Thomas Jermyn, surgeon, of Bath, universally lamented by his family and friends.

At Weston Super Mare, Mr. Stroud, an eminent wine-merchant and banker, of Bath, and for a number of years conductor of the Upper Assembly-Rooms; he had been for some years in a declining state of health, but appeared better on the day of his dissolution; yet after dinner, without any previous sensation of illness, he fell from his chair in an apoplectic seizure, which proved fatal in a few hours.

At Purton, after a short illness, deeply lamented by her surviving family and friends, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. Prower, vicar of Purton, Wilts.

At Wotton-Underedge, Miss Sarah Tudgey, 85.

At Monmouth, Miss Tregoze, 87, sister to the late Daniel Tregoze, esq. of Tregirog.

At Rendecomb, W. George, esq. universally regretted.

Mrs. Sarah Harris, of Gloucester, 84.

At Taunton, Mr. George Tyne, 72.

At Cudleigh, the Rev. John Garrett, master of the free grammar-school of that town, and vicar of Culmstock, Devon.

In Gloucester, Mr. Septimus Ludlow, a barrister-at-law, and formerly the acting partner of an extensive banking concern at Chipping Sodbury. As a lawyer he was allowed to possess considerable information; but giving up the promised tide of professional eminence for the management of the bank, and which

which business proving unfortunate, the remainder of his voyage through life has been passed in quicksands and in misery. Seldom has there been greater vicissitude in the case of one man: from being in the full possession of abundance, respectability and well cultivated abilities, he became a wanderer and an outcast; frequently committing acts of vagrancy, ebrity, and almost idiocy, that rendered him obnoxious to every class of society; and perhaps

"Deserted in his utmost need,
"By those his former bounty fed."

Mrs. Pace, widow of Mr. P. surgeon, of Gloucester.

Mr. Charles Beak, 71. South-farm near Fairford.

Wm. Parsons, esq. of Brislington.

Maria, the beloved wife of Philip John Miles, esq. of Naish House.

Mrs. Moore, 81, relict of Mr. Charles M. of Tewkesbury.

Miss Hayward, of Tewkesbury.

Mrs. Osborne, of Marshfield, 66.

Mr. Thos. Howse. He was drowned in the river Avon, near Batheaston.

Mr. Robert Raikes, lately deceased at Gloucester, was of a very respectable family, and was born at Gloucester in the year 1735. His father was of the same business as himself, a printer, and conducted for many years with much approbation, the Gloucester Journal. The education Mr. Raikes received was liberal, and calculated for his future designation in life. At a proper season he was initiated into his father's business, which he afterwards conducted with punctuality, diligence, and care. Several pieces, among which may be pointed out the Works of the Dean of Gloucester, are such as will suffer nothing by any comparison with the productions of modern typography. The incidents of Mr. Raikes's life are few, and those not enough distinguished from the rest of the world to admit of a particular detail. It is sufficient to say, that in his business he was prosperous, and that his attention was not so wholly confined to it, but that he found time to turn his thoughts to subjects connected with the great interests of mankind and the welfare of society. By his means some consolation has been afforded to sorrow and imprudence; some knowledge, and consequently happiness, to youth and inexperience. The first object which demanded his notice, was the miserable state of the county bridewell within the city of Gloucester, which being part of the county gaol, the persons committed by the magistrates, out of sessions, for petty offences, associated, through necessity, with felons of the worst description, with little or no means of subsistence from labour; with little, if any, allowance from the county; without either meat, drink, or clothing; dependent chiefly on the precarious charity of such as visited the prison, whether brought thither by business, curiosity, or compassion. To relieve these miserable and forlorn wretches, and to render their situation supportable at least, Mr. Raikes employed both his pen, his influence, and his property to procure them the necessaries of life; and finding that ignorance was generally the principal cause of those enormities which brought them to become objects of his notice, he determined, if possible, to procure them some moral and religious instruction. In this he succeeded, by means of bounties and encouragement, given to such of the prisoners who were able to read; and these, by being directed to proper books, improved both themselves and their fellow prisoners, and afforded great encouragement to persevere in the benevolent design. He then procured for them a supply of work, to preclude every excuse and temptation to idleness. Successful in this effort, he formed a more extensive plan of usefulness to society, which will transmit his name to posterity with those honours which are due to the great benefactors of mankind. This was the institution of Sunday schools, a plan which has been attended with the happiest effects. The thought was suggested by accident. "Some business," says Mr. Raikes, "leading me one morning into the suburbs of the city, where the lowest of the people (who are principally employed in the pin manufactory) chiefly reside, I was struck with concern on seeing a group of children, wretchedly ragged, at play in the street. An enquiry of a neighbour produced an account of the miserable state and deplorable profligacy of these infants, more especially on a Sunday, when left to their own direction." This information suggested an idea, "that it would be at least a harmless attempt, if it should be productive of no good, should some little plan be formed to check this deplorable profanation of the sabbath. An agreement was soon after made with proper persons, to receive as many children on Sundays as should be sent, who were to be instructed in reading and in the church catechism, at a certain rate. The clergyman who was curate of the parish at the same time undertook to superintend the schools, and examine the progress made. This happened about 1781, and the good consequences evidently appeared in the reformation and orderly behaviour of those who before were in every respect the opposite of decency or regularity. The effects were so apparent, that other parishes in Gloucester and in various parts of the kingdom, adopted the scheme, which has by degrees become almost general, to the great advantage and comfort of the poor, and still more to the security and repose of the rich. Since the first institution, many thousands of children have been employed, to their own satisfaction, in acquiring such a portion of knowledge as will render them useful to society, without encouraging any disposition unfavour-

able to themselves or the world. Where riot and disorder were formerly to be seen, decency and decorum are now to be found; industry has taken the place of idleness, and profaneness has been obliged to give way to devotion.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Population of the county of Oxford, according to the late returns.

Hundreds.	*Males.*	*Females.*
Bloxham	3,123..	3,299
Bampton	5,917..	6,368
Banbury	2,679..	2,827
Bullingdon	4,589..	4,475
Binfield	3,494..	4,010
Chadlington	5,578..	5,383
Dorchester	1,367..	1,412
Ewelm	2,426..	2,490
Langtree	1,398..	1,443
Lewknor	1,647..	1,657
Pyrton	1,255..	1,368
Ploughley	5,473..	5,599
Thame	1,958..	1,933
Wootton	7,626..	7,937
	48,110..50,381	

Total, including both sexes 98,491

The city of Oxford, in Bullingdon hundred, the town of Chipping-Norton, in Chadlington hundred, and Banbury, in Banbury Hundred, are not included in the above.

Married.] At Chipping Norton, the Rev. S. Leigh, to Mrs. Handley.

At Shepton Mallett, Mr. John Brook, aged 84. to Miss Ann Croker, aged 21.

Mr John Stevens, of St. Peter's, Oxford, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Turner, coach-maker, to Miss Betteris, of Oxford.

The Rev. J. Hill, A. B. perpetual curate of Worton and sub-tutor of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, to Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Warrener, New Bond-street.

Died.] At Stanton Harcourt, Oxfordshire, Andrew Walsh, esq. many years register of the Archdeaconry Courts of the Dioceses of Oxford and Berks.

Miss Woolley, an elderly lady of Banbury.

Miss Catharine Bennett, second daughter of Mr. Bennett.

Mr. John Hedges, of Swinford Farm, near Ensham, 74.

Mrs. Martin, wife of Mr. John Martin of Sandford. She was a sincere friend to the poor.

Suddenly, at Rose-hill, Mr. Brenwell, one of the members of the corporation of Oxford.

Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. of Long Wall, Oxford.

Mrs. Green, of the White Horse.

Mr. Wm. Capel, of Ensham, 53.

Mr. Salmon, an opulent farmer of Tadmarton, near Banbury.

The Rev. Joshua Newby, rector of Great Rollright, and formerly fellow of Brasen-nose college, in this university, 74.

Mrs. Elizabeth Langford, widow, 66.

Mr. White of Pembroke college.

Sophia, daughter of Mrs. Plastin, Oxford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

An alarming fire lately broke out at Kensel-green, near Colnbrook, at the mansion of George Rogers, esq which consumed the same, together with buildings contiguous, to the amount of several thousand pounds. The fire happened in the dead of the night, and was occasioned by some clothes having been left to air in the laundry; and such was the rapidity of the flames, that the whole house was consumed in less than half an hour; and a poor boy, who slept in a garret, perrished in the conflagration.

Married.] Mr. H. Lane, of High Wicombe, to Miss A. Russell.

Died.] At Brill, Mr. M. Shirley.

At Taplow Hill, R. Walpole, esq. 50.

Mr. Clinkard, farmer, of Ibstone, 73.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

At the Hertford Assizes was tried—*Johnson*, v. *Oldacre*, Being an action of trespass, for breaking and entering the plaintiff's ground. The defendant, who was huntsman of the Berkeley Hunt, pleaded as a justification, that he was the servant of ——— Wood, esq. who was a qualified man; that they had started a fox in hunting, which ran over the ground of the plaintiff, and that they followed it, as the only means of killing a noxious animal. The replication stated, that the defendant pursued the fox for the *sport of hunting*, and not for the purpose of destroying the fox as a noxious animal.—The Jury found for the Plaintiff, Damages 20s.

The Sun Inn at Biggleswade, with 30 acres of land, was lately disposed of for 7850l. A farm of 100 acres, in the neighbourhood, was on the same day sold for near 9000l.

Married.] At Little Wymundley, the Rev. T. Nottage, to Miss Sarah Parry.

At Tring, Herts, J. Duncombe, esq. of Pot-Ash House, to Miss Stockley, of Wingrove.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Anderson Rudd, esq. major of the Bedfordshire militia, to Frances, eldest daughter of Leonard Hampson, esq. of Luton.

Died.] At Stratton Park, C. Barnett, esq.

At Cheffield, Mr. Goldsmith of Ampt-hill.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Head, of Norbury, to Miss M. Garner, of Peterborough.

C. Grantham, esq. of Stamford, to Miss Emily Fortescue, sister of Lord Clermont.

J. Percival, jun. esq. of Northampton, to Miss Mary Marriott.

John Harris, brewer, 67, to Hannah Cross, 19, both of Northampton.

At

At the cathedral, Peterborough, Mr. John Newburn, to Miss Marshall, both of that city.

Died.] At Daventry, Mrs. Waterfield, wife of Mr. Waterfield, surgeon, 53

CAMBRIDGESHIRE and HUNTINGDON.

Huntingdon numbers 2397
St. Ives - - 2126
Ramsey - - 2390

A plan for uniting the Rivers Stort and Cam, by a canal, from Stortford to a point of junction below Clayhithe sluice, has been agreed upon, and measures are directed to be pursued to forward the undertaking.

Married] Mr. G. Maxwell, of Thorney Fen, to Miss Warwick, of Stanground.

Mr. Dabite of Kirtlinge, to Miss Spicer of Great Bardfield.

At Burwell, Mr. J. Watkinson, to Miss Ball.

At St. Neot's, the Rev. R. Gee, M. A. fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, to Miss Billett, eldest daughter of the late Edward Billett, esq. of St. Neot's.

Mr. W. C. Odam, of Stilton, to Mrs. Calcroft of Stamford.

Mr. John Watts, of Cottenham, to Miss Elizabeth Fuller, of Over.

Mr. Thomas Norfolk, to Mrs. Haylock, of West Wratting.

At Swineshead, Mr. Edward Staines, to Mrs. Susan Northin, being her fourth husband.

Died.] At Trinity College, deservedly regretted, Mr. Wm. Gilpin, son of the Rev. Mr. Gilpin, more than five and twenty years head master of Cheam school, Surry, and grandson of the Rev. William Gilpin, prebendary of Salisbury, and Vicar of Boldre, Hants.

In his 27th year, C. S. Mathews, esq. M. A. fellow of Downing college, Cambridge, unfortunately drowned in the river Cam, by getting entangled in the weeds while bathing. He was the second son of Colonel Mathews of Belmont, Herefordshire. The superior talents of which he made an early display at Eton, carried him successfully through the usual course of academical competition, at Cambridge, where he was much distinguished by his abilities and great attainments. The extent and variety of which were more strikingly displayed by his triumphant competition with many rival candidates of both universities, for a fellowship at the new college of Downing, to which he had been unanimously elected.

At Cambridge, Mr. G. Cooper, a noted change ringer during the whole period of his manhood; he rung bob royal (the second bell, ten in,) within twelve months of his death, at Great St. Mary's church in that town, and he was the oldest change ringer in the kingdom, 94.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Soulsby, relict of Mr. Thomas S.

Mrs. Fothergill of Dunsby, widow of G.F. esq. late of Stamford, 59.

Mrs. Claydon, widow, of Chevely.

Mr. John Goodrich, of Elmswell.

Mr. Richard Freeman, of Ely.

Mr. John Sewell, of the George Inn, Chatteris.

Mr. John Fox, 86.

Mr. Reynolds, miller, of Freckenham, near Newmarket.

At Alconbury, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. David W. vicar of that place. She was greatly esteemed for her exemplary piety, virtue and humility, 54.

At Gamlingay, Mr. Joseph Harris, formerly of Cambridge.

At Great Eversden, Miss Mary Anne Holben, of Little Eversden, 25.

NORFOLK.

Lynn numbers 10,253, and is consequently a town of the second rank.

The Norfolk Agricultural Society held their Anniversary, for 1811, at East Dereham, on Friday, the 26th of July. Mr. T. Kendle, of Gaytonthorpe; Mr. E. Beck, of Lexham; and Mr. W. Williams, of Downham, were appointed judges to inspect the water meadows offered by Col. Fitzroy and Mr. T. Purdy, to share in the bounty proposed by the Society to those person who form water-meadows in Norfolk.

Mr. J. Oakes, of Burnham; Mr. W. Wright, of Rougham; and Mr. J. Sibell, of Dunton, were appointed judges of the sheep shown for the prizes; and Mr. W. Blyth, of Massingham; Mr. James Kendle, of Weasenham; and Mr. Overman, of Burnham, judges of the bulls, whose reports were thus:

1st. For the Southdown rams.—The first premium of 7l. value, to Mr. E. Beck, of Lexham. The second ditto of 5l. value, to Mr. Freeman, of Swanton.

2d. For the Southdown ewes.—The first premium of 7l. value, to Mr. Freeman, of Swanton. The second ditto of 5l. value, to Mr. J. Turner, of Mulbarton.

3d. For the bulls.—The premium of 5l. value, to Mr. W. M. Hill, of Waterden.

Of sheep only Southdowns were shown, which were deemed very good. No boar was shown. Mr. E. Beck's homebred bull, of the Suffolk or Galloway breed, was much admired, but Mr. Hill's Devon was preferred.

Mr. W. Chambers, of Shipdham, again brought forward a plan for a navigable canal from East Dereham to the sea, and enforced it by strong arguments. The Society approved of the plan, and formed a Committee to consider and promote it as much as possible.

The shepherds' prizes were thus adjudged:

1st. To Mr. T. Purdy's shepherd, Samuel Dent, 2l. He had no competitor.

2d. To Mr. Barber's shepherd, William Boom, 3l. His competitor was John Flood, shepherd to H. Styleman, esq. of Snettisham.

3d. To Mr. Styleman's shepherd, James Pairman, 4l. He had no competitor.

It was agreed to offer the same premiums to the public next year as last year, omitting two, viz. that for the best crop of Norfolk turnips in March, and that for feeding horses.

As two horses were lately at plough near Norwich, a flight of bees alighted on the animals, and not being suffered to swarm in their usual way, stung the horses in so violent a manner, that one died the following day; the other was preserved by applying cloths dipped in salt of tartar and cold water.

Married.] R. Moncey, esq. of Holvestone-hall, to Mrs. Marshall, of Ashby-hall.

Thomas Leventhorp, esq. of Woburn-place, and wholesale stationer, in Aldgate, to Mary, second daughter of the Rev. William Collett, of Swanton Morley.

Died.] In Norwich, the Rev. M. Browne, vicar of Worstead, &c.—After a long and painful illness, at her sister's house, in St. Peter's, Miss George.

At Mattishall, W. Wright, esq. 67.

At Lynn, G. Hogg, esq. 63.—Mrs. Lockett, of the Market-place, 56.—William Smith, gent. 62.

At Garboldisham, the Rev. C. Molineaux.

At Crownthorpe, W. Head, a pauper, on whose person was found secreted fifty-three guineas.

Mr. Edward Wiseman, banker, of Diss, 66; a man of unblemished integrity, and of unostentatious benevolence.

Mr. Crackneli, a respectable farmer, of Banham, 63.

William Edward Bullock, son of Mr. Wm. Bullock, draper, of Downham Market.

SUFFOLK.

On Monday the 8th of July last was opened a school, at Ipswich, by the Education Society, with upwards of two hundred children, upon the plan of Mr. Joseph Lancaster, who kindly assisted the Society, with two young gentlemen from the Borough School, to arrange the boys. And at a meeting of the Committee on the 2d of August, the master reported, that the boys had made as rapid an improvement in reading, writing, and arithmetic, as could have been expected; that they were regular in their attendance at school, and at their respective places of worship on the Lord's day. In addition to the school already established for boys upon the Lancasterian plan, a new edifice is erected here at the expence and under the immediate patronage of Mr. Henry Alexander, son of Dykes Alexander, esq. which will shortly be opened for the reception of one hundred girls, to be educated agreeable to the same system.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Mr. E. Bolingbroke, of Coggeshall, to Miss R. Searum.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Wright, to Miss Abbot, of Needham Market.

Mr. C. Oliver, of Bury, to Miss Johnson, of Cherry Hinton.

At Beccles, Lieut. Col. Jones, of the 5th dragoon guards, to Matilda, second daughter of the Rev. Bence Bence, rector of Beccles.

At Gretna Green, the Rev. George Wilkins, curate of Hadleigh, Suffolk, to Miss Hay, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hay Drummond, rector of that parish.

Mr. C. C. Holland, merchant, of Beccles, to Caroline Rachael, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Michael Driver Mease, of Halesworth.

Mr. Smith, of Hadleigh, to Mrs. Belcher, of Rayleigh.

Mr. William Simpson, of Woodbridge, to Miss F. Sutton, of St. John's Ilketshall.

At Nowton, Mr. Drage, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Bolingbroke, of Coggeshall.

William Searle, esq. banker, of Bury, to Eliza, third daughter of R. Smales, esq. of Walworth.

Died.] At Polstead, Mr. B. Smith, 73.

At Whepstead, Mr. W. Whymock, 72.

In the 50th year of his age, I. Wm Bloomfield, of Hemington, who, without any previous indisposition, dropped the saw from his hand while he was at work, and instantly expired. He was brother to Robert Bloomfield, the Suffolk poet, and has left a wife and nine children. The deceased was through life a journeyman bricklayer; the family are poor and destitute. There never lived a more indulgent father, or a more tender husband; he resided in the house in which he was born through life, and few village swains have evinced such strength of mind. When he produced his anthems, some of the first men in the musical world expressed their astonishment, that a man without any musical education (as they term it) and unacquainted with keyed instruments, should have acquired so much knowledge of the science; they kindly rectified the bass for him, and by a handsome list of subscribers, his family received very great relief. But his favourite pursuit was mechanism; all his leisure hours for a number of years he spent in various schemes, and he has now the model of a pump nearly complete, which he lately walked up to London to exhibit. Mr. Boyce advanced him a sum of money on the strength of it; but death has stopped him, and whether he would ever have succeeded as a mechanist, or not, he certainly possessed unusual mental powers, considered as an uneducated obscure cottager.

Much respected and lamented, Mr. J. Seely, of Sall, 63.

Mrs. Moore, of Worlington, 65.

Much respected, Mr. John Beales, of Chediston-hall, near Halesworth.

Mr. North, of Clare, 49.

Mrs. Claydon, widow, of Chevely.

Mr. John Goodrich, of Elmswell, 76.

Mrs. Ridley, relict of Mr. John R. of Bury, 58.

ESSEX.

A respectable, though not very numerous Meeting of the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Essex, was held on Saturday, August 3, at the Town Hall, in Chelmsford; at twelve o'clock about two hundred persons

persons assembled, when Mr. Burgoyne proposed that Du Cane do take the Chair—Mr. Du Cane was then unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. Du Cane having stated the nature of the requisition, and the object of the meeting,

The Rev. Mr. Ongly rose to propose a series of Resolutions, declaratory of the present corrupt state of the Representation in Parliament, and of the necessity of a radical reform. He said, that if ever there was a time at which it became the landed interest of the country to co-operate with firmness and cordiality against the factious intrigues and designs of what was called the monied interest, that time had now arrived. He then adverted to what he alleged to be the more notorious proofs that the Commons House of Parliament had not for a long time spoken the sense of the nation, and concluded a speech of considerable length, by proposing the following Resolutions, which were severally put, and unanimously agreed to:

"Resolved—That it was averred in the Petition to the House of Commons, on the 6th of May, 1793, and evidence in proof of the facts at the same time tendered by the Petitioners, that THREE HUNDRED AND SEVEN of the Members for England and Wales only, are not sent to Parliament by the suffrages of the People; but are, through numerous breaches and evasions of the freedom of election therein set forth, returned by ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR Peers and Commoners; and also, that the allegations in the said Petition still stand on the Journals of Parliament uncontradicted.

"Resolved—That it appears to us undeniable, that this deplorable decay of popular Representation in Parliament, co-operating with the Septennial duration of the same Parliaments, is a gross and palpable departure from the only constitutional character of the Lower House of Parliament—'a full and free Representative of the Commons of this Realm.'

"Resolved—That the elective franchise was by 'an established principle of our ancient and excellent Constitution,' distributed between the Freeholders and the Householders; and therefore, that it is the opinion of this Meeting, that in addition to the land owners, and in lieu of returns to Parliament in the name of depopulated, or close or venal boroughs, the Householders of Great Britain and Ireland, directly paying certain assessments to the State, ought, except in the case of Peers of the Realm, to have a voice in the election of the Members in the Commons House of Parliament.

"Resolved—That in the opinion of this Meeting, a law for taking the poll of the voters under such regulations as would prevent in future the ruinous expence of contested elections, is not more necessary towards the independence and integrity of Parliament, than it is for the preservation of public morals.

"Resolved—That the county of Essex, which, in respect of its extent, population, commerce, and taxes, is one of the first counties in the kingdom, may no longer be deprived, as it is at present, of its fair and just proportion in the Representation of the People, nor its inhabitants left under the oppressive influence of decayed, dependent, and corrupted, boroughs.

"Resolved—That a Petition from Freeholders and Householders in Essex, be presented to the House of Commons, praying for a Parliamentary restoration of the undoubted and fundamental Right of the People to a Representation by free election to short Parliaments; and at the same time resolved, That all such Reform in the powers of electing the Members to sit for them in Parliament, ought to proceed on the approved principles of the English Constitution of Government, by the Three Estates of King, Lords, and Commons."

Married.] At Mistley, Mr. R. Page, of Great Clacton, to Miss Risbee.

Mr. Jones, of Colchester, to Miss Chenery, of Ipswich.

Mr. T. Hayward, of Great Bardfield, to Miss Thorpe, of St. Ives.

S. Round, esq. to Mrs. Rowley, of Great Baddow.

At Westham, Mr. Henry Courteney, master of the academy at Stratford, to Miss Charlotte Bridge, daughter of Mr. Samuel B. late of Thaxted.

Died] At Arkesden, the Rev. J. Perkins.

At Chigwell, Mrs. James, of Brownings.

At Grays, Mrs. A. K Hinton

At White Roothing, Mr. C. Hills.

At Widney Green, W. Barwick, esq. 80.

KENT.

On Tuesday, the 6th, as a private in the 1st West York militia was led to the halberts at Chatham to be punished, agreeably to the sentence of a court-martial, he took out a razor, which he had concealed in the sleeve of his coat, and, in presence of all whose duty it was to carry the sentence into execution, cut his throat.

Serjeant Best has recently purchased the Great Tythes of the parish of Erith, for which he gave the sum of 24,000l.

The practice of letting land by the year, with a stipulation of a different rate of rent, if paid in bank notes rather than in gold, is stated to have become very general. A farm has been publicly advertised in the following terms:—"To let, 500 acres of prime land in the county of Kent, now in the highest state of cultivation. Rent, if paid in gold, 1000 guineas per annum; if paid in bank-notes, 1312l. 10s. per annum."

Married.] The Rev. Thomas Hancorne, of Deal, to Mrs. Wellford.

At Lewisham, J. F. Pethrick, esq. to Mrs. S. A. Scott.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. R. Ratcliffe, to Miss Wise.

At

At Hoo, Mr. C. Badcock, to Miss Eliza Thomas.

At Canterbury, Mr. J. Lawrence, bookseller, to Miss Swain.—W. Demar, esq. to Miss E. Abbott.

G. Whitaker, esq. of Pembury, to Miss Welter, of Sale.

Mr. Murton, of Milton, to Mrs. Williams.

At Dover, Capt. Smith, R. N. to Miss [illegible].

At Wingham, Mr. George Denne, to Miss Sarah Moon.

Mr. John Croaker, of Ramsgate, to Miss Kemp, of Canterbury

William Chandler, jun. esq. to Frances, daughter of the late Nathaniel Austen, esq. of Margate.

At Rochester, Mr. Mark Hammond, to Mrs. Rippon, of Troy-town.

Mr. John Moon, of Dover, to Miss Pearne.

At Knole, Lady Mary Sackville, eldest daughter of the Duchess of Dorset, to the Earl of Plymouth.

Henry Wall, esq. of the West Kent militia, to Miss Talbot, of Stonecastle.

Mr. R. West, jun. of Rochester, to Miss E. Davis, of Chatham.

Mr. G. Lott, of Whitstable, to Miss Terry, of Seasalter.

Died.] At Thurnham, Mr. Upfold, owing to cutting his toe-nail too close, 56.

At Deal, Capt. J. Haswell, of H. M.S. Echo, 32.—Caroline, wife of Mr. Oakley, and fourth daughter of the late Rev. A. Silke, rector of Assington, Essex.

At the Vicarage, East Farleigh, the Rev. Henry Friend.

William Goddard, esq. storekeeper of Sheerness Dock-yard.

At Linton, near Coxheath, Mrs. Bagnel.

At Staple, Mrs. Isaacs.

At Milton, Mr. William Furley, formerly of Canterbury.

At Canterbury, Mrs. London, 67.—Miss Mary Fox, daughter of Mr. John F. 24.—In Castle-street, Mrs. Martha Perkins, 77.—Mrs. Susan Durnall, of St. John's Hospital, 80.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Abrahams, wife of Mr. A. silversmith.

At Deptford, Gilbert Ferguson, esq. 79.

At Walmer, the Rev. Mr. Timms, rector of that place.

At Wye, Mr. William Allen, 65.

Much regretted by all who knew him, Mr. William Boys, of Reachcourt, 50. He has left a wife and eight children to lament their loss

Mrs. Bishop, of the Golden Lion, Chatham.

At the Vicarage-house, Preston, next Feversham, the Rev. Francis Frederic Giraud.

SUSSEX.

The annual show of cattle and sheep for the prizes given by the Sussex Agricultural Society, held Wednesday, August 7th, at Lewes, was, as usual, most respectably attended; the show of stock was not so great as seen in former years, except in the Southdown rams. The piece of plate added to the sweepstakes of ninety guineas, for the best Southdown ram, one year old, produced a number of competitors, there being fourteen shewn of that description, and it is believed there never was before, on any occasion, exhibited such a pen of beautiful sheep as were then collected from different parts of the kingdom. After the company had sufficiently gratified their curiosity in the field, they retired to the Star Inn, when about 160 sat down to a brace of fat bucks, presented by the Earl of Egremont. The Earl of Egremont, the president of the institution, was in the chair, and amongst the company present were the Duke of Dorset, Earl Talbot, Lord Whitworth, Lord Brook, Sir H. Poole, and a great number of country gentlemen and visitors from the near as well as distant counties. When the cloth was removed, the noble president proceeded to give the usual loyal and agricultural toasts. Mr. Hick then presented to Lord Egremont a highly wrought and magnificent piece of plate, in the name of the agriculturists of the county of Sussex.

At Lewes Wool Fair there was a respectable assemblage of the principal wool-growers and wool-staplers. Every room at the inn was filled with company; several of the staplers were from London, Yorkshire, &c. After dinner, the company from the different apartments assembled in the principal room (as many as it could contain), and Lord Sheffield made his annual report, from the chair, of the state of the wool-markets. His lordship said the prices of both Spanish and English wools were at present low; the former being from 5s. to 8s. 6d. per lb. best sorted English wool, from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. He considered it a highly unprincipled policy for this country to continue to import foreign wool, which cost some millions yearly; as it was now demonstrated, that we can raise in these islands wools as fine, and as well adapted to our purposes, as those that are imported. His lordship thought a duty of 1s. per lb. on foreign wools, would be supported by good principles. Lord Sheffield recommended to the wool-growers not to sell, if they could not get 2s. 3d. for the best lots; but the staplers refused to give more than 2s. At this meeting, a large and beautiful wrought piece of plate, by Rundell and Bridge, was presented to Lord Sheffield, by a deputation from the principal gentlemen and farmers of Sussex, in whose name Mr. Shiffner delivered the thanks of the wool-growers to his lordship, and expressed the high sense they entertained of his indefatigable attention, for several years, to the subject of wool, and of the great advantage the county had derived from it. Lord Sheffield said, in reply, it certainly had been his wish to be serviceable; and if any of his exertions as a farmer, a magistrate, or as a soldier, had their approbation, it would be always highly gratifying to him

The

The piece of plate is ornamented with much taste, by figures of sheep, shepherds, the golden fleece, &c. and inscribed on one side—"A tribute of gratitude from the Sussex wool-growers to the Right Hon. John Lord Sheffield, for his indefatigable exertions in establishing the value of the Southdown fleece;" and on the other side, his lordship's arms are handsomely engraved.

At the annual meeting of the wool-growers and wool staplers, lately held at Lewes, Lord Sheffield addressed them at great length upon the general commercial and financial situation the country, as well as upon the immediate object of the meeting. From the details which he entered into, we drew the following conclusions:

"That the demand for woollens for the home market has not diminished, but probably much increased, and that the export of them has much increased also.

"That, comparatively with the whole amount of the manufacture, the demand for foreign countries with which we are now at war, was not considerable.

"That it is not the decay of the manufacture, or the want of demand for it, but difficulties respecting money, and the great stock of wool on hand, that occasion the debasement in price.

"That speculations on foreign wools, and the extravagant variations of price, have deranged the trade and manufacture of that article; but those wools being now reduced to their former price, and the manufacture of them being principally for the home market, there is little doubt of its being restored to its former state.

"That the staplers of English fine wools are greatly distressed by the distrust arising from erroneous notions; and by the difficulties of obtaining discounts.

"That the sale of fine English wools is prejudiced by our immense importation of Spanish wool, and by the distressed state of the staplers.

"That the scarcity of gold is not to be attributed merely to the war, to the particular conduct of the enemy, nor to the hostile and unfriendly conduct of the American States, but in a great degree to bad policy in our interior management.

"That, through the want of due encouragement of agriculture, and cultivation of waste lands, this country has paid, during the last fifteen years, considerably more than 10,000,000l. sterling yearly, for grain and wool, which might have been raised in the United Kingdom.

"That the great import of grain in 1796, occasioned a drain of gold much more than foreign subsidy, and in a great degree brought on the Bank restriction in 1797, and that the value of grain imported in the years 1800 and 1801, amounted to 19,000,000l. sterling.

"That large quantities of gold coin are not necessary to commerce, as appears from the example particularly of Holland and Scotland; which countries had a very small quantity of coin in their most flourishing state.

"That the restoration of confidence is more wanted than any other circumstance, to promote the woollen manufacture."

The attention of the public appears to be very properly drawn towards the extraordinary regulations of HORSHAM GOAL. The Editor of the Monthly Magazine was told by the goaler about two years since, that no sheriff of Sussex had been to inspect it for fifteen years, and yet numerous sheriff's prisoners were constantly confined in it!

The bishop of Chichester, in his late visitation, held at St. Michael's church, Lewes, delivered a charge to the clergy, in which he regretted that no beneficial change, either in the political or religious world, had been felt since he had last the honour of addressing his brethren. Some attention had been paid by the legislature to the cause of religion and the establishment, by sums of money voted to the poorer clergy; but the clamorous spirit of the Irish catholics, and the rapid increase of dissenters and sectarists within the last few years, made him fear that, before long, the religion of the church of England would no more be the religion of the majority of the nation!

Married.] At Hurstmonceaux, Mr. G. Woolley, of Petersfield, to Miss Gell.—Lieut. Yates, to Miss M. Ferryman, of Iping.

At East-Bourne, Major Clark, to Margaret, second daughter of Mrs. Stafford, of Bath.

Died.] At Hastings, Edward Milward, esq. 88, noted for keeping the borough in his own hands, by allowing but one inn in that large town for a long continuance of local domination.

At Lewes, Mrs. Lee, 47, wife of Mr. L. the respected printer of the Lewes Journal.

Colonel Blunt, of Ringmore Green, 76.

At Brighton, Mrs. Pim, of Brighton-place.—Mr. N. Hobbs, of North-street.—Suddenly, Mr. Stapelford, of Brighton-place.

HAMPSHIRE.

On Tuesday, August 6th, a cause which excited considerable interest, came on to be heard at the Sessions House, Portsmouth, before Joseph Smith, esq. mayor; William Goldson, esq. Samuel Spicer, esq. and Edward Carter, esq. magistrates. It was an information, preferred nominally by Henry Norris, but actually by *the Rev. Dr. Scott*, chaplain of Portsmouth Dock yard church, against John Maybee, and the Hon. George Grey, commissioner of the said Dock-yard. The information set forth, that John Maybee, at an unlawful assembly, held in a certain room or office, belonging or attached to the dwelling-house of the Hon. Commissioner Grey, under colour and pretence of exercising religious worship *in other manner than accord ng to the Liturgy of the Church of England*, did unlawfully teach,—at which meeting five persons or more were assembled, besides those of the household, contrary to 22 Car. 2 c.

"*An Act to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles*;" and had thereby incurred the penalty of 20l. each. After the information had been read by Mr. Calloway, the town-clerk, Mr. Minchin, solicitor for the defendants, took occasion to notice to the court, that, although he was aware that the information contained such legal irregularities as would quash the case, particularly with regard to H. Norris being made the informant, without his having a tittle of knowledge touching the matter; yet he was determined to take no such advantage of the Rev. Dr. Scott, but would go into the fullest discussion and examination of the matter. John Maybee, defendant, pleaded not guilty. It appeared in evidence, that this was a Sunday-school for the purest and best of purposes, where a number of poor children are taught to read the Bible and Testament, the explanation of the Catechism, and the Common Prayer book of the church of England. After a full hearing, the defendant Maybee was *acquitted*; and the prosecutor withdrew the information against the Hon. George Grey, for having, as charged, wittingly and willingly suffered an unlawful assembly to be held at his office. The interest of the case produced the fullest and most respectable court ever known.

Married.] Mr H. Ward, of Silchester, to Miss S. Collins, of Reading.

At Botley, Mr. James Warner, jun. to Miss Reid, sister of Mrs. Cobbett.

Mr. Payne, to Miss Baldy.

At Newchurch, Isle of Wight, T. Packham, esq. to Miss Daniel, of Ryde.

Mr. Gooch, to Miss Edwards, of Haslar.

William Chusty, esq. of the Poictiers, to Miss Wilson, of Southsea Lodge.

At Southampton, Mr. Robert Willis, to Miss Sophia Jacobs, both of that town.

Died.] At Brook, Lieut. Col. G. F. Whigrove.

At Portsea, Mr. Rowe, sen. having just returned in health from Portsdown fair.—Mrs. Redward.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Hicks, master of the Navy Post-office.—Mr. Green, of the White Swan, Kingston Cross.—Mr. Cookney, slop-seller. He dropped down and expired without previous indisposition.

At Lymington, George St. Barbe, esq.

In advanced age, Mrs. Scott, a respectable widow lady, and an old inhabitant of Southampton.

WILTSHIRE.

At the Wiltshire Assizes, Samuel Tucker was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, at Bradford. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner (who was originally a weaver, and has since practised medicine, and called himself Dr. Tucker), many months since conceived the design of murdering his wife, having formed a disgraceful connexion with another woman, on account of their disparity of ages, his wife being much older than himself; that in order to effect her death, he kept her continually confined in his house, without allowing any one to see her, from the 1st of last January, till the day when she died, on the 8th of March last, allowing her only a small quantity of half-boiled potatoes, and barley bread and a little water. That he frequently left his house for two days together, during which she was locked up and without food; and that her room, by reason of the non-admittance of air, and certain offensive things left therein, was nearly sufficient to create putridity. By this treatment she became so greatly emaciated as to be unable to move out of her bed, during which time he still continued his ill-treatment, and she was actually starved to death. The surgeon stated, that on examining the corpse, it was literally nothing but skin, bone, and muscle, every vestige of flesh having disappeared. The jury found him guilty, and he has since been executed.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Rowden, M.A. fellow of New College, and vicar of Highworth, Wiltshire, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Nathan Wetherell, D.D. master of University college, and dean of Hereford.

At Milbrook, Hants, Mr. Thomas Joyce, jun. of Freshford, to Martha, youngest daughter of William Amor, esq. Southampton.

Died.] At Marstone, R. Tuckey, esq.

At Uphaven, Mr. Alexander, 57.—Mrs. Prower, wife of the Rev. J. P. vicar of Purton.—Mr J. M. Reeves, only son of Mr. R. of Trowbridge, 27.

At Salford, Mr. T. Noah, 72.

At Salisbury, Mrs. Minty, wife of Mr. Alexander M.—George Horace Seymour, eldest son of George S. esq.

BERKSHIRE.

On Friday sennight, the annual meeting of the Berks Agricultural Society, was held at Ilsley. The steward in consequence of the determination of the judges, presented the silver medals, as follows:—To Mr. Tompkins, of Abingdon, for the best short-horned yearling bull; to Mr. James New, of Chaddleworth, for the best cart-horse stallion; to Mr. Edward Tull, of Hodcott, for the best boar; to Mr. Goodlake, for the best South-down shearling ram and five theaves; and to Mr. White, of Speenhamland, for the best two-year-old heifer. Rewards of one, two, and three guineas were given to the different shearers, whose companies had set up claims to prizes, but had not fully complied with the rules.—Mr. Thomas Palmer, of East Garston, shewed two horned rams, and twenty lambs of the same breed, which were much admired.—A medal was unanimously voted to Mr. Coxeter, of Greenham, near Newbury, for having fully performed the task he undertook at the last annual meeting, of having two of Sir John Throckmorton's sheep shorn in the morning, and a coat made therefrom before evening.—Several gentlemen were elected members of the society, and W. Y. Mills,

Mills, esq. was requested to act as steward for the year ensuing.

The following epitaph has been placed on a tomb-stone in Clewer church-yard, near Windsor:

To the memory of George Smith, of Lound, in the county of Nottingham, ten years farrier in the Royal Horse Guards, who died June 5, 1811, aged 31 years:

My Sledge and hammer lies declin'd,
My Bellows, too, have lost their wind;
My Fire's extinct, my Forge decay'd,
My Vice is in the dust now laid;
My Coal is spent, my Iron gone,
My Nails are drove, my work is done!

Married.] At Kingstone Lisle, F. Bullock, esq. of Challow, to Miss M. Davenport.

At Sunning Hill, Captain I. Cotchet, R.N. to Mrs. Long.

Died.] At Wallingford, Mrs. E. Button, 39.—Mrs. Swallow, wife of Mr. S. seedsman, of Reading.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

In Bath, the traffic between guineas and the notes of the different banks in Bath, has already commenced to a very considerable amount, and large quantities of guineas have been made into bullion Soap, (as it is called by the Jews, and dealers concerned in this trade.) In spite of any parliamentary interference to make Bank-of-England paper and guineas pass for the same value, country bank notes may be exchanged even at the rate of 30 or 40s. for the guinea, and payment be demanded at the bank that issues such country notes in Bank-of-England notes.—*Star.*

Married.] At Chepstow, Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Bath, to Miss Ann Elfe.

At Cannington, P. Heron Cockburn, esq. of Hubert Lodge, to Mrs. Vassall.

At St. John's Church, Bristol, Mr. James Hall, to Miss Susannah Sparks.

Mr. Robert Bowen, ironmonger, to Miss Smith, both of Bristol.

At Clifton, William Ogle Wallis Ogle, esq. of Causey Park, in the county of Northumberland, to Elizabeth Frances Staples, daughter of Lady Amaranta Monck, niece to the late Marquis of Waterford, and relict of W. Staples, esq.

Mr. Thwaites, of Wine-street, Bristol, to Louisa, third daughter of Mr. Joseph Hall.

Mr. Henry Allway, to Miss Elizabeth Jones, of St. George's, Bristol.

Mr. Giles Cowley, stationer, of Bristol, to Maria, daughter of Mr. Boyton, of Clifton.

Mr. R. Sims, of Bruton, to Miss Smullet, of Mintern Magna.

Died.] At Bristol, Miss Sawtell, daughter of Mr. S. merchant.—Sarah, wife of Mr. Jacob Strickland, 76.—Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. Z. J.—Mr. Thomas Howell, sen. late of Clare-street.—In Bridge-street, Mr. Edkins, painter, whose uniform affability and urbanity rendered him equally esteemed in life as lamented in death.—Eve, wife of Mr. Benjamin Jordan, 44.—Wm. Parsons, esq. of Brislington.—Mrs. Hillier.—In Portland-square, Joseph Jones, esq. 28.—Mrs. Mary Jones, of Glocester-street.

At Clifton, of the water on his chest, in his 46th year, Major Joseph Taylor.

Mrs. Merritt, wife of Mr. M. publican, of Haking. She had retired to rest in all appearance in perfect health, a few minutes after she complained of a difficulty of breathing, and in a short time after she exclaimed "I am going!" and was almost instantly a corpse.

Jacob Sturge, of Westbury-upon-Trym, aged 57.

Maria, the beloved wife of Philip John Miles, esq. of Naish House.

At Iwood, Miss Dyer.

At Portishead, aged 91, Mr. James Price, for upwards of 30 years quarantine-master of Bristol.

At Ilchester, Mr. Edward Scadding, many years the humane keeper of the county gaol.

At Taunton, Mr. George Lyne, aged 72.

Mr Ralph Ham, of West Coker

At East-Stoke, far advanced in years, Susannah, relict of the late Mr. Robert Chaffey, a woman, who, from her universal philanthropy, was beloved by all ranks.

At Wells, Mrs. Susannah Lovell, wife of Mr. Joseph L. of Bath.

DORSETSHIRE.

A barbarous murder has been committed at Hurford, Dorsetshire, by a monster of the name of Zoekiel Peele, on the person of his master, Mr. Johnstone, a respectable farmer. The offender had lately been discharged from his service, and prosecuted by his master for larceny, but the prosecution was dropped, in consequence of the mournful appeals of seven children. Mr. Johnstone was smoaking his pipe in his parlour alone, and the assassin attacked him with a knife used by butchers, and plunged it into his back between the shoulders to the hilt, before he was observed.

Died.] At Cerne, the Rev. W. Davis, a pluralist of the church.

At the great age of 104 years, John Alfred Parnell, of Corfe Castle farm-house, he retained all his faculties till within two years of his death. In his youthful days he was a noted pedestrian, and could go with ease six miles an hour for two hours together, and several times has walked for small wagers twenty-one miles within four hours; and in his 99th year he walked seven miles within two hours, for a wager.

At Ensham-House, Edmund Bower, esq. sincerely lamented by his family and a large circle of acquaintance, by whom he was much esteemed for his chearful, friendly disposition. Mr. B. had entered early in life into the Royal Navy, and was one of the eldest lieutenants, having at the siege of

Quebec received a severe wound, which incapacitated him.

In the bloom of life, Miss Ann Gillett, of Canford.

Immediately after eating a hearty dinner, Mr. Brewer, of Stoke St. Gregory.

After a long illness, Mr. Thomas Hammond, of Sherborne.

DEVONSHIRE.

Plymouth, Stone-house and Dock, number 30,083.

Married.] At Iddlesheigh, Captain F. Hole, to Miss Louisa Mallop.

At Midsomer Norton, Henry Bull, esq. to Ann, daughter of the late W. James, esq.

Mr. John Mann, of Moretonhampstead, to Miss Hester Dodge, daughter of Mr. W. Dodge, of Sherborne.

Mr. Penning, of Blandford, to Miss Sarah Spooner, daughter of Mr. Spooner, of Sherborne.

At Liskeard, Robert Cooke Hamlin, esq. of Bideford, to Miss Honor Symons.

Died.] At Chudleigh, the Rev. T. Garret, master of the Grammar School, &c.

At Uphill, Mrs. Cole, wife of Mr. John Cole, late of Northtawton.

Suddenly, in Durnford-street, Stonehouse, J. Rogers, esq. agent for French prisoners of war. He was in perfect health the preceding evening, and walked round the citadel in company with his daughter.

At the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth, Captain Creyke, of the Royal Navy.

Mrs. Rew, wife of Mr. Rew, tanner, of Heavitree.

CORNWALL.

There was a meeting of the friends of parliamentary reform, at Bodmin, on the 8th inst. The assemblage being too numerous for any one room to contain, the proceedings, of course, took place in the open air. More than 1000 freeholders were present, forming about two-thirds of the persons who composed the meeting, which, we understand, was very respectable. Edward William Stackhouse, esq. was called to the chair; and the principal speakers on the occasion were Mr. John Colman Rashleigh, Mr. Glyn, the Rev. Mr. Walker, Colonel Peter, of Harlyn, and Mr. Austen, of St. Ives. A string of resolutions was then agreed to, declaring the sense of the meeting to be in favour of the freedom of election, and the shortening the duration of parliaments, in opposition to the existing mode of virtual representation. The business terminated in the old English manner, with a good dinner, and the drinking of very many patriotic toasts; among which were Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights; the cause of liberty all over the world; the liberty of the press; a free parliament for a free people, &c.

Married.] At West Abington, Orton Bradley, esq. of the royal Cornwall militia, to Miss Holland, of Coombe Royal, Kingsbridge.

Mr. N. T. Tresidder, attorney, of Falmouth, to Miss Genn.—Same day, Mr. John Tresidder, Notary, of Falmouth, to Miss T. Spry.

At Kingsbridge, John Hicks, esq. a captain in the royal Cornwall militia, to Caroline, second daughter of William Ferry, esq. Morecroft House, Hillingdon.

At Falmouth, Mr. William Staples, to Miss Mary Hendy, of Helston.

At Lower St. Columb, Mr. Blamey, of Penryn, to Miss E. Cardell.

At Stoke Church, Mr. Shepherd, clerk in the Dock-yard, to Miss Polyblank.

At St. Ewe, Mr. James Parnall, to Miss Sarah Dally.

At Creed, Mr. John Parkin, of St. Austell, to Miss Isabella Ball.

At Penryn, Thomas Barber, esq. of London, to Miss Pellowe, daughter of Mr. Pellowe, of Penryn.

Died.] At Falmouth, Mr. Samuel Bargus.—Mrs. Mary Snow, 70.—Mrs. Couch.—Mrs. Bishop, 37.—Mr. George Courtis, shipwright in his Majesty's dock-yard.—Mrs. Bloye.

At St. Columb, Mrs. Lewarne, 47.

Mrs. Rawlings, widow, late of Penryn.

Joseph Lugger, esq. of Freathy, near Milbrook, many years clerk of the survey in Falmouth arsenal.

Mr. Bennett, of Truro.

At Liskeard, Mrs. George Geach, a beautiful young woman, who had been married in the preceding week.

Mrs. Lean, widow of Mr. Lean, St. Germans.

At Carhayse, Mr. Dean.

At Gorran, Mrs. Liddicot, 68.

At St. Columb, Mr. Richard, 77.

WALES.

The embankment across the Traeth Mawr has at length been closed; and it is intended to celebrate the event by a day of jubilee at Tre-Madoc. The inhabitants of Tanybwlch and Ffestiniog also intend to raise their acclamations to the great and preserving Mr. Madocks, who has thus far executed this stupendous work. We say thus far executed it, for as the embankment is composed of pieces of stone blasted from the rocks on each side, and then carried and promiscuously thrown together, the sea gushes through with almost as much facility as if there was no barrier to its tides. These tides, however will, in process of time, fill up the interstices, and also deposit a sand-bank on each side; thus the enraged element will complete its own prison wall. Along this stupendous barrier, which connects the two counties of Merioneth and Carnarvon, an excellent carriage road towards Tanybwlch will be immediately made. The embankment is 1500 yards in length, and 8 or 9 wide at the top. The extent of the land gained is not yet correctly ascertained, but is supposed that it will amount to between four and five thousand acres.

The Eisteddfod, or meeting of the Welsh Bards, will take place this year, on the 17th of September, at Tré-Madoc.

Swansea numbers 8,963.—Brecon numbers 3,196.

Died.] At Ruthen, 107, Mr. Edward Lewis, taylor.

SCOTLAND.

The following is the population of Edinburgh and its vicinity, June, 1811.

Parishes.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New North Church	917	1240	2157
Old ditto	912	1212	2124
Tolbooth ditto	984	1439	2423
High ditto	784	1246	2030
Lady Yester's ditto	672	861	1533
College ditto	1293	1668	2961
Tron ditto	1043	1392	2435
Old Greyfriars	1633	2013	3646
New ditto	1766	2049	3815
St. Andrew's	4870	7971	12,841
Canongate	3386	4306	7692
St. Cuthbert's	16,873	21,800	38,633
South Leith	7149	8789	15,938
North Leith	2008	2867	4875
Total	44,290	58,853	103,143

Glasgow contains males, 49,086; females, 59,744—total, 108,830; being an increase of 23,000 since the last census. Glasgow now ranks the second city in Great Britain in point of population, being 7,000 more than Edinburgh, and 10,000 more than Manchester.

Died.] Upon the lands of Dunragger, in the county of Wigton, where he was born, and of the proprietors had seen the fifth generation, Andrew M'Millan, 92. He was a remarkably strong and handsome man, upwards of six feet high. His life was spent in labour, in health, and in comfort. The day before he died, he walked a mile to the proprietor's house, where, since the short time he ceases to labour, he always dined. He had not lost any of his teeth, which were all sound. He expired with ease and resignation, complaining only of a slight pain in his side.

IRELAND.

The plans lately adopted by Mr. Courtenay, respecting the letting that part of the Courtenay estate out of lease last March, is worthy of imitation. He has leased the lands in small convenient farms, to the actual occupiers, for thirty-one years and a life, and has agreed to make them allowances or deductions, at the rate of twenty or thirty per cent. in the rent, for the first ten years, provided they will shew the value laid out, in labour or otherwise. Already the good effects of this system are beginning to appear; several of the industrious tenantry (made so by these advantages) are building small lime-kilns in the mountains, and drawing lime-stone from the quarries in the low lands; they are also raising manures, and draining the lands. It may, therefore, be pronounced a system of the wisest kind; and it is easy to foresee other beneficial consequences arising from it besides the improvement of the lands—the lower order of peasantry will acquire a taste for industry, and, having a permanent interest in the lands, will desist from any measures of a seditious nature.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Portelegre, Lieut. Col. C. Bevan, 4th infantry.

At Malta, Dr. W. Irvine, physician to the forces in that island.

At Jauina, in Berar, East Indies, Major Thomas Francis Wright, of the 7th native infantry.

At Madras, Vice-admiral Drury, Commander-in-chief on that station. He had, two days previously, fixed, that the expedition against Batavia should sail; and it is a singular circumstance, that the Minden, 74, which had been fitted out at Bombay for his flag, and the arrival of which, at Madras, he had for several days been anxiously expecting, appeared in the offing just as he expired.

At Coimbra, of a typhus fever, Dr. Plenderlieth, physician to the forces.

A Russian peasant of the name of Alexei Nikforov, in the village of Kamenka, in the province of Ufa, at the advanced age of 124. At 101 he lost his wife, aged 90; and two years after married another, by whom he had two daughters, whom he lived to see married, and mothers.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

JULY.

Fruiting Month.

Now comes July, and with his fervid noon
Unnerves the hand of toil. The mower sleeps—
The sun-burnt maid rakes feebly—the hot swain
Pitches his load reluctant—the faint steer,
Lashing his sides, draws heavily along
The slow encumber'd wain.

THE weather has, on the whole, been more than usually cold during the present month, owing in a great measure to the general prevalence of the northerly winds. On the 1st the wind was north east; on the 2d variable; on the 3d and 4th north-east; on the 5th, 6th, and 7th, variable; on the 8th north-east; on the 9th north-west; on the 10 variable; on the 11th and 12th north-west; on the 13th, 14th, and 15th, westerly; on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, south-west; on the 20th and 21st northerly; on the 22d, 23d, and 24th, westerly; on the 25th north-west; on the 26th north-east; on the 27th and 28th variable; on the 29th south-east; on the 30th variable; and on the 31st easterly.

There

There were strong gales on the 3d, 14th, and 22d, and fresh gales on the 4th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 23d, and 25th. We had rain, more or less, on the 2d, 3d, 10th, 15th, (St. Swithin) 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d. On the 2d the showers were excessively heavy, and accompanied with thunder; this, however, was the only thunder storm we had during the whole month.

July 3d. The young swallows begin to leave their nests. The bloom of the lime trees drops off.

July 4th. Apricots are ripe. In this part of the country fruit of almost all kinds is now extremely scarce, owing to the frosty nights which occurred during the time in which the trees were in bloom. Gooseberries and currants are nearly the only kinds which do not appear to have suffered injury. The apples in several parts of Hampshire are fewer in quantity than have been known for many years past.

July 8th. A lamprey (*petromyzon marinus* of Linnæus) was this day brought to me. These fish, although in some places held in the highest esteem for the tables of the opulent are here entirely neglected. No one, in this neighbourhood at least, appears inclined to risk the fate of our King Henry the first, who died in consequence of a surfeit by eating too voraciously of them. Lampreys are inhabitants of the sea, but come up the rivers, in the spring of the year, for the purpose of depositing their spawn. It is about the months of June and July that in our rivers they are caught, but as they are in no request the fishermen seldom expose them for sale.

July 11th. The mackarel fishers have been very unsuccessful, except during a few days at the commencement of the season.

July 14th. Bank martins (*hirundo riparia* of Linnæus) have left their nests and fly about. Common dodder (*cuscuta Europæa*), bog pimpernel (*anagallis tenella*), marsh cinquefoil (*comarum palustre*), hare's foot trefoil (*trifolium arvense*), hoary cinquefoil (*potentilla argentea*), joint rush (*juncus articulatus*), hard rush (*juncus inflexus*), wild teasel (*dipsacus fullonum*), bull-rush or reed-mace (*typha latifolia*), great bind-weed (*convolvulus sepium*), and yellow stone crop (*sedum reflexum*), are now in flower.

July 15th. St. Swithin. The omen of rain for forty successive days, by rain having fallen on the commemoration day of the Winchester saint, has this year entirely failed.

July 20th. The rye is nearly ripe. The barley and wheat are now quite yellow; and the crops for the most part extremely abundant, notwithstanding the outcry respecting a blight, which has been with great industry spread abroad by a few of the farmers, for the purpose of enhancing the price of grain now on hand.

July 23d. A salmon of considerable weight, which it is supposed had been struck by a porpoise, was caught by one of the bathing women within a few yards of the shore. It was still alive.

July 26th. Field pease, are cut. Morella cherries are ripe.

July 27th. I this day heard, for the first time, the shrill, continued crinking of the large green locust (*gryllus verrucivorus* of Linnæus.)

July 31st. Oats, rye, and wheat, have been cut.

The swallow tribe appear to be congregating much earlier than usual. This, however, I presume, is entirely owing to the cold weather which has of late been so prevalent; and no doubt, when the weather again becomes seasonable, they will again disperse, until the regular period of their migration approaches.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE second volume of the HORTUS KEWENSIS, which has been published since the ever-to be-lamented death of Mr. Dryander, appears by its contents to have undergone, throughout, the revision of that eminent botanist. We observe, however, in many parts, marks of haste; and doubts or difficult cases are frequently slurred over without that careful investigation and lucid determination which was to have been expected from his abilities, and which would, most certainly, not have been wanting, had he entered upon his task con amore.

Professor Wildenow's Species Plantarum is generally followed, and, as being the completest catalogue, and now in the hands of every botanist, there is certainly a considerable convenience in this, yet we cannot help regretting, that the references to Linnæus's own edition of the Species, should not have been preserved, the more especially, as these have been so frequently omitted by Wildenow himself.

In the Asclepiadeæ, Mr. Brown's Genera, as published by him, in the transactions of the Wernerian Society, are adopted, which makes a considerable change in the arrangement of the species belonging to that natural order. Something was necessary to be done, and perhaps the author could not do better than to follow the system of Mr. Brown, who has taken great pains with it, and made more observations upon this order than any other botanist.

Linnæus

Linnæus had distinguished his genera by the form of what he called the nectaria, but many of the species unknown in his time, would not arrange under any of his genera, it became therefore necessary either to increase the number of genera or to find different characters that would include such as had nectaria variously formed. If the difference had appertained to these organs only, the latter would have been the most proper plan. But an essential difference in the form of other parts of the plant being conjoined with the variation in this organ, nature seemed to point out a real generic distinction, and Mr. Brown has accordingly increased the number of genera, correspondent with the variety of forms in these essential parts. And we are satisfied that, in the end, this change of names, however much to be deprecated when made unnecessarily, will both promote the science and ease the labour of the student in his researches. We should have been glad, however, that means could have been found of limiting, in some degree, the number of genera, in those cases, especially where the species are not numerous. Several of Mr. Brown's genera consist of only one species as far as appears at least by this extensive catalogue. Thus Periploca is limited to two species, the *græca* and *laevigata indica* and *Secamone* are both separated into distinct genera, the latter under the name of the species, the former under that of Hemidesmus. Ceropegia *sagittata* has the name of Microloma; Cynanchum *viminea*, that of Sarcostemma; *C. extensum* that of Dæmia; C. *erectum* that of Marsdenia. Asclepias *procera & gigantea* are raised into a genus under the name of Calotropis; A. *undulata* is called Xysmalobium; A. *carnosa* Hoya, after Mr. Hoy, gardner to the Duke of Northumberland, at Sion-house, an enthusiastic botanist, who has the inclination and ability to do much for the promotion of the science. On the other hand Stapelia, an overgrown genus, containing four and forty species, remains as it was, though many of the species are so different in the form of the nectarium, that they might as readily be separated into well defined genera as any of the natural order. But Mr. Brown does not seem to have had any thing to do with this genus; the Linnean character is preserved, and the term nectarium used, which Mr. Brown, in imitation of Jussieu and other French botanists has laid aside. The term he has used for this organ in the asclepiadeæ is *corona staminea*. In the rest of the class Pentandria there is little more of novelty; few species even that do not occur in Wildenow are recorded.

In the class *Hexandria* there is a greater accession of new matter, which chiefly arises from the attention Mr. Ker has paid to these plants, and the number that through him have been brought forward in the Botanical Magazine. But Mr. Dryander has, for the most part, arranged the species under the genera, in Wildenow's species plantarum, and has not paid the same regard to the observations of Mr. Ker, as he has done in the plants belonging to the natural order of ensatæ. This, we imagine, has arisen from a dislike on the part of Mr. Dryander, to take the trouble of framing new specific characters, which he must have done had he followed Mr. Ker, whose verbose descriptions could not be permitted to supply the place of Linnean definitions. Jacquin's genus Strumaria is adopted, and Wildenow's Hæmanthus *spiralis* referred to it; but, by an oversight, not Amaryllis *crispa*, which undoubtedly belongs to it, as observed by Ker. We observe that Narcissus *calathinus* of Botanical Magazine is referred to *odorus*, and the *odorus* of the latter work is made another species for which Salisbury's name of *lætus* is adopted; so *trilobus* of Ker is said not to correspond with the description of Linnæus, and Haworth's name *nutans* is adapted for it; no *trilobus* however occurs in the genus.

Pancratium *rotatum* of Ker is preserved, and a new specific character applied to it, as also to P. *Amancaes* of the same, which Ruez and Pavon had referred to Narcissus, probably for no other reason, than its having yellow flowers. P. *caribæum* of Botanical Magazine is referred to *speciosum*.

Amaryllis *advena* of Ker, is admitted with a new character. A. *ornata* has likewise a new character, and the African and Ceylon plants considered with Ker as varieties, but A. *gigantea* which the latter botanist had also considered as a variety is excluded. We are inclined to think them all three distinct species. Brunsvigia of Heister is adopted from Ker, and A. *multiflora*, *marginata*, *Radula* and *striata* referred to it.

Curculigo *orchioides* β of Ker is made a distinct species, and named *brevifolia*. Gethyllis plicata of Jacquin is referred to this genus, and two more new species are added. Aletris *fragrans* of Wildenow is referred to Dracæna after Ker: and the genus Tritoma of the latter author is adopted; so that the genus of Aletris is reduced to a single species, the *farinosa*. Smilacina is not separated from Convallaria, and Dracæna *borealis* of Wildenow, is retained; no reference, however, is made to the first edition of Aiton's Hortus Kewensis, where a figure of it was given; nor is even the distinction of a variety given between this and the one figured in the Botanical Magazine, which Mr. Ker has since confessed to be a distinct species, and has applied Michaux's name of *umbellata* to it. Convallaria *japonica* of Wildenow is after Ker, separated under the name of Ophiopogon.

Ornithogalum *altissium* is retained, though Ker without hesitation has referred it to Drimia.

In the genus Hyacinthus, Wildenow is exclusively followed; even Scilla nutans of Dr. Smith is retained, as Hyacinthus *non scriptus*; and H. *corymbosus* is not referred to Massonia

with

with Ker. Scilla *romana* of Botanical Magazine remains with Hyacinthus; nor is Muscari separated. H. *serotinus* is with Wildenow referred to Lachenalia.

In Lachenalia *tricolor* p. 288, a. 15. the trivial name is by accident omitted. L. *quadricolor* α and β of Botanical Magazine, are both referred to pendula, but we think they are more nearly allied to *tricolor*; indeed Mr. Ker has shown that it is really the original *tricolor* of Hortus Kewensis.

In the genus Aloë Haworth's monograph in the Linnean transactions, is more especially followed in all the species which are not in Wildenow, but a different division of them into sections is followed, from the shape of the corolla only. We were rather surprised to find that the English name of *Cob-web* Aloe should be retained for A. Arachnoides, after Mr. Ker had pointed out that the name was derived from the similarity of the termination of the leaf to a spider's feet; and not, as in Sempervivum, from fine hairs spread over them like a web, of which there is not the smallest appearance in any of the varieties of this Aloë.

In the class OCTANDRIA occurs the immense genus Erica, consisting of no fewer than one hundred and eighty-six species. Mr. Dryander appears to have taken more pains with this genus than any other in either volume of this work. He has arranged the whole under sections so well defined, that his specific characters, all of which are new, are beautifully concise and luminous. We consider it as the best example for illustrating an extensive genus, that is any where to be found. There is an inconvenience, however, attending the mode of printing the difinitions of the sections, which, being done in the same type, and in lines beginning parallel with the numbers of the species, are not easily caught by the eye. On this account we think we shall be rendering a service to our botanical readers by bringing the whole of the sections under one view referring to the page in the work before us. We shall likewise translate them into English, with the intent of adding to the general utility of this synoptical table.

I. *Macrostemones* (having large stamens) *Anthers* exserted, *i. e.* protruded beyond the corolla, and in all unarmed, *i. e.* having no appendix at the point of the filament. Page 360.

A. *Filaments* longer than the corolla, closely connivent (converging to a point), the part beyond the corolla of the same colour as the anthers. *Leaves* ternate (growing by threes). *Bractes* close to the calyx (which Linnæus calls an imbricate calyx) in all except in E. Plukenetiana. *Limb of Corolla* erect, in all except E. Banksii. [This section contains Sp. 1—8.]

B. *Filaments* nearly as long as the corolla (in E. umbellata, somewhat longer than corolla. *Flowers* terminal. *Leaves* ternate. *Flowers* ternate in all except E. bruniades and E. umbellata. [Sp. 9—18.]

C. *Anthers* exserted. *Flowers* axillary. *Leaves* linear in all except E. latifolia. *Bractes* remote from the calyx. *Limb of corolla* erect in all except in multiflora and grandiflora. Filaments erect in all except in staminea. [Sp. 19—26.]

II. LONGIFLORÆ (Longflowered). *Corollas* cylindrical or club-shaped, exceeding half an inch in length. Page 368.

A. *Anthers* aristate (awned) *i. e.* having two linear or subulate appendages at the point of the filament, with an entire or a serrulate margin. [Sp. 27—37.]

B. *Anthers* unarmed *i. e.* having no appendages at the point of the filament. *Leaves* ternate. *Flowers* terminal. [Sp. 38—42.] Page 371.

C. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours (4—6 in E. concinna. 3—4 in E. flammea) *Flowers* terminal; few, varying from one to eight. [Sp. 43—52.]

D. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours. *Flowers* terminal, by fours, pressed closely into a square head. [Sp. 53—56.]

E. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours or more (frequently by sixes). *Flowers* axillary. *Bractes* close to the calyx. [Sp. 57—62.]

F. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours or more (frequently six). *Flowers* axillary. *Bractes* two close to the calyx, and one distant. [Sp. 63—67.]

G. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* by fours or more (frequently six). *Flowers* axillary *Bractes* distant from the calyx. [Sp. 68—72.] Page 378.

III. CONIFLORÆ GRANDES (large cone-flowered). *Corollas* dilated downwards, exceeding half an inch in length. Page 380.

A. *Anthers* awned. [Sp. 73—78.]

B. *Anthers* unarmed. *Flowers* terminal. (In E. tetragona the flowering branches together with the flowers, being shorter than the leaves, the flowers appear to be axillary. [Sp. 79—91.]

IV. CALYCINÆ (having large calyxes). *Calyx* as long as the tube of the corolla, or of the whole corolla, or even longer than the corolla; coloured (not green) in all except in capitata, in which they are yellowish green. Page. 385.

A. *Anthers* cristate or combed (*i. e.* having roundish or oblong appendages sawed at the edge). *Leaves* by threes in all except in E. squamosa. [Sp. 92—99.]

B. *Anthers* awned. [Sp. 100—103.]

C. *Anthers* unarmed. [Sp. 104—111.]

V. BREVIFLORÆ

V. Breviflorae (short-flowered). *Corollas* exceeding a quarter but not more than half an inch long: *Tube* longer than the calyx. Page 390.

A. *Tube of Corolla* nearly globular. *Anthers* cristate in all except in E. odorata. [Sp. 112—118.]

B. *Tube of Corolla* urceolate (pitcher-shaped). *Flowers* axillary. *Bractes* close to the calyx. [Sp. 119—121.]

C. *Corollas* dilated downwards (conical or ovate) or oblong and contracted at the mouth. [Sp. 122—133.]

D. Corollas cylindrical or dilated upwards. [Sp. 134—144.]

VI. Parviflorae (small-flowered). *Corollas* not exceeding a quarter of an inch in length: *Tube* longer than calyx. Page 398.

A. *Anthers* cristate. *Calyx* erect in all except in E. Bergiana. [Sp. 145—155.]

B. *Anthers* awned. *Leaves* by threes. [Sp. 156—164.]

C. *Anthers* awned. *Leaves* by fours or more. [Sp. 165—174.]

D. *Anthers* unarmed. *Leaves* linear in all except in E. cordata and hispidula. [Sp. 175—186.]

This division, although artificial, brings together for the most part such as appear by their habit to be nearly allied. It is not however to be supposed but that some new species may be discovered, which will not very readily arrange under any of these divisions. Some inconvenience will, we doubt not, be felt by a reference to a positive measurement of the corolla; as some species may vary, so as sometimes to be below and sometimes to exceed half an inch. We regard this as the greatest defect in this arrangement, which is nevertheless most excellent.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE wheats are generally housed and stacked, within a circuit of fifty to one hundred miles, from the metropolis; in the distant, northern countries, wheat harvest is now at its height, in the backward, commencing. The promises of spring have by no means been realized, whether as to the quantity or quality of the wheat crop; much of it is thin and of indifferent sample, or discoloured. The cause as stated in our last Report, changeableness of the weather during the summer, and the prevalence of cold easterly winds. The last was the most genial and mild spring which has been experienced in this country for many years, and vegetation was in consequence universally luxuriant; unfortunately, the summer has partaken too much of the complexion of those to which of late years we have been accustomed, and with respect to wheat and barley, the produce in grain, has not equalled the promised in plant. This chiefly with respect to quality, the wheat crop being presumed one tenth below that of last year. Upon the best lands, however, and the most favourable situations, much fine wheat has been produced, and from the immense breadth of land which was sown, the wheat crop, under all circumstances, must be great.

Barley and peas much injured by blight, the latter in many parts almost devoured by vermin. Oats a most abundant crop throughout. Beans generally cut, said to promise well. Hops good, All root crops will be large, some exceptions with regard to turnips, as also will the latter-math or second crop of grass. A great fruit season; for plums and pears, uncommon.

Markets continue high, both for fat and lean cattle; the latter, from the great abundance of food. Milch cows at a very great price. Store pigs of all kinds abundant and cheaper. Irish provisions in great plenty and cheap in proportion, especially pork.

Rent of good land rather advancing. The thrashing machine becoming general upon large farms, but has not yet reached the smaller concerns, as in Scotland: highly approved and will, in time, be universal. In our country letters we have received from *Essex*, the account of a most horrible and appalling act of barbarity towards a horse, which has already appeared in the public papers, and which it seems to be the general sentiment, ought to be made the subject of public investigation.

Smithfield: Beef 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. 4d. to 6s.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—Lamb 6s. 6d. to 7s.—Pork 6s. to 7s. 4d.—Bacon 7s. to 7s. 4d. Irish ditto 4s. to 6s.—Skins 20s. to 35s.—Fat 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.—Oil cake 12 to 14 guineas per thousand.

Prices of Navigable Canal Property, &c. in August, at the Office of Mr. Scott, Bridge-street. —Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Canal, 1177l. 10s. exclusive of the half-yearly dividend of 22ls. 10s. per share clear.—Grand Junction, 190l. 170l. 168l. 170l.—Kennet and Avon, 33l. 32l —West India Dock Stock, 153l. ex half-yearly dividend, 5l.—Commercial Dock Old Shares, 150l. with New Shares attached.

Prices of Navigable Canal Property, &c. in August, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Surrey, 95l. per share.—East India Dock, 125l. per cent.—London ditto, 119½l. ditto.—Ditto Scrip, 17¾l. per cent. premium.—Albion Insurance Office, 53l. per share.—Globe ditto, 116l. ditto.—Imperial, 85l. ditto.

Middlesex, Aug. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July, 1811, to the 24th of August, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29·99. Aug. 15. Wind N. W.
Lowest, 29·10. —— 8. —— W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 42 hundredths of an inch. { This variation occurred between the 13th and 19th of August.

Thermometer.

Highest, 76° July 27—8. Wind N. & S. E.
Lowest, 40° Aug. 2—3. —— S. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 20°. { In the morning of the 1st inst. the mercury stood as high as 60°, and on the following day at the same hour it was at 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen, since the last Report of it, is equal to 1¾ inch in depth nearly.

Twice only during the last month has the thermometer been at the summer heat: and on six other days it was as high or higher than 70°: still the average heat for the whole month may be reckoned at full 60°. The mean height of the barometer was 29·65, which is low, considering the small quantity of rain that has fallen during that period. There has been no storm, excepting a slight one in the forenoon of Monday 19th, during which the thunder was rather distant, but the lightning was extremely vivid. There have been eight or nine days in which there has been rain, and fourteen may be reckoned brilliant. The wind has been variable, but it has blown chiefly from the westerly points.

Our readers should be reminded that on the second day of the ensuing month there will be a partial eclipse of the moon, which will be visible here if the weather be fair and the atmosphere clear. The eclipse begins at 23 minutes past nine in the evening, and will end at 12 o'clock, Something more than half the moon will be obscured and the greatest darkness will be at 42 minutes past 10 o'clock.

*** Communications, free of carriage, are earnestly invited to be addressed for* SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, *the Editor, at No. 7, Bridge-street, or No. 5, Buckingham Gate, London, on all subjects practical and speculative. Preference is however given in the order of insertion, to Notices of Improvements in the Arts of Life; to Economical Subjects in general; to original facts in Natural History, and in the various Sciences; to accounts of Tours and Voyages; to topographical Descriptions, particularly of distant Countries; to accounts of curious objects of remote Antiquity; to original Biography, Anecdotes, and Letters of eminent or remarkable Persons; to observations on the State of Society, and Manners in various Countries and Places; to copies or extracts of scarce and interesting Tracts; to illustrations of classical Authors; to fugitive pieces of original Poetry; and to Letters of literary Persons on points of Enquiry, or information relative to objects of their pursuits.*

Foreign, Colonial, and Irish friends are informed, that this Magazine may be had at every General Post-office; also any back Number or Numbers, and complete sets, or particular Volumes may also be had, on giving orders to Booksellers or Post-masters.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have been favoured with a very curious article relative to Ann Moore, the phenomena of nature, now living at Tilbury, from MR. CORN, and it shall appear conspicuously in the next Number.

An Article signed Thomas Mottcoham in defence of prepared Stramonium will also appear in our next.

A Mr. Williams, of Bristol, having favoured us with a communication on the subject of prepared Stramonium, we shall feel ourselves further obliged if he will send us his present address.

Since the article at page 125 was printed, GOLD has experienced a further rise of 2s. per ounce.

ERRATA IN THIS NUMBER.—In the paper against eating Animal Food, in Article XVI. for *Stomachs* read Stomach; in IX. *dele* the comma after boiling; and in XV. *dele* the comma after eat.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 218.] OCTOBER 1, 1811. [3 of Vol. 32.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.**

SIR,

AS many erroneous reports are in circulation respecting the celebrated Ann Moore, of Titbury, Staffordshire, if you think it may not prove unacceptable to your readers to admit the following account of a visit to her, on the 15th instant, into your excellent publication, you will oblige me, as it will satisfy the public, that she, not only still lives, but, differs little in appearance from the state I saw her in nearly eleven months since. As my object is to represent truth, I shall endeavour to lay before you the circumstances in the most simple form, exactly as they took place. But, before I relate the conversation I had with Ann Moore, and the remarks made, it may not be amiss first to inform you of my motives and proceedings, immediately before I went to see this extraordinary woman. Soon after I reached Titbury, I inquired for Mr. Jackson, at whose house I understood Ann Moore had been confined sixteen days and sixteen nights, without ever taking the least solid food. Mr. J. assured me, the motive which induced him to receive Ann Moore into his house, was an expectation in his own mind, that the experiment would soon detect the imposition practised by the woman; for he did not then believe her to be otherwise than a bad character; he had known her for many years, and never thought well of her. At my request Mr. Jackson led me into the parlour, where she had been kept, and, owing to some one of his family being unwell at the time I was there, the small bed on which A. Moore had lain, was in the room; there were two doors in the parlour, one leading into another apartment of his house, and the other opening directly into the street. In order to prevent any communication with his servants during the time of watching, Mr. Jackson had seals placed on the inner door, so that no individual should pass or repass through it into the room where the woman was confined, and that all admittance should be through the street-door only. Mr. Jackson said, with great difficulty he procured suitable persons to attend as a watch, for he was not willing to admit such as were any way related or connected with her, or such as believed in the report. Mr. Jackson produced me the original book which contained the names of the different persons who composed the watch. A male and female generally sat up together, and were every four hours relieved by two more persons taking their place, until the sixteen days and nights were elapsed, during which time no food was given to her.

Thus convinced of the sincerity of A. Moore's profession, Mr. Jackson had her safely conveyed back to her own habitation.—Without entering into further particulars respecting the conversation I had with this gentleman, I will only observe, that his situation in life appears very respectable, and his understanding equally so. I requested a son of Mr. Jackson (a young man about twenty years) to accompany me to Ann Moore's, which request he cheerfully complied with. On entering the room where Ann Moore was, I walked directly up to her, took her by the hand, and, while feeling her pulse, which beat very regular, I asked her, if she ever remembered to have seen me? upon which she looked stedfastly upon me, and replied, "Yes,

* *Birmingham, August* 20, 1811.

SIR,

It gives me pleasure to meet the wishes of a respectable friend, to transmit the enclosed narrative for a place in your Magazine; as the singularity of the case must give your numerous readers a peculiar interest in it, and on the exactness and veracity of the narrator they may rely with the fullest confidence. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOSHUA TOULMIN.

To Sir Richard Phillips.

"Yes, two gentlemen were with you, one was a quaker." *

After I had been in the room some time, I requested permission to ask her questions I had previously penned down in the morning, and to enter her replies in the same manner, to which solicitations she readily consented. I questioned her as follows:

Question. How long have you, Ann Moore, lived without eating *solid* food?

Answer. It was four years the 17th of March last.†

Q. When did you discontinue the use of liquids?

A. About the 16th of September following.

Q. Have you at any time since then felt the sense of hunger, or the disposition to hunger, or is food desirable?

A. I feel no hunger or disposition for food, neither did I for many years before I declined eating.

Q. When was it that sleep became no longer practicable?

A. Three years next October.

Q. Did you lose the power of sleep gradually, or was it taken from you suddenly?

A. Before I went to Mr. Jackson's, and while I was at his house, (when I was kept sixteen days and nights with a watch continually attending me) I slept pretty well three or four hours together; but soon after my removal to my own house I lost the power of sleep, and since then I have not known what it is to enjoy sound sleep. I caught a cold I believe in my removal, which prevented my sleeping.

Q. Do you at any time feel an inclination to sleep?

A. No—though I sometimes doze, yet never so as to forget myself. I never doze in the day time.

Q. Do you ever feel weary or fatigued?

A. I constantly have a pain on the left side of my body, and round the back and top of my head, but never feel sleepy.

Q. Does your body undergo any alteration of heat and cold?

A. According as I am in pain, when the pain is violent I feel feverish and hot.

Q. Do you ever perspire?

A. No—except since my left hand has been closed, which sometimes has a little dew or moisture in it, as at present. (I pressed my finger into the hand and found a gentle perspiration.—She continued to say, my body never perspires.)

Q. Do you feel in this respect no difference between the summer's heat and winter's cold?

A. I feel the same in summer as in winter, and need no more clothing than what I now have.

Q. When were your last evacuations?

A. It is four years the 3rd of this month since I had the last stool, and two years and about five or six months since I made urine.

Q. Have you any sensibility in your legs or feet?

A. No.—(She requested me to feel her feet, which I did, and observed to her they appeared much the same as when I before saw them, near eleven months since. I pressed them hard, she said it produced no sensation to her mind; they were cold and apparently lifeless. She sits with her legs under her, and her feet are brought to the left side of the body).

Q. Do you ever lie down in bed?

A. It is two years since I laid down in bed last February.

Q. Do you constantly sit up in the position you now do?

A. Sometimes I rest my head on the pillows you here see; but never lie down, —I cannot.

Q. How long have you had fits, and what kind are they?

A. Eighteen weeks the day after to-morrow; the fits are hysterical, some days I have had five or six, I have had three fits to-day. The closing of the hand was produced by these fits.

Q. Is your mind generally calm and happy?

A. For the most part it is so, except when my pains are violent.

Q. I perceive you have the Bible by you, don't the reading of it afford you consolation?

A. Yes,—it is the best companion I find in this world.

Q. What views have you of God, religion, and a future world?

A. My views are fixed on Christ, and him alone: when I leave this world I hope, *(mind you, I say, I hope,)* to go to his glory.

Q. Have

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* This circumstance convinced me of the powers of her memory, for, on the 25th of September, 1810, I visited Ann Moore, in company with a brother and one of the Society of Friends.

† On the 17th of July, 1807, she took I believe a few black currants.

Q. Have you any idea or apprehension in your own mind how long you may live?

A. No—no more than you have.

Q. Do you feel yourself weaker now than when I before visited you?

A. Yes. Conversation exhausts me much more than formerly, or when you was before with me.

Q. Many reports have been and still are in circulation, stating your having prophesied that an earthquake would take place, and you yourself would die at a certain time. Is it true you ever made such a declaration?

A. I have read myself in the public papers many such things as you mention, but every word is false. I never prophesied, neither have I seen visions as some say I have, nor do I believe in them. If a person was to tell me of such things for ten years, I should not believe them.

Q. What quantity of snuff do you take in the course of the week?

A. It is impossible for me to say, for I give a great deal away, I perhaps may take a ½ of an oz. in a week.

Q. What think you occasioned the loss of appetite, was it not by frequently sitting up with one Samuel Orange, who was diseased with scrophulous ulcers.

A. I sat up one night only with Samuel Orange. It was the washing of his linen and the dressing of his wounds I believe which affected my appetite, for all I eat and drank afterward presented to my imagination the like disagreeable taste and smell, although my digestion was bad for several years before, so that for five years or more before my illness I always felt pain after eating.

Thus I have stated the principal points of conversation I had with Ann Moore, and placed the questions and answers nearly in the same order which they were proposed.

Her person is rather above the common size; and the just proportions of her features evidently show the remains of a fine face. She seems naturally to possess a lively disposition, her understanding exceeds much the attainments usually made by women in her sphere of life. She is ready in conversation, of a religious turn of mind, occasioned by her present sickness; her appearance does not greatly differ from what it was on my last visit; her voice is at times amazingly strong, but greatly weakened by the paroxysms of pain. In her person she is clean, and there is no offensive smell in her room.

On my returning home I compared my memoranda I made on my former visit, and found them greatly to correspond with the above.

However the extraordinary and singular case of Ann Moore differs from ordinary life, the evidences of it are so clear and strong as to preclude all suspicion of art and fraud, though the principle by which her life is maintained is to me unaccountable. EDWARD CORN.

Birmingham, Aug. 20th, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine,

SPECULATIONS *in regard to a new* THEORY *of the* LAWS *governing the* MATERIAL UNIVERSE.

THE mechanical means by which nature operates in the great process of impelling bodies towards each other, by the invisible agency called GRAVITATION, does not appear to have been explained by any system of physics. The principle of mutual attraction, as exhibited in the phenomena of falling bodies, was exactly recorded in the first constructed tables of weights; and the general laws of the same phenomena have been demonstrated and applied to nature by NEWTON, in his Illustrations of the mutual Gravitation of the Heavenly Bodies.

Still, however, nothing has been successfully attempted towards explaining the cause of the phenomenon itself. It has been called by the name of *Universal Gravitation;* but the name, like all names, explains nothing, serving only to record the fact of the phenomenon, and ascertaining no more in a philosophical sense, than had been known by the vulgar in all ages. In truth, *Gravitation* is merely a new and scholastic name for the *weight* of bodies.

It has, however, always been considered as one of the most surprising phenomena in nature, that masses of matter, having no visible connection, should so act upon each other as to appear to draw one another together. That the sun should without contact retain the enormous mass of the earth in its place, at the distance of one hundred millions of miles by an invisible agency—that the earth should have a similar effect on the moon at the distance of a quarter of a million of miles—and that the planets at the distance of 2 or 300 millions of miles should mutually affect each other's motions, without any visible intervention, are perpetual miracles; the proximate

cause of which it is desirable and laudable to examine.

On a subject so apparently veiled from our senses, and so vast in comparison with the finite powers of man, we may never perhaps arrive at a demonstrative certainty; and hypothesis may long rise on hypothesis, mocking our limited data and superficial reasonings. The spirit of philosophy prompts however perseverance in enquiry, and the failure of some ought not to discourage the labours of others. It has been by adding unit to unit in accumulating our present stock of knowledge, that we have been able in three thousand years to withdraw the veil from so many mysteries of nature, and that the schools of philosophy in the nineteenth century of the Christian æra, are so much superior to those of Egypt and Babylon, in the age of Homer. The *occult principle of gravitation* which pervades every department of modern physical science, raises us however not many degrees above the *occult* philosophers of those distant ages; and its admission is one of the opprobriums of modern philosophy, which ought, if possible, to be removed.

Notwithstanding the contrary has mixed itself with the very idioms of all languages, yet it may be assumed, without the hazard of refutation, that nothing passes or can pass between, or to and from, bodies, mutually attracted so as to occasion them to *gravitate towards* each other. Any supposed effluvia passing mutually, would serve mechanically rather to repel than to attract; nor could any invisible, *detached*, and unapparent communication, be likely to lay such hold of the bodies, and produce a correspondent effect, occasioning masses like suns, comets, and planets, to draw each other together from such immense distances! In fact, no mechanical agency with which we are acquainted, or which we can conceive, could operate by means of *detached* effluvia, or subtle emanations, to produce the remote phenomena of gravitation; yet it is grossly unphilosophical to suppose, that an effect exists without a secondary and proximate cause.

The difficulty of giving a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon, appears to me to have been occasioned partly by the impiety of philosophers. They have presumed to restrict the creation of the Omnipotent and Omnipresent Deity to objects cognizable only to their own senses, and have foolishly contended that the spaces between the planets, or the infinite extension in which the systems of the material and visible universe exist, are absolute VOIDS—except wherever existence is evident to their senses.—As though the Ommipotent Deity could any where exist without manifestations of his power!—As though the extension of space could only be filled by Omnipotence with species of creation subject to the laws of our senses!!—As though *fulness* of creation, that is, coincidence of omnipotence and omniscience with omnipresence was not an immediate consequence and as necessary an idea in conceiving the existence of the Deity, as the other essential attributes just named!—To believe that no other species of existence, besides our sensible matter, fills the infinite extension of space, is alike blasphemy!—Not to feel that a plenitude and unbounded variety of creation is necessarily coexistent in every portion of space, in truth, bespeaks a mind incapable of perceiving and appreciating the other essential attributes of the Deity!—To doubt this, is also to doubt omnipresence—and to doubt it, believing omnipresence, is to doubt omnipotence and omniscience.—It is in a word, to tread on the threshold of atheism, and to be an atheist, so far as to set limits to the necessary powers and ubiquity of the Deity!

I believe, then, in the existence of a *plenum of creation*, not necessarily consisting of the species of matter of which our senses enable us to take cognizance; not a *plenum* of pure and solid carbon, but a *plenum* of its own kind, necessarily arising out of the ubiquity and the infinite power and wisdom of the Creator.

I conceive too that a substratum, fluid, or medium; fills, infinite extension, something like the ether of Newton, and is the agent by which are mechanically and necessarily effected the phenomena of gravitation, as well as many other phenomena not yet explained by mechanical means.

I believe that this medium, or substratum, necessarily pervades the whole universe, and that wherever the Deity has placed within it any species of novel or distinct existence, the universal substratum pervades it, OR ENDEAVOURS, OR SOLICITS, TO PERVADE IT, WITH A FORCE IN THE INVERSE RATIO OF ITS SOLIDITY; which term, *solidity*, in fact, expresses nothing more than a collection of properties distinct from the properties of the universal medium itself.

I conceive

I conceive also, that that pressure of the substratum, fluid, or medium, of the universe, on all extraneous bodies placed within it, such as solidity or *matter*, must mechanically produce the phenomenon of gravitation; or, in other words, I conceive that *gravitation*, or the phenomenon of material bodies rushing together, *is occasioned by the solicitations of the uniformly-diffused substratum of the universe, to pervade and enter all bodies, thereby occasioning an external pressure upon them in the ratio of their resistance or solidity.*

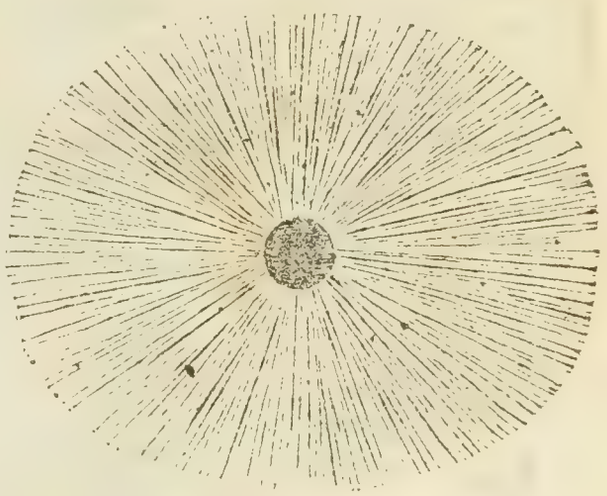
The objection to a universally pervading medium, founded on its supposed resistance to the motion of the planets, is to the last degree unphilosophical. Cause and effect in nature, are necessarily always equal; and, in the original arrangement of their powers, it would have been as easy to make planets move through water, as through any medium ten thousand times rarer than water. Is it not also more accordant with the analogy of nature, and with the evident similitude of the solar and planetary bodies, to suppose them existing and moving in one common medium, possessing properties essential to animal and vegetable life, and to the propagation of heat and light; than to suppose that each body is surrounded by insulated, and peculiar, or similar, fluids, generated near its own surface; and that the prodigious spaces between them have nothing in common, or are an absolute vacuum.

Nor is it asking more of faith and judgment to give credence to the existence of a universally pervading medium which necessarily presses every extraneous substance from every side, than to ask of faith to believe, as the Newtonians do, that attractive effluvia pass between bodies that are said to be mutually attracted; or which, in more correct language, mutually fall towards each other?—How are effluvia to effect the phenomena of attraction?—How are they to take hold of an object?—What connection continues between them and the body, whence they flowed, to occasion them to solicit another body to return with them back to it?—In short, the doctrine of attractive effluvia passing between bodies as the means of bringing them together, is in the last degree childish and unphilosophical! It is wonderful how it could find a place among the grave disquisitions of rational beings; and yet, in the last and best modern work on Astronomy, in our Astronomer Royal's Translation of La Place, we find them discussing gravely this doctrine of attractive effluvia, and actually speaking of the difficulty of calculating their rate of motion for want of data, founded on new creations!!!

I will apply and illustrate this principle of universal pressure by examples:

I.

If there were only one mass of matter in the universe, the substratum would press it on every side alike; it would remain in the same place, and could not move from the spot in which its existence commenced. It may be considered as represented by the annexed ball, pressed on every side by powers extending through infinite space.



COROLLARY 1. *The immobility of such a mass supposes it to be of uniform density, and its parts balanced at its centre; or, in other words, that its mathematical centre, and its centre called that of gravity, are the same. But if these do not balance, and if one side of the mass has a peculiar arrangement of density greater than the other side, the whole by a uniform external pressure, is likely to be impelled into a rotatory motion.*

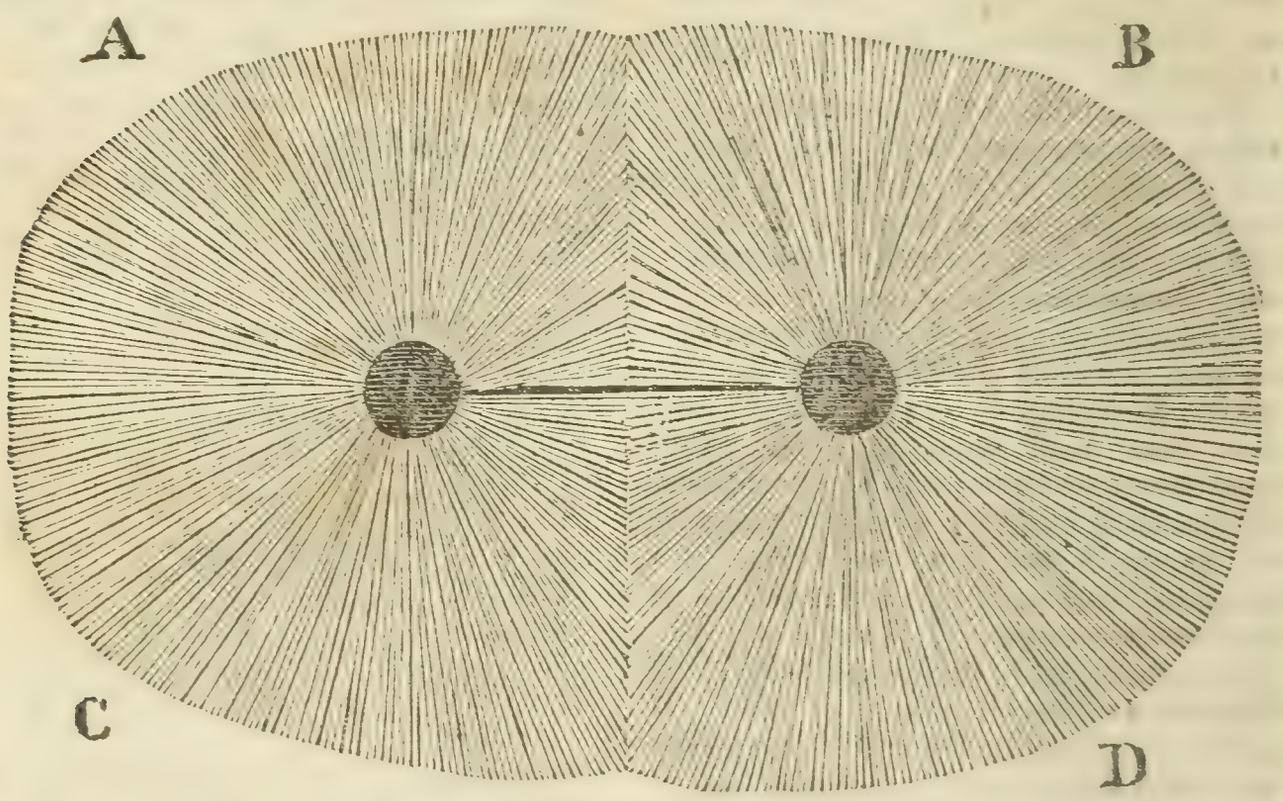
COROLLARY 2. *Such is probably the arrangement of the planetary bodies, and* SUCH THE CAUSE *of their rotation on their axes. The fluid part of the contents of the earth, its perpetual oscillation, its excess of quantity over the solid parts, its uniform opposition to the solid parts, (all the land having water for its antipodes,) seem to indicate that the principle of rotation is a consequence of the peculiar disposition and adjustment of the component parts.*

II.

If there were two masses in the universe, they would in like manner be pressed with equal force on every side, by the medium of infinite space, EXCEPT ONLY IN THE LINE WHICH JOINS THEIR CENTRES; and consequently, as the pressure

pressure on their *near* sides would be MUTUALLY DIMINISHED IN THAT PRECISE DIRECTION, they would necessarily fall or be pressed towards each other, with an accelerated motion in that direction; and would move through spaces and times in the inverse ratio of their quantities, simply because the pressure on each would be diminished, or finite, in the direction of the line joining their centres, and their *near* sides would be pressed *less* than their remote side.

This grand principle may be considered as represented by the two annexed balls, in regard to which it is evident, *that the pressure of the substratum, or universal medium of infinite space, must be finite, limited, and in a degree taken off in the direction of the right line which joins the centres of the balls, and consequently they must be driven together in the direction of that line,* by the external or opposite pressure from the infinite parts A B C D.



The perfect indifference of bodies at rest to move in one direction of space, rather than in any other, renders a very small force competent to incline them into any particular direction.—Hence, if the balls in the preceding figure were masses of the size of the Earth and Jupiter, placed at the distance of several hundred millions of miles, a force equal only to a few pounds, constantly pressing them in the *inward* direction, would incline them to move in that direction with a constantly accelerated momentum.

Such force will be universal, and will be measured and expressed by a quantity combined of the distance and bulks in bodies of equal density; or in other words, it will be in the direct ratio of the bulks, and in the inverse ratio of the distances. In falling and in moving, all the established laws of motion will accord, because the impulses are continued.

COROLLARY 1. *Hence the distance between bodies may become so great, as that between the fixed stars, as to render the impulse or pressure so trifling, as to be capable of being counteracted by exceedingly slight combinations.*

COROLLARY 2. *Hence also the impulse between the planets and between the sun and planets, is inconsiderable, owing to the vast disproportion between their bulks, and their distances.*

COROLLARY 3. *Hence a very slight centrifugal force is competent to overcome the centripetal force of the distant planetary bodies.*

COROLLARY 4. *Hence a centrifugal force, no greater than that acquired by rotation on the axis, and by the oscillations of the waters may be competent to balance the centrifugal force.*

COROLLARY 5. *And as the rotative, or centrifugal force is a consequence of internal construction, and of the oscillation of the fluids, we have herein further evidence of the harmony, simplicity, regularity, and probable perpetuity, of the solar system and the universe.*

III.

Many distinct bodies in space would necessarily balance each other by slight opposite impulses, especially if aided by a centrifugal or rotative force; and, doubtless,

less, systems of suns are thus maintained in their several places, in the order in which we find them arranged through infinite extension.

The fluid oscillating part of planetary bodies is so evidently the provision of nature for effecting their centrifugal force, and for continuing their rotation on their axes, that it seems unaccountable how it could hitherto have escaped the mature attention of philosophers. The oscillations of the waters necessarily change constantly the centre of the earth's motions, and force it to perform its daily motion round that centre, being at once an *effect* of the motion, the *cause* of its continuance, and also the *cause* of the centrifugal impulse!

Such oscillation of the fluids, too, is a cause abundantly equal to the effect. The *swing* of so vast a body would actually require a great centripetal force to overcome it. The distance of the earth from the sun might however have been so regulated, as that one force should exactly balance the other, though either were but a few pounds; yet for our centrifugal force we have the oscillation of the vast Pacific ocean, ten thousand miles over, besides the Atlantic of three thousand, and the vast seas round the south pole, *adapted in that situation to increase the centrifugal force when the earth is in its perihelion.*

Nor does this doctrine destroy the connection of the tides with the relative positions of the luminaries; because the whole system moves on a balance of forces, all in unison, and in constant dependance one part on the other; each motion serving at the same time as the cause of other motions which so exactly correspond, that cause and effect are blended and coexistent.

It must be evident, that the elliptical form of the planetary orbits, and the obliquity of the planes of orbits and equators, will be a necessary consequence of an arrangement, such as that which we actually find on the globe of the earth. An excess of water or oscillation in either hemisphere, as in our southern hemisphere, and an excess of land or defect of oscillation in the other hemisphere, as in our northern hemisphere, will occasion corresponding increases and decreases of centrifugal force and motion, producing an obliquity of the ecliptic, and leading to all the varied phenomena of the seasons.

The illustrious Newton called in supernatural agency, when he sought to account for impulses of centrifugal motion; but those varied impulses are to be found in the varied and accumulated forces arising out of the checked and accumulated oscillations of the preponderating fluids on the earth's surface. In the months of November, December, and January, the earth is the nearest, and the centripetal force is then the greatest; but in these months the direction of the forces is in the southern hemisphere, where we find a vast excess of oscillating fluid, harmoniously increased in quantity by the melting of that vast sea of ice; and of course the tides, or oscillations, become equal to *the increased centrifugal force* required to counteract *the increase of centripetal force.*

We know well, likewise, that even in our own hemisphere, where so large a proportion of the waters are become rigid, that the tides, notwithstanding, are greater in those months than in any other season. At length, the accumulated force of the oscillations *peculiar* to the motions of a *fluid* agent, and too well known to navigators in both hemispheres at that season, counteracts the centripetal pressure, and the earth ascends from its perihelion. The centrifugal force is now constantly diminished, because the direction of the forces, that is, of the oscillations of the fluids, constantly approaches parallels of latitude in which there is a vast increase of inert matter, so great, that, notwithstanding the distance of the earth is increased, the pressure towards the sun gets the better of the centrifugal force, and the earth then descends from its aphelion.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

I. *The rotatory motion of a planetary body subject to a uniform external pressure, from a uniformly diffused medium, is therefore a consequence of a peculiar and nicely adjusted disposition of the component parts, in regard to their density.*

II. *A rotatory and centrifugal motion is a consequence of the lighter parts being fluid, and producing oscillations against the denser parts of corresponding and competent force, varying at the same time the centre of motion.*

III. *A motion of that centre in a circular orbit, is a consequence of the combined force of the oscillations, with the diminished pressure of the* NEAR *or inner side of the body, in regard to a larger or centrical body, as in the earth and sun.*

IV. *An elliptical orbit inclined to the plane*

plane of the equator of the moving body, is a consequence of the arrangement of an excess of the oscillating fluid in one of the hemispheres, as in our southern hemisphere.

No peculiar numerical laws of pressure in the universal medium, nor any given centrifugal force, are required to effect the motions of the planetary bodies. It is simply necessary, that the powers should be uniform, universal, and in a degree calculated to balance each other under any required circumstances. Such an accommodation of powers evidently exists in a peculiar manner, in an oscillating fluid, as applied to counteract the uniform pressure of a universal medium. Its centrifugal impetus would mechanically be increased from a pound avoirdupois, to millions of tons, as the inverse ratio of the distances might require.

But no violence or extraordinary force belongs to the motions of nature. It is probable that the pressure towards the sun in the earth for example, is little more than is requisite slightly to destroy its inertia. This pressure is easily counteracted by the oscillations of the waters, (and as nature does nothing abruptly, may we not add that of the atmosphere also,) so that the progression in the orbit between the poised forces is serene, quiet, and grand, not dissimilar perhaps to that of a balloon on a calm day.

A centripetal impulse arising therefore from the pressure of the substratum, or subtle medium filling all space, inclines the planetary bodies mechanically towards each other, on their *near* sides, by a very slight and finely diminished force; which is counteracted by a centrifugal force, created by a rotative motion; which again is itself a consequence of a nicely adjusted arrangement of the integral parts of the masses with respect to density and fluidity.

The result of the combined forces is a progressive motion of all the systems of bodies round their common centres of motion, such as we observe in the solar system, and such as doubtless exists in every system in the universe, whether of separate bodies—of planet and satellites—of suns, comets, and planets—of suns amongst themselves—or of systems of suns in regard to each other.

I shall not pretend to pursue my principles into all their evident applications to facts, and to the varied phenomena of nature. One is, however, at once struck with the circumstance of the parallelism, and uniform direction of the visible parts in Jupiter, as according with the coincidence of the planes of his orbit and equator. One is also struck with the usefulness of the oblique coasts of Africa and America, in receiving without destroying the force of the oscillations of the southern ocean. One perceives too, that the shape of all the southern continents arises from the action of the waters in the southern hemisphere; one feels also in their gradual diminution and increasing obliquity, the cause of the gradual diminution of the obliquity of the ecliptic. One perceives the harmony of that contrivance which locks in ice 30 degrees of that ocean, at a time when the northern hemisphere calls for the genial presence of the sun. One is led to imagine also, that in the fluid which fills all space, one discovers the basis of those principles called, Electricity, Oxygen, Heat, Light, and Magnetism, which present such interesting phenomena, and which seem to be as necessary to the analogous existence and visible appearance of the sun, comets, and planetary bodies, as they are to the comfort and well-being of the finite creatures that inhabit our earth.

This theory then illustrates and explains all the ascertained phenomena, without the absurdity of an attracting detached effluvium. It accords with all the ascertained laws of matter and motion, as established by experiment and observation by Kepler, Descartes, and Newton. Like every thing besides in nature, it is simple, and is easy of comprehension, involving nothing complex, occult, or anomalous. Its foundation is the essential and acknowledged ubiquity and perfection of the Deity; its agency is a medium, or substratum of matter, necessarily co-existent with space and creation; acting by laws common to all fluid mediums when divested of local influence; and necessarily producing effects, which we witness every moment in the wonders that surround us, and that inspire us with so much just rapture and devotion.

COMMON SENSE.

August 31, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

To MR. SAINT, *of* NORWICH.

SIR,

I AM sorry to find my prediction is verified, "that by running *your* head against mine, you would injure *your's*."

tacked

I conclude, this must certainly be the case, because I hear you have again attacked my Arithmetic of Infinites, though it is obvious even to the meanest tyro in mathematics, from my answer to your former letter, that you were ignorant what multiplication is. Being willing to spare you as much as I could, I did not in my answer show the full extent of your ignorance; but as you still persist, in despite of my lenity, to obtrude your mathematical crudities on the public, it becomes necessary that I should denude it perfectly, in order that it may be universally seen.

The 15th definition of the 17th book of Euclid's Elements, is as follows: "One number is said to multiply another, when the number multiplied is so often added to itself, as there are units in the number multiplying, and another number is produced." And my fourth postulate is, "That to multiply one number, or one series of numbers by another, is the same thing as to add either of those numbers, or series of numbers, to itself, as often as there are units in the other." Euclid's definition therefore of multiplication, is obviously the same with this postulate of mine, and has been adopted by all succeeding mathematicians. It is even to be found in Johnson's Dictionary. For multiplication is there said to be, "The increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased." Of this, however, Mr. Saint, you were not only ignorant, but you *sagely* oppose it as follows: "Surely you will not say that 3 multiplied by 2 is the same as 3 added twice to itself; for 3 added *once* to itself makes 6, and if added twice to itself it will make 9; and I cannot think, Sir, that you meant to say that 3 multiplied by 2 is equal to 9."

After such a specimen of the most deplorable ignorance of Mr. Saint, in the very A B C of mathematics, and of pervicaciousness, in still showing yourself to the public as a mathematical champion, I can only say, that I wish you the possession of a *sound* mind as soon as possible.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

Manor Place, Walworth,
Sept. 5, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU will oblige me by giving the following remarks a place in your valuable Magazine.

The pastors and professors of the Church and Academy of Geneva published, in 1805, a new Translation of the Bible. It was the result of more than eighty years of steady application and deep research. I have followed it in a work published this year in London, a new edition of the "*Liturgie, ou Formulaire des Prieres Publiques, selon l'usage de l'Eglise Anglicane.*"

But, Sir, I feel it a duty to the clergy of Geneva, and the English public, to declare that the pastors and professors of the Church and Academy of Geneva have no share whatever in the publication entitled: — "La Sainte Bible, qui contient le vieux et le nouveau testament, *traduits en François sur les textes Hébreu et Grec par les Pasteurs et Professeurs de l'Eglise de Genève.* Edition Stereotype, Revue et corrigée. A Londres: Imprimé, avec permission, (sur les Planches Stéréotypes de la Société pour l'impression de la Bible en langue Angloise, et en langues étrangeres.) Pour Gale & Curtis, Paternoster-row; et Dulau & Co. Soho-square. Exécuté par T. Rutt, Shacklewell. 1811."

I confess I do not understand the meaning of "*Exécuté par T. Rutt,*" though I looked for the word "*Exécuté,*" in the "*Dictionnaire de l'Académie Françoise.*"—Perhaps Mr. T. Rutt means that he is the editor?—This, I take for granted, is what he wishes to be understood.

In support of the superior merit of the Geneva translation of 1805, it is enough to quote a few passages, taken at random, out of both the above-mentioned French Bibles.

The vi. chapter of Genesis thus begins in the former, the *Bible de Genève,* 1805.

"*Corruption du genre humain.—Dieu résout de détruire cette race impre par un déluge.—Ordre donné à Noè de construire une arche.—Description de l'arche.*"

The same chapter in the *Bible Stéréotype, revue & corrigée, éxécuté par T. Rutt.* 1811.

"*Corruption des hommes; l'Arche faite.*"

1. "Lorsque les hommes eurent commencé à se multiplier sur la terre,"—2. "les enfans de Dieu voyant que les filles des hommes etoient belles, prirent pour femmes celles d'entr' elles qui leur avoient plu."

3. "Alors l'Eternel dit: mon esprit ne contestera pas toujours avec l'homme, car il n'est que chair: je bornerai la durée de leur vie à cent vingt ans."

"4. Dès le tems où les fils de Dieu s'étoint unis avec les filles des hommes, et en avoient eu des enfans, on avoit vu sur la terre des brigands qui s'etoient rendus redoutables par leur force."—5. "L'Eternel vit donc que la malice des hommes alloit en croissant sur la terre, & qu'ils rouloient sans cesse dans leur esprit de mauvais desseins."

Psalm viii. begins in the *Bible de Genève.* 1805.

"*Le Psalmiste célèbre les perfections de Dieu.*"

1. "Cantique de David.

2. "Eternel notre Dieu! que ton nom est magnifique par toute la terre! ta gloire est élevée au-dessus des Cieux;—3. "de la bouche des petits enfans, et de ceux même qui sont à la mammelle, sort une voix assez forte, pour confondre tes adversaires, et imposer silence à tes plus violens ennemis."

The Proverbs, chap. xviii. *Bible de Genève.* 1805.

"*Maximes de sagesse et de prudence.*"

1. "Celui qui vit dans la retraite, se livre à ses goûts, et il approfondit les objets dont il s'occupe:—2. "l'insensé n'approfondit rien, il dit tout ce qui lui vient dans l'esprit."

Ch. xix. 22. "Ce qui fait aimer un homme, c'est sa bonté et un pauvre qui a de la probité, est préféré à un riche de mauvaise foi."

Ch. xx. 17. "Le pain que l'on gagne par l'infidélité, paroit doux; mais, dès que la bouche en est pleine, c'est du gravier.—18. "Que la prudence soit la base de tous vos desseins; et ne faites la guerre qu'après avoir bien pris vos mesures.—19. "Celui qui est indiscret, va partout révélant les secrets qu'on lui confie; ne vous liez pas avec un homme qui ne sait pas tenir ses lèvres fermées.

1. "Or il arriva quand les hommes eurent commencé à se multiplier sur la terre, et qu'ils eurent engendré des filles."

2. "Les fils de Dieu, voyant que les filles des hommes étoient belles, en prirent pour leurs femmes, de toutes celles qu'ils choisirent."

3. "Et l'Eternel dit: mon esprit ne contestera point à toujours avec les hommes; car aussi ne sont-ils que chair: Leurs jours donc seront de six vingts ans."

4. "En ce temps-lá, il y avoit des Géans sur la terre, et cela après que les fils de Dieu se furent joints avec les filles des hommes, et qu'elles leur eurent donné des enfans: Ce sont ces puissans hommes qui de tout temps ont été des gens de renom.

5. "Et l'Eternal voyant que la malice des hommes étoit trés-grande sur la terre, et que toute l'imagination des pensées de leur cœur n'etoit que mal en tout temps."

The same, *Bible Stéréotype revue & corrigée.* 1811.

"*David célèbre la majesté & la puissance de Dieu.*"

1. "Pseaume de David.

2. "Eternel, notre Seigneur, que ton nom est magnifique par toute la terre! Tu as établi ta majesté au-dessus des cieux.

3. "Tu tires le fondement de ta puissance, de la bouche des petits-enfans et de ceux qui tettent, à cause de tes adversaires; afin de confondre l'ennemi et celui qui veut se venger."

The same, *Bible Stéréotype.* 1811.

1. "L'homme privé cherche ce qu'il désire, et se mêle de toutes sortes d'affaires.

2. "Le fou ne prend point de plaisir à la prudence: mais il manifeste ce qu'il a dans le cœur."

Ch. xix. 22. "Ce que l'homme doit désirer, c'est d'exercer la miséricorde, et le pauvre vaut mieux que l'homme menteur."

Ch. xx. 17. "Le pain acquis par la tromperie est agréable à l'homme; mais ensuite sa bouche sera remplie de gravier.

18. "Les résolutions s'affermissent par le conseil; fais donc la guerre avec prudence.

19. "Celui qui fait le délateur, révèle le secret; ne te mêle donc point avec celui qui flatte par ses lèvres."

As Mr. T. Rutt says in the title page of his Bible, "*Traduits en François* sur les textes Hébreu & *Grec par les Pasteurs et Professeurs de l'Eglise de Genève,*" I was going to give some specimens of the New Testament; but I find, by the fact, that

that in this part, "*les Pasteurs et Professeurs de l'Eglise de Genève,*" are not even the supposed translators of the "*texte Grec*" For the title of the New Testament in the Edition Stéréotype of Mr. T. Rutt's French Bible, is the following: "Le Nouveau Testament de notre Seigneur Jésus Christ, *Imprimé sur l'édition de Paris, de l'année,* 1805. Edition Stéréotype revue et corrigée avec soin d'après le texte Grec. A Londres: Imprimé avec permission. (Sur les Planches Stéréotypes de la Société pour l'impression de la Bible en langue Angloise, et en langues étrangères.) Pour Gale & Curtis, Paternoster-row; et Dulau & Co. Soho-square; *Exécuté par A. Wilson,* Camden Town, St. Pancras. 1811."

Knowing nothing of "*L'édition de Paris, de l'année* 1805," nor of Mr. A. Wilson, it is not my province to speak of them.

TH. ABAUZIT,
Min. of the Church of Geneva, Past. of St. Martin-Orgars, and Chaplain to the French Hospital.

Kensington-square, August 30, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN page 401 of your Magazine for last June, Mr. Bakewell, in a very elaborate inquiry into the causes of the rapid decay visible in some of our public edifices, laments the negligence of our modern architects in selecting the materials with which they are constructed; by which those monuments of national taste and grandeur, thus rendered unfit to struggle, like those of Greece and Rome, through ages and ages, with the subjugating power of time, become likely to perish long before fabrics erected in much earlier days. This inattention of our architects is certainly a lamentable thing; but, as a knowledge of mineralogy is requisite for the judicious selection of such materials, and as that is a very distinct science from architecture, it is not improbable that a man may have a very perfect knowledge of the one science, without being in the least acquainted with the other. Such has probably been the case with some of our best architects, and therefore this ill selection of their materials may not be attributable to any culpable neglect on their part. But a cause of decay in those same edifices, to which I wish to call the attention of those persons whose duty it is to attend to it, is the immediate result of gross carelessness and inattention. On passing by St. Paul's yesterday, I was struck with the ravage which the elements had made on the massive iron-work (particularly the iron doors) which surround the inclosure of that stately pile. On two of the iron doors which I particularly noticed, there was not the slightest trace of paint for several square feet, and the rust was rapidly spreading and corroding. A friend of mine, to whom I noticed the observation I had made, told me, that a few years back he had observed the same effect in the iron cramps at the top of the building.

In the more recently erected structure of Somerset House, the iron-work in front, next to the Strand, is beginning to rust and decay from the same cause. Either the most culpable neglect, or the most shameful penuriousness, must occasion this effect. Almost every child knows, that iron-work, when exposed to the action of the air and rain, requires to be painted at least every third year: this cause of decay cannot, therefore, proceed from ignorance.

As to Somerset House, as that is a national edifice, I should have thought a few pounds might occasionally have been spared, out of the millions our taxes annually produce, for this necessary and useful purpose; and, as to St. Paul's, the holy brethren who fatten on the ample revenues of that protestant monastery might, I should think, be able, now and then, to clothe with a coat or two of paint, the naked and perishing iron-work of their magnificent cathedral.

August 23, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE often participated in the expressions of astonishment which I have heard, how it should happen, that in a country like ours, teeming with light and humane feeling, we should be so repeatedly shocked with accounts of persons in extreme old age, and in the lowest state of indigence, prisoners for debt. On seeking and obtaining information, my astonishment increased, and was succeeded by melancholy reflections on the uncertainty of all human endeavours, and the too great certainty, that even the most just, considerate, and beneficent, designs, may be attended with the most unfortunate consequences. I was for

the first time informed of, it seems, the notorious fact, that those vultures in human shape, the low, petty-fogging attornies, who flock in our courts of law, and who may be almost literally said to prey upon the blood and entrails of their fellow-creatures, make a particular point to urge their clients to actions against the most unfortunate and distressed objects, on the almost certain speculation, that if they live, (the life, or death, or heart-rending sufferings, of a debtor, are but a feather, when weighed in the balance of a petty-fogger against his interest) their debts and costs will be discharged by that noble institution, the Society for the Relief of Prisoners confined for Small Debts. Thus poverty, distress, and nakedness, instead of known or suspected property, are made the objects of legal prosecution; and thus the beneficent efforts of Charity herself, are turned to the absolute destruction of those, for whose happiness and safety she has been most solicitous! For it has become a custom for the harpies, above described, to ply among the lower orders of retail shop-keepers and others, who have small debts, which, having obtained the authority to collect, they instantly enforce the law against every unfortunate debtor upon their list, who, having no means of defence, are soon sued to an execution and lodged in prison. Many of these poor wretches may have incurred the debt for mere want of bread, from slackness of employment, or from the maladies and weakness incident to old age. They would gladly agree to pay by weekly instalment, pitiously addressing their hard-hearted creditors, in the language of the Bible—*Have patience and I will pay you all.* But no, their creditor, and his adviser, that pest of human society, that bane of human happiness, wherever he lurks, *the infamous pettyfogger*, have other views; they have decreed, that the poor debtor shall go to prison. To that place of horror, which a late sheriff, in the able and patriotic *Compte rendu* of his Shrievalty, thus describes—'For example, in the ward, called the long-ward, thirty-five feet in length, and thirteen in breadth, only twenty-six inches to each prisoner, allowing space for door-ways and fire-places. The horrors of such a situation, during the night, when the prisoners are all locked up in their respective wards, especially during the heat of summer, may be better conceived than described. Persons who have broken no moral law, most of them the victims of misfortune, and many of them confined for exceedingly small debts, depressed by want and every privation, are thus thrown together, without regard to their difference of education, to their various habits of life, or to their degrees of religious or moral feeling.' Here the wretched victim must absolutely starve, or languish his destined time in extreme misery, whilst his wife or family are making away with the poor remains of his property, if he had any, to support his bare existence; and if he should be at last released by the humane Society above-mentioned, he returns to the world, naked, forlorn, and without resource. Hundreds and hundreds who had some small establishment, or means of subsistence, on being thrown into prison, have, on their release, found it all dissipated and themselves totally destitute.

I am by no means disposed to controvert the truth of that celebrated *dictum* of a certain eminent lawyer, that 'if there be hard-hearted creditors, there are also equally hard-hearted debtors.' But I must make bold to tell him, there is more of sophistry than solid argument, in such generalities; and that had he not been master of a more discriminating logic in other cases, he would ill have deserved the high station which he has filled. I am equally and sorrowfully ready to acknowledge, that I know of no remedy for the grievance of which I complain, excepting we may look for it in a general improvement of morals, the advance of which, however, with hasty strides, must not be expected under our present avowed public system, in which *self and pelf* seem to be the governing principles. What might be achieved by a radical and thorough reform of our legal code and practice, and particularly by a free use of the besom of justice, in sweeping away the pestiferous race above held up to infamy, cob-webs and all, wherein they spawn and harbour, and without infringing the sacred rights of the creditor, I am not qualified to judge: but of this I am qualified to judge,—such a blessing is not at present within our ken, either for ourselves, our children, or our children's children. I have long ceased to be sanguine.

JOHN LAWRENCE.

Aug. 1811.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

Biographer of FRANSHAM *in reply to Christianus.*

(*Continued from p.* 119.)

WITH respect to the clause, in which the literature of infidelity is said *to bestow frankness*, there is disagreement between Christianus and the biographer of Fransham, as well about the fact as about the form of expression. The inferences of our observation do not coincide.

Singular however it is, that Christianus should cite an instance of frankness as a proof that the disciples of infidelity are in this respect habitually deficient. D'Alembert, he says, wrote to Voltaire: "I told the lie you bade me." How would a Christian have written, "I gave him to understand you had confidentially informed me you were not the author of the philosophic dictionary." Without any formal breach of truth would not the deception have been equally brought to bear, and not have been called by its plain frank honest name?

Let us, however, pass from particular instances, which chiefly illustrate individual character, to more comprehensive tendencies. Duplicity is the quality opposed to frankness. In its fainter shades it is meritorious; politeness cannot subsist without it. In its intense degree it incurs the name of hypocrisy. But it has many equivocal intermediate shades. One of these easier, every-day, and not unamiable, shapes, is termed *framing*. Dr. Johnson does not recognize this expression, which, however, is common, and designates a habit of affected candor, of putting the fairest face on all behaviour, of assigning purer than the real motives for every little action, and of blandishing into exertions of benevolence the merest instincts of our nature.

Now this habit of framing, which has its use as a pledge of decorum, as a curb of temper, and as a husk, or educatress, of virtue, is assuredly very general among Christians. They owe it, not to their creed, but to their discipline, to their being formed into ecclesiastic combinations. Adam Smith (l. v. c. 1) confirms this idea. Every congregation, he observes, constitutes a club of moral competitors, whose reciprocal inspection checks the outward symptoms of bad passions, and whose mutual encouragement calls forth the studious profession of purity, and solicitude for others. Where the interior discipline is strictest this body-spirit is most evolved, and usually superinduces a decorous dissimulation, when it fails in the inculcation of principle. But in all this there is some encroachment on the frankness of nature. The terms *presbyterianism*, *quakerism*, *jesuitism*, are all in use to describe inconvenient shades of duplicity, which the experience of mankind consentaneously ascribes to religious combination. Now, as the disciples of infidelity are not formed into worshipful societies, but mostly desert the extant religious associations, it is evident that they must constantly be tending to lose even that wholesome degree of duplicity which weaves the drapery of moral refinement, and to fall back toward the frankness of indiscipline, q. e. d. For frankness is but the anarchy of the will, and the nudity of the mind.

That the literature of infidelity *bestows moral courage* Christianus seems to admit. A strong instance in point is, that no Christian commentator should have reprehended those passages above cited (Hebrews x. 28 and 29; John xv. 6.) about persecution. Even in the cause of humanity the learned among the clergy tremble to argue against a sentence of the sacred books. Out of a superstitious cowardice they become traitors to virtue; and would be afraid to maintain that Apollos, the author of Hebrews, is an authority of little weight, and that we misunderstand the words of John, or he misunderstood the words of Christ.

That the literature of infidelity *strengthens the vigor of intellect*, is but accidental, and arises from the circumstance that the best reasoners of modern times have been of this sect, or persuasion; as, for instance, Bayle and Hume. The reasoning faculty cannot attain its highest improvement without comparing and exercising itself with the strongest minds that human society has produced. That it *enlarges the dominion of intellect* is a mere truism. One topic more must be included within the range of his examination, who enquires concerning the origin of religion among men, than in his, who makes no such enquiry.

This is a long letter in defence of few lines. Every clause of the disputed sentence has now been sufficiently explained to account for the writer's then point of view, to show that he employs words with some precision, and that his phrases, if not weighed in the balance of the sanctuary, are poised in the no less nicely graduated scales of academic philosophy. Christianus is one of those heresy-ferrets who can tolerate the public expression of no other sentiments than his own. His displeasure in this instance has

has arisen from mistaking definition for panegyric, and from fancying that the qualities inherent in philosophic literature cannot be described without satirizing Christianity. There is room in the world both for Christians and philosophers; every sect of opinion has its advantages and disadvantages; some doctrines accord best with one, and some with another, department of human life. Each will prevail in the desirable proportion, and according to the social demand, if the exclusive spirit and incompatible temper of the bigots on either side be never suffered to influence the laws. Uniformity of opinion is neither the inspiration of nature nor the interest of man.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number, page 511, J. Watkins, I perceive, adheres to the vague opinion that bishop Berkeley was the author of the adventures of Guadentio di Lucca. Yet I thought I had given sufficient proof that Simon Berrington was the author. I said, that I had often heard the nephew of S. B. who was some years under his tuition, declare, that his uncle wrote it; to which I can add, that he saw the work in manuscript in the hand-writing of the said uncle. Your correspondent says, "he has strong reasons for believing that it was composed by the bishop during his residence at Oxford." To these strong reasons for *believing*, I oppose my *knowledge*, that it was composed by S. B. at St. Thomas, a seat then belonging to the Fowlers, near Stafford, where S. B. at that time resided. To the declaration of the nephew, I will moreover add a similar declaration, often in my hearing, made by the late Mrs. Williams, of Little Malvern, a relation, and great admirer of S. B. and who had a copy of the work given her by S. B. likewise: to omit others, an old lady who died some years ago, at Lichfield, assured me, that she also had a copy given to her by the same gentleman, in which she had written, *a gift from the author*, S. B. What more can be required? Still, in corroboration of my own testimony, I would cite the names of at least six more persons, now living, who can attest the same. I never indeed made any particular enquiries further to ascertain the fact, while it could have been done, because it was so well known in the family. J. Watkins, however, may still remain incredulous for the reason he assigns, which is, that S. B. in another work, wrote "nonsensical ribaldry on a philosophical argument." I have no concern with the sense or nonsense of S. B. All I maintain is, that he wrote Guadentio di Lucca, and I give my proofs. In this work also may be nonsense, for aught I know, for I never read it but once, and that many years ago; but I heard a gentleman lately say, that he must possess little discernment, who, in reading it, did not discover that the author was a catholic. Dr. Kippis, I am told, in his Biographia, advanced the same opinion about bishop B. but added, in a note, that a near relation of the bishop's had assured him, that he was mistaken. I have not the article near me. Is not J. Watkins also the compiler of a Biographia? This may account for his hardness of belief. I. B.

Sept. 2, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AVAIL myself of the impartial medium which the Monthly Magazine presents to men of information and enquiry, and of the liberality with which the work has been invariably conducted, to offer to your notice a few remarks, in answer to some observations made on the Stramonium by Mr. Selles, and others, in some of your late numbers; and I am still further encouraged to introduce myself by the praise-worthy motives which called forth their opinions, in which, I assure you, I sincerely participate.

I shall begin by rectifying an error into which Mr. Selles has unaccountably fallen, and which leads him to say, or suppose, that surgeon Fisher arrogates to himself that merit which certainly is due to the original discoverer of the stramonium. I say *unaccountably*, because Mr. F. positively says in his Treatise on Asthma, that the remedy was *recommended* to him. I likewise hasten to inform Mr. S. that all his doubts as to the identity of Mr. F. may be easily removed, for I knew him personally when in England; when, as he informs the public, he consulted many medical gentlemen, and used the stramonium. He has, at this moment, many respectable friends in London, to whom I shall be happy to give any enquirer a reference. Thus are two objections removed from the mind of Mr. Selles; which, however, cannot directly or indirectly interfere with the contents of Mr. F.'s popular publication, which I think, independent of its real worth, is characterized by a certain nobleness of thought, and manliness of expressing it, rarely to be met with in the present

present day. I have likewise endeavoured (though in vain) to discover why it should be considered an *imposition*, a charge which it would well become your correspondent to establish or explain, either of which, however, may be somewhat difficult, when it is remembered that Mr. F. positively tells us that when he used it in its prepared state, (a recipe of which he gave to his friend,) he obtained relief to his complaint; but that the simple herb constantly disagreed with him. That in consequence of this he had recourse to the principle recommended by Dr. Fordyce, and, led by it, he combined with the stramonium herb other vegetables of the anodyne class, and to them he added an aromatic, and thereby practically proved what the doctor had taught him; namely, that a combination of anodynes are more efficacious in allaying irritation of nerve, than any *one* administered *alone*. Besides, the component parts of Mr. F.'s combination, are separately discernible to every eye, a circumstance which seems to inform the public, instead of imposing on it; and, in addition to this, the prepared stramonium was sold at price less by two-thirds than that demanded for the dried stramonium; for while the latter sold at three shillings the ounce, the former might be obtained for one. When Mr. S. takes these circumstances into consideration, it is to be hoped he will join with every candid and uninterested man in condemning the word *imposition*, and withdraw it as most unmerited by a man, who, whether an impostor or not, has certainly deserved the thanks of his country, for making known a practical remedy for one of the most afflictive complaints. But this apart—the great question seems to be this, Does the combination as used by surgeon F. possess any advantages over the simple herb? Will Mr. S. or any of your correspondents say, that it is not far superior to the latter? If Mr. S. should feel any repugnance to express an opinion on this simple statement, I will assist him to form one, by procuring for him the original recipe of Mr. F. As an anodyne, I think that the stramonium requires to be corrected, and that if taken alone, it would be productive of inconvenience to the patient; but, to suppose that paralysis is produced by inhaling the fume of this or any other anodyne production, seems to me truly ridiculous, unsupported by reason as well as fact.

But I shall feel myself obliged by any intelligence on the subject; and, as my sole object is a desire of information, I shall be happy to promote that desire by friendly discussion, in your respectable miscellany, with Mr. Selles, or, which would perhaps be more agreeable to me, with any medical man; especially as you are connected with those who seem to be led by a love of science, and must therefore be sworn foes to every species of imposition, especially with that which preys on the health of man, and shortens the period of human life.

As a real friend to truth I come forward to promote and assist inquiry into a remedy which has been proved to be beneficial to a wonderful degree, and I only demand for it a fair investigation before the public are called on to condemn and avoid it. THOMAS MOTT CATON.

Stanhope-street, Strand.

P S. In your note to Mr. Selles' letters, you say that the public should be on their guard against *preparations* of the stramonium. Now, there are various officinal preparations of all medicinal herbs, kept for their specific uses by all chemists and druggists. Of the squill there are the tincture, the oxymel, the powder, as well as the simple root. There are also *compound preparations*, as the pill, &c. of which each has its particular advantage. Why therefore is this caution necessary against similar *preparations* of stramonium. The acetic acid, it is well known, counteracts the unpleasant effects of anodyne productions on the system. A tincture of opium made with this acid, is sold under the name of the black drop, and this *preparation* has been found to answer where the common laudanum has failed. The oxymel of squills promotes expectoration better than the powder or tincture. In the oxymel of stramonium, the powerful anodyne properties of the vegetable are corrected by the acetic acid, and rendered more expectorant; hence it is certainly a superior remedy for asthma and many species of cough.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is proper you should call the attention of the public, the Society of Arts, and Board of Agriculture, to a vegetable production, which promises great social benefits, and towards which the speculations of merchants, the ingenuity of manufacturers, and the fostering patronage of the public, ought to be invited.

The triumph of man over nature, by prolonging his enjoyments, and active pursuits, after the setting of the sun, when all other animals retire to sleep, is a splendid proof of his original powers of combination. To complete this triumph he

he ought, by continued exertions, to increase his means of creating artificial light, and to exhaust the stores of chemistry and natural history, till he has united all the points of perfection in its production and economy.

What can be more gross and offensive than the oil which, to this day, we burn in our lamps,—or the tallow which emits its fetid smell from our candles! What can be more clumsy and coarse than those contrivances as we commonly meet with them! What more primitive—more barbaric—or more unscientific!

In this view I was exceedingly gratified by the experiments of WINSOR, and I am yet at a loss to comprehend how his excellent system miscarried, after the beautiful demonstrations which he afforded the public in Pall Mall. He may have calculated, with the over sanguine feelings of genius, on the commercial advantages of his plans, and may consequently have disappointed some of the speculators that flocked about him; but in this intellectual age and country, such a design ought to be supported by the spirit of philosophy and patriotism, and not to depend on selfish views for its introduction. It was a design worthy of the support of a whole people—worthy of the countenance of government—and worthy also of one of those countless millions voted away every year by Parliament, to effect some purposes which a future age may better value, but of the benefits of which, the present age is completely in the dark!

If, when the process and combustion were imperfect, a certain degree of smoke sometimes escaped from the tubes of the gas lights, as it does from tallow candles; this was a subject for the study of our great chemists, who would, in my opinion, at least, have been in this way quite as usefully employed as in chemical conjuring, in producing metals which nobody values; at the same time, too, that those gentlemen knew full well, that no other metal is wanted in England but gold!

My attention has been excited to this subject by a visit lately paid me by a patriotic native of Nova Scotia, who, having never been in England, described himself as much annoyed by the smell and smoke emitted from our tallow candles. On enquiry, I found that in his family and province, he and his neighbours burn only wax. Yes, wax!—startle not reader,—in a beggarly province of Nova Scotia, the farmers and labourers burn none but wax candles! He informed me that in the uncleared woods there grow abundance of the *Myrica Cerifera*, wax-bearing myrica, or, vulgarly, the candle-berry myrtle. With these wax-berries, he says, they make excellent wax candles, fragrant instead of noisome, in their odour, economical in their consumption, and clean and agreeable in their use. He admitted, however, that the manufacture is not perfected, that the wax, which is of a green colour, would be improved by being bleached and that some common processes of purification would greatly improve it. He says, that this myrtle delights in moist situations, that it would thrive well in England, and that every county might grow, on sites now useless, wax enough for all the candles which it consumes!

Is not this then an object worthy of the Society of Arts and Board of Agriculture? Is there any pursuit in which, by possibility, they can be more advantageously engaged? It is certainly worth as much attention as an improvement in a pair of snuffers, or as plans for raising rents by consolidating farms!

The Monthly Magazine at least will, I hope, bestow some attention upon it; will encourage communications from Nova Scotia, and other parts of America, where this tree flourishes; will record experiments made upon it in England; and give these wax candles a fair chance of naturalization in the native country of arts, sciences, and improvements!

COMMON SENSE.

September 6, 1811.

P. S. The writer is perfectly aware, that *Myrica Gale* grows in great abundance in North Britain, and has been occasionally applied to the purpose of candle making; he has heard also of experiments in Devonshire of the same nature; but these facts serve only to support his hypothesis in favour of the general introductor of this vegetable wax. A gentleman who has made them in Devonshire assures him their fragrance is delightful, their light brilliant and their economy great.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CRITICAL REMARKS *on* SHAKESPEARE.

CYMBELINE.—*Act I. Scene 3.*

"Hurt him! his body's a passible carcass if he be not hurt."

This passage may be cited as a proof of the danger and uncertainty of conjectural emendation. For a passible carcass might very plausibly be substituted an *impassible* carcass, if the following words did not serve to fortify the present reading. "It is a thoroughfare for steel if it be not hurt." The meaning then apparently

apparently is, that if he be not hurt, his body is a carcass through which any thing may pass without injuring it.

Ibid, Scene 5.—"Each of us fell in praise of our mistresses, this gentleman vouching, and *upon warrant of bloody affirmation*, his to be more fair, virtuous, wise, chaste, constant, &c. than any the rarest of our ladies in France."

Shakespeare, who paid infinitely more attention to the drawing and colouring than to the *keeping* of his dramatic paintings, has here advanced a thousand years forward into the ages of chivalry and romance.

———Most miserable
Is the desire that's glorious: blessed be those,
How mean soe'er, that have their honest wills
Which seasons comfort. *Ibid. Scene* 7.

The meaning of the last words, Dr. Warburton says, is, "Who are beholden only to the seasons for their support, &c." Dr. Johnson, justly dissatisfied with this gloss, proposes to read "with reason's comfort." But Mr. Steevens renders all change unnecessary, by explaining the passage thus, "Miserable are those who indulge aspiring thoughts: and blessed are they, how mean soever their condition, who have the power of gratifying their honest inclinations, which circumstance bestows an additional relish on comfort itself." This is undoubtedly right. For the use of the verb "seasons," Mr. Steevens quotes Albumazar, "The memory of misfortunes past seasons the welcome." A still more decisive authority may be found in the Merchant of Venice, Act. IV. "Earthly power shews then most like to the divine, when mercy seasons justice."

———I am sure
She could not lose it, her attendants are
All sworn and honorable—They induc'd to steal it!
And by a stranger? No. *Act II. Scene* 4.

Dr. Warburton acutely and judiciously observes "that in this passage the absurd conclusions of jealousy are admirably painted and exposed. Posthumus, on the credit of a bracelet and an oath of the party concerned, judges against all appearances from the intimate knowledge of his wife's honour, that she was false to his bed; and grounds that judgment at last upon much less appearances of the honour of her attendants."

It may be likewise added that the conduct of Posthumus, as prompted by those conclusions, and exhibited in the progress of the fable, is no less extravagant; for if Imogen had really been "false to his bed," what probability was there that she should yield that implicit obedience to his wishes as transmitted by Pisanio, which could be the result only of the purest and tenderest affection?

Good wax thy leave! blest be
Yon bees that make these locks of counsel; lovers
And men in dangerous bonds pray not alike,
Though forfeiters you cast in prison, yet
You clasp young Cupid's tables.
Act III. Scene 2.

Imogen fancifully remarks that lovers and men in dangerous bonds will not join in the same benediction; for wax is to these the source of misery, by giving efficacy to the bonds which deprive them of liberty, but to those of happiness by securing under the seal of secrecy that free communication of thought, which could, in the language of Eloisa,

Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the Pole.

I agree with Dr. Johnson and Mr. Steevens that the character of Cloten is not well preserved. He is repeatedly styled a fool, an ass. Belarius says, "he was scarce made up to man," and it is affirmed of him "that he can't take two from twenty for his life and leave eighteen. This is certainly not to be inferred from the general tenor of his conduct and conversation. He is depictured as ignorant, conceited, rude, and vulgar, but not deficient in natural understanding, except in the two or three first scenes, in which he displays, not merely pride and ill-breeding, but an intellect of the lowest class. This the following short and humourous quotation will sufficiently evince.

1 *Lord.* There's an Italian come, and 'tis thought one of Leonatus's friends.
Clot. Leonatus! a banished rascal, and he's another, whatsoever he be.—Who told you of this stranger?
1 *Lord.* One of your lordship's pages.
Clot. Is it fit I went to look upon him? Is there no derogation in it?
1 *Lord.* You cannot derogate, my lord.
Clot. Not easily, I think.—Come, I will go see this Italian.

After all, though the designs of Cloten against Imogen and Posthumus prove abortive, the traits of his character are too odious for comic delineation. To the striking beauties of this dramatic romance, Dr. Johnson has not done sufficient justice, though it must be acknowledged, that the severity of his censures

is but too well founded; but who would wish to exchange these eccentricities of genius for a tame and lifeless mediocrity?

KING LEAR.—*Act. I. Scene 2.*

Why brand they us with base, &c.

The note of Dr. Warburton upon this passage is so ingenious, and his quotation from Vanini so happy, that it is impossible without some reluctance to remark his error in point of fact. For Edmund is not represented by Shakespeare as "a confirmed atheist," or as even displaying any tendency to atheism. He says, indeed, in the opening of this scene, "Thou Nature art my goddess, &c." but he evidently means only nature, in opposition to what he calls "the plague of custom." And he complains that the unjust distinctions of the world have deprived him of those rights which nature had conferred upon him equally with his brother.

Lear. "I did her wrong."—"To take it again perforce." *Act I. Scene 5.*

"He is musing on Cordelia."—"He is meditating on the resumption of his royalty." *Johnson.*

"He is rather meditating," says Mr. Steevens, "on his daughter's having in so violent a manner deprived him of those privileges which before she had agreed to grant him." I think Dr. Johnson right in both his explanations. In the preceding scene, Lear says to Goneril, "Thou shalt find that I'll resume the shape which thou dost think that I have cast off for ever." The words do not well apply to the conduct of Goneril, who could not be said to take again what she had never possessed. The privileges of Lear were a reservation, not a grant.

———This is some fellow
Who, having been prais'd for bluntness, doth affect
A saucy roughness; and constrains the garb
Quite from his nature: he cannot flatter, he!
An honest mind and plain, he must speak truth,
An they will take it so—if not he's plain.
These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking observants
That stretch their duties nicely.
Act II. Scene 2.

Dr. Warburton greatly improves this passage by substituting *silky* for *silly*, he supports the change very satisfactorily by his quotation from Richard III. "silky, sly, insinuating Jacks." The experience of every man will confirm the observation of the poet, that more craft is often harboured under a rough and rustic appearance than the most smooth and courtly outside. That *nicely* means foolishly, as Mr. Steevens affirms, is not to be admitted without proof; and if it were allowed it would not suit the purpose of the poet. *Nicely* is curiously, elaborately exact; so in Coriolanus, "the war of white and damask in their nicely gawded cheeks," &c.

Ye nimble lightnings dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes! Infect her beauty
Ye fen-suck'd fogs, drawn by the powerful sun
To fall and blast her pride. *Act II. Scene 4.*

This is scarcely intelligible. Both sense and spirit are added to the passage if we suppose that the poet wrote "O fall and blast her pride!" Perhaps Shakespeare's knowledge of human nature and of the workings of the human heart are no where displayed to more advantage than in this incomparable scene. The ungoverned violences of passion exhibited by Lear, and his sudden transitions and returns to tenderness and affection, are, wonderfully impressive. And how touching is the pathos of the few simple words, "I gave you all."

———Patience and sorrow strove
Who should express her goodliest—You have seen
Sunshine and rain at once; her smiles and tears
Were like a better day. *Act IV. Scene 3.*

"It is plain," says Dr. Warburton, "we should read 'a wetter May'." This is a very arbitrary alteration, and it has not the merit of being an improvement. "You have seen," says the narrator, sunshine and rain at once presenting a beautiful contrast. Her smiles and tears might be resembled to such a day. They exhibited to the imagination the similitude of a day better and more beautiful than the real one.

Come on, Sir, here's the place; stand still. How fearful
And dizzy 'tis to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows and choughs that wing the midway air,
Shew scarce so gross as beetles. Half way down
Hangs one that gathers samphire, dreadful trade!
Methinks he seems no bigger than his head;
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice, and you tall anchoring bark
Diminished to her boat—her boat a buoy

Almost

Almost too small for sight. The murmuring surge
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high. I'll look no more,
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong.

Ibid. Scene 6.

The lively observation of Mr. Addison, "that he who can read this description without being giddy, has a very good head or a very bad one," is somewhat invidiously stigmatized by Dr. Johnson, as "a poor attempt at pleasantry." And the reasoning of Dr. Johnson himself, on this celebrated passage, seems not well founded. "He that looks from a precipice," says he, "finds himself assailed by one great and dreadful image of irresistible destruction. But this overwhelming idea is dissipated, and enfeebled from the instant that the mind can restore itself to the observation of particulars, and diffuse its attention to distinct objects." But, if Dr. J. had ever stood on the extreme verge of the precipice thus described, he would probably have been convinced, that Shakespeare conformed to the order of nature in the expression, first of the sublime emotion excited by the terrific magnificence of the view; and then in descending to the specific objects which force themselves upon the astonished gaze; such as the choughs and crows which wing the mid-way air, the man gathering samphire, the fishermen upon the beach, and the tall anchoring bark diminished to her boat. Though the note here remarked upon be somewhat of the cynical cast, I am far from regarding this as the predominant characteristic of Dr. J.'s criticisms. It is not enough to say that no one has bestowed praise, in innumerable instances, with more sagacity and discrimination; for it is equally true that no writer has applauded with greater warmth, or more glowing enthusiasm. And the kindness and condescension often displayed by that great and good man in private life, must still be remembered by many, with emotions of pleasure and gratitude. "Lofty and sour to those who sought him not; but to those men that sought him, sweet as summer."

When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great stage of fools—This a good block—
It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with felt; I'll put it in proof.

Ibid. ib.

Dr. Johnson, with great felicity of conjecture, proposes to substitute *flock* for *block*. But this is objected to by Mr. Steevens, who adduces no fewer than twelve quotations from Green's "Tu-quoque," Decker's, "Gul's Hornbook," and other works of equal celebrity, to prove that the term block is used in reference to hats, as well as horses: and therefore, that it may be connected with *felt*. What can be said of such serious trifling, such superfluous elaboration?

"To laugh, were want of goodness and of grace;
And to be grave, exceeds all power of face."

Again, however, it must be acknowledged, that many of Mr. Steevens's explanations of obscure and difficult passages are just, and his illustrations occasionally apposite and happy.

———Know thou this, that men
Are as the time is—To be tender-minded
Does not become a sword; thy great employment
Will not bear question: either say thou'lt do't,
Or thrive by other means.

Act V. Scene 3.

Dr. Warburton, who has imperiously reprimanded his predecessor, Theobald, for altering the text of a passage he did not understand, has indulged us with an explanation, which proves that he did not understand it himself. By *great employment*, he rightly says, was meant the commission given for the assassination of Lear and Cordelia, which, being signed by Edmund and Goneril, was sufficient to make this captain *unaccountable* for the execution." By the words, "thy great employment will not bear question," then he supposes Edmund to mean the validity or authority of your commission will not bear question. But this is inconsistent with the scope and spirit of the passage. The captain, as it appears, was not unapprized of the nature of the employment to which he was destined, and the faithful and resolute execution of which he is told "will make his way to noble fortunes." Unwilling to be troubled with scrupulous objections, or unseasonable interrogatories, the offspring of hesitation and fear, Edmund exclaims, "Thy great employment will not bear question; either say thou'lt do't, or thrive by other means." And the officer, thus precluded from farther conference, replies, "I'll do't, my lord." In a case like this to talk of the authority of the commission is idle and frivolous. What could authorize the perpetration of

an act of villany so superlatively atrocious?

It is impossible to reflect without some indignation, upon the mutilated and mangled state of this noble tragedy, as it is exhibited on the stage conformably to the presumptuous alterations of Tate. Mr. Steevens happily observes, "that the altered Play has the upper gallery on its side; the original drama was patronized by Addison.

Victrix causa Diis placuit, sed victa Catoni."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CORRUPTION seems to be of two kinds; the one that which prevents, by any means, the people's being fairly and fully represented in parliament, so as that the sense of parliament might be the sense of the people: the other that which embezzles or misapplies the public money. The first only is the subject of this paper.

The imperfect representation of the people in parliament may arise, first, from the whole people not having votes in the election of members of parliament; second, when an undue influence is exercised over those who have votes, and their judgment not suffered to direct them in their returns of members.

If either of these take place, the people are not fairly represented. As to the first, we know that in boroughs there are very few in which the whole number of the inhabitants are permitted to vote; in some cases freemen only are; in other cases, the members of the corporations; in some instances, even a single man returns the members. In the counties, all but freeholders, that is, persons holding land, are excluded from voting. Secondly, of the votes, such as they are, the far greater part are directed by a predominant influence, of some kind or other, to return persons who are not of their choice or knowledge.

Now the men, or the body of men, who have this influence, are, first, the ministry, or government, who, by the vast sums of money that pass through their hands, have it in their power, as it is too well known, to return a great number of the members of parliament, and thereby commanding a majority in it; for, when the ministry have lost this power, and when it cannot be restored to them by calling a new parliament, they must be removed, and another set of men chosen. When government employs the public money to increase the numbers in their interest in parliament, they commit, at once, both the kinds of corruption abovementioned.

Secondly. There are other bodies of men, as also many individual persons, who have great influence over the electors; great land proprietors have it over their tenants; great manufacturers over the workmen they employ; and, in general, almost all rich men have it more or less over the votes of poor electors.

When the first-mentioned influence, viz. that of government, prevails, it is universally reprobated; but, as to that in the hands of other bodies of men, or of individuals, we seldom hear it spoken of with disapprobation, though the effect of it in vitiating the representation is just the same that it is in the former case. This will appear if we consider that—

Whenever any class of people, whether it is that which composes the ministry or government, whether it is that of landed proprietors, whether it is that of master manufacturers, merchants, &c., is able to send a majority of members to parliament, they can enact such laws as they please; and, unless it can be supposed that these members are perfectly upright men, and wholly regardless of their own interest, they will pass such laws as are favourable to themselves, and unfavourable to the rest of the people. Thus for many centuries, the landed interest prevailed; when we find that laws favorable to themselves, were enacted by them; namely, the laws for distress for the recovery of the rent of land, when no other debts are recoverable in that severe manner; the game laws; the laws excluding all others but themselves from the house. The manufacturers have obtained acts which make it unlawful for workmen to meet for raising their wages, or to refuse working in order to obtain such wages as they think just; whilst they themselves, the masters, meet for the purpose of lowering the wages, without any restraint. The laws of the militia are favourable to all these classes, and indeed to all the rich men. These according to their riches can exempt themselves for a thousandth or an hundredth-thousandth part of their property: on the contrary, the poor man must pay half or even the whole of what he is worth to be excused from the service.

But it has been said, that now, since there are men of different classes of the people in the house, such as landed men, merchants, manufacturers, &c.; the one class may balance the other, and that,

by that means, no over-ruling interest or influence exists, except that of government. The persons composing these different classes may, in a secondary division of the people, be so placed and considered, as to have opposite interests; but, in the grand and primary division of the whole people, namely, the rich and poor, they are but one order of the people, that is the rich.

These two great classes, namely, the rich and the poor, are always opposed to each other. The subordinate and secondary classes of the people above-mentioned, often concur in their views, and their interests often coincide; but the views and interests of the two primary classes never, or very rarely, do; this is evident from the consideration—

That the interests of the buyer and seller are, in every case, opposite. It is the interest of the buyer to give as little for what he buys, as he can get it for. It is the interest of the seller to get as much for what he sells as he can. Every rich man is to be considered as the buyer, every poor man as the seller, of labour. It is for the interest of the rich man to get as much of the work of the poor man, and to give as little for it as he can; or, in other words, to get as much of the produce of the labour, and to give the labourer as little of that produce as he can help; the less of the produce of his labour the labourer himself is permitted to consume, the more is left to his employer to use and consume; or, in other words, the less of the time of the labourer that is employed in raising such coarse food, and furnishing such cloathing as he consumes, the more is left to be employed in the refined works which are consumed by the opulent; or, which is the same thing, the fewer hands are employed in the produce of coarse food and raiment for the working people, the more hands may be thrown into the refined manufactures. The labourer, with respect to his employer, is precisely in the same situation as the labouring horse or ox is with respect to the farmer; the greater the produce of the labour of the ox, and the less of the produce of the farm he consumes, the more is left to the farmer, or ultimately to the landlord, to take to himself.*

Now the essence, or the malignity, if I may so call it, of corruption, consists in giving to a small part of the people too great a share of that influence, or weight, in the legislative body, that ought to be equally distributed among the whole people; for it thus gives a power to a class of the people to favour their own interests, to the prejudice of the whole people. According to the present system, the persons of property and wealth only are represented; the representatives exclusively are of that class, and their effective and real constituents are of that class also exclusively. Of the class of the poor no member sits in the house. Nor are any of the real and effective constituents of that class; the poor man never, or rarely ever, gives his vote free and uninfluenced: hence, the whole legislative authority and power, and indeed the executive too, are in one class, and that containing comparatively, a very small part of the whole people; and yet the other class (the great bulk of the people) have surely some right.* Those that in the house do support them, in cases that materially affect their own interests, must be, if any such there be, men of uncommon degrees of disinterested virtue, and for the poor to depend on these raræ aves, is a very precarious situation.

In the late wranglings in the House, it was obvious to observe, that, though the different parties in it quarrel vehemently among themselves, who shall have the greatest share of this influence over the class of poor; yet they all agree that it is those who possess property, that is themselves, who should and ought to possess this influence over the other class, in the direction of their votes; and by that means fill the house with members of their own class. There does not appear to be the least design to abolish undue influence or corruption; on the contrary, it seems the general endeavour to increase it.

Now, when we consider that this influence is a power assumed to dispose the rights and liberties of a helpless people, who can help regretting the degraded state of this great mass of the people; whose rights and liberties, without their knowledge, are thus bargained for and sold, with as little scruple, and in the same manner, as the cattle in Smithfield are sold; and the poor subjects of these bargains and sales are as little acquainted

* This subject is fully treated in an Essay on the Effects of Civilization.

* In many enclosure Bills, the taking a rail from a mound, is made a capital crime. There are various other such instances, to secure private interests.

with

with what is passing above, as the cattle are in the market; and as little able to help themselves: and this traffic is allowed of and practised both by ministers and their opponents; both by whigs and tories; both by reformists and non-reformists; and by all the wealthy in general.

Notwithstanding bribery is generally reprobated, it would, I think, be difficult to make it appear that the poor man has not a just title to what he receives in this manner. In the first place, it does not appear that he derives any other advantage whatever from the state; on the contrary, that he receives great deprivations and wrongs. In the second place, neither does it appear that the state is injured by this his practice. It does not render the state more corrupt, or less inclined to promote the general welfare, than it otherwise would be. The person to whom he sells his vote, is not likely to be a worse member than one who receives his election from a lord or a duke, or from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In these cases he must vote as his patron directs. Nor is he likely to vote less disinterestedly than the man who, by his property in and about a borough, can secure the votes of it to himself, and is returned by them. The person who gets his seat by bribery, after he has paid his money, is at liberty to vote in the House as he thinks fit, without any controul: and the man who commands the votes of the borough can be no more. I do not know that it oftener happens that the latter possesses the virtues of disinterestedness and true patriotism than the former.

From all that has been said, it appears that the people (that is, perhaps, nineteen out of twenty,) have no concern in, and are not at all considered in, the proposed reform of the representation, either by those who are for it or those who are against it: the only effect of it, with respect to the poor, would be the change of masters, not of their condition, *dominum mutent non sortem*; indeed their condition, if at all altered, would be rendered worse, since they would be deprived of the only benefit, the treats and bribes they receive.

What then is to be done?—*Ans.* There seems to be some more radical fault in the system than even this great one of the representation.

Tavistock. C. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I THINK it right to inform the scientific world, through the medium of your excellent Miscellany, that a country schoolmaster, in this neighbourhood, who has for many years had a remarkable turn for astronomy, has lately invented, and made himself, a singularly curious and non-descript machine, termed by the professors at Oxford, "A new and curious compound Orrery;" which, among other phenomena of the heavenly bodies, illustrates and displays the following, viz.

1. The nodes, anomalies, and eclipses, of the sun and moon, with their annual and diurnal motions.

2. The true equations, diameters, and attractions, of the sun and moon.

3. The theory of the tides.

4. The rise and fall of the tide up the river Thames.

5. The transit of Mercury and Venus, with the cause of the apparent retrograde motion of the latter planet.

6. Illustrations of the distance from the sun, and comparative rapidity of the motion in the comets in each and every part of their orbit.

The whole most clearly and beautifully displayed in a series of twenty-four dial plates, calculated from the year 1800 to 1820.

Every wheel in the above machine has been cut by hand, not one turned in the usual way; no strings of any kind are used; but all the wheels go by cogs, like clock-work, and are much admired by all who have seen the machine.

R. P. CULHAM.

Henley on Thames, Aug. 21, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

An ANTICIPATION *of the* YEAR 3000.

IF Great Britain be doomed, a second Rome, to fall under the attack of the modern Franks, if our fleets be destined to ruin, or our colonies to extinction, if our population be fated to be dispersed into foreign countries, or to be employed in a state of servitude in foreign mines, the remarks of foreign historians on our national character and our imperial works, in a future age, will be singular and, perhaps, fastidious.

"The proud islanders," they will observe, "refused leave to their ambassador, Lord Macartney, to perform at the Chinese court the nine prostrations, which

which other countries, and empires more populous than theirs, had submissively paid: his lordship, however, condescended merely to make before 'the Father of the Chinese world,' the same courtly bow, which George the third received, seated on his throne! This obeisance, the Englishman haughtily names, 'the honours paid by the emperor of the West to the emperor of the East!'

"When Lord Nelson surveyed the city of Copenhagen at a distance, through a telescope, after he awoke from a reverie, his lips were heard to murmur, in an abrupt hoarse tone, 'Thank God! it will burn! we shall succeed!' Red hot balls were instantly prepared. This mixture of savage delight, and of the highest heroism, was a frequent trait in the character of the English.—At the battle of Trafalgar the same admiral issued no orders, and few signals, even at the commencement of the attack; but he spake to his fleet by a telegraph, *England expects every man to do his duty!* A threat is rarely accompanied with flattery so delicate, and with encouragement so heroic! There appeared in this martial people something most extraordinary.

"The benevolent Howard, invited at Vienna to dine in state with the emperor, appeared calm, and superior to royalty. 'What opinion do the English entertain of my prisons?' the emperor condescended to enquire. 'Sire, the English would choose rather to be executed in their own free country, than to be suffocated in your subterraneous burial-holes: their prisons of punishment are palaces.' A life devoted to charitable pursuits had not humbled the pomp and the grandeur of British spirit.

"The plans of these islanders were more gigantic than the most extensive schemes of the Romans. If the empire of the latter embraced Europe, a part of Asia, and a quarter of Africa, that of the former comprehended within its ample range fifty-six millions of subjects in India, the mighty sweep of the Canadas, and of Polar America, which are wider than Europe, or the Russian monarchy, the populous Archipelago of the West Indies, the vast district of New Holland, that fifth division of the globe, and, in the year 1807, the astonishing fertility, the crowded flocks and herds, the gold and silver mines, the wide territories of La Plata, Surinam, Issequibo, and Demarara; the island of Malta, and the flourishing settlements of Sierre Leone; the Cape of Good Hope, and the golden coasts of Gambia and Senegal; in one word, the most civilized portion of Europe, the most genial climate in Asia, the most spacious provinces in either America, the most improvable plantations in Africa, or New Holland, and those connecting islands, that series of settlements which formed a commercial zone around the habitable globe. Had United America continued its allegiance, the English name and power would have also boasted of a central portion in the New World, which, comprising 10,000 miles in length, and in breadth 4000, would have separately exceeded (in the aggregate of North American domain) either the Russian, or the Chinese, monarchy.

"The national undertakings and the imperial works of this western people were as daring and incredible as their dominion was extensive. Their canals exceeded in magnitude those of every preceding age, and of every nation, Chaldea, Egypt, China, Brabant, or Russia. Their bridges over the Thames were unrivalled, even in the Roman empire; and those which were built in precipitous situations, even in their distant counties, were formed boldly of cast iron, and exhibited one gigantic arch, or amphitheatrical span! Their naval or military hospitals, their infirmaries, asylums, and charitable establishments, their public dock-yards and commercial basons, their general custom-house in London, their magnificent India ware-houses, their collection of public offices in Somerset palace, the hundreds of their libraries of a private or public nature, the more numerous scholars and learned men—these are circumstances in which Europe and Asia have, in no age, reached their envied pre-eminence; unwilling to copy, they aspired to lead other nations in vast labours and acute inventions.

"They were the first people who projected a subterraneous road beneath the bed of a river so majestic as the Thames; they would have sloped a descent to this novel turnpike, over a space of one mile, and have raised an oblique ascent from this low level, which covered the same quantity of rising ground: an inn, or a turnpike gate, was proposed to be built in the centre of this singular road, in A.D. 1809, marking the centre of the river, and elucidating the presumptuous confidence of the architects. Lamps, even at the mid-day, were intended to give light to the travellers and the carriages;

riages; the arch of the spacious tunnel would have reverberated the illumination. The whole earth would have seen no second or similar work; it would have been the sportive effort of opulence or trading luxury under a new form.

"If the church of Sancta Sophia exhibited a cupola, St. Paul's cathedral boasted of a dome, superior in ingenuity, and in elegant architecture unequalled.

"If Asia invented the earliest looms, Britain named with exultation an Arkwright, a Bolton, and a Watt, the inventors of machines the most complicate in the structure, and the most extraordinary in their powers. If Hetruria, Delft, or China, pointed to their porcelaine, Staffordshire saw in her Wedgwood a taste as classical, furnaces more powerful, colours more brilliant and durable, and a sale more universal than the commerce of the earth had ever witnessed.

"If Macedon planted colonies on the Indus; England and Wales settled their sons at the farthest antipodes of New South Wales. If the standards of Rome floated in triumph over the Nile, the Oxus, Euphrates, the Danube, and the Spey; the flag, or the military colours, of Britain have nodded victorious, and inspired terror on the St. Lawrence, and the Hawkesbury, on the Ganges, the Godavery, and Trincomalee, on the Sierra Leone, and the Nile; not to enumerate her hardy battles and success on the hundred rivers of Europe and America. If the fisheries for pearls, or if mines of the precious and the useful metals, enriched imperial Rome; greater fisheries, and more numerous mines were discovered and exhausted by Great Britain in either India, in the kindred countries of Ireland, Wales, and Caledonia; and mechanical and chemical skill were employed in them by her, with superior effect, and more productive wisdom!

"China had acquired a high character for oriental tillage and ornamental gardening: Holland, Brabant, Venice, in modern ages, Egypt and Numidia under the Romans, enjoyed an equal reputation for perfect agriculture, and for the multitude of their herds and flocks. But all these nations were distanced by the opulent farmers, and the experimental graziers of adventurous and intelligent England. A Board of Agriculture had in that country alone been planned, supported by a national donation, and patronised by its pastoral monarch, by its active nobles and gentry, by its wealthy yeomen, and even by its inferior tenantry. Inclosure, drainage, the improvement of stock, the rotation of crops, the trial of manures, with the thousand peculiarities of practice, and excellencies in the art of husbandry, were carried to a height of precision, which had been unseen, and unattempted, in any other empire. Thousands of accurate volumes were published on this interesting and prolific subject, compared with which, the Georgics of Virgil, the Physics of Pliny, and of Columella, the Poems of Hesiod, and the Farm of Vida, with all the agricultural pamphlets of continental Europe, and of negligent Asia, will bear no candid competition. And the practice of the English equalled their theory, and realised their happy speculations!

"To the cultivation of the land, the other improvements in the island became secondary and subservient. For the landed interest the long canal, the finished turnpike, the convenient cross-road was made; mines were dug to manure the ground with lime or marl; morasses were drained to lay open a new field for pastoral enterprize; boats were loaded with new earth to be exchanged, and to be mingled with the barren strata; coasting vessels were built to convey the fruits of the earth to the most profitable markets. No maximum was ever fixed for the price of its grain, no prohibition was ever issued against the conveyance of corn to any country, no compulsory measures were ever employed by the parliament or the crown, against corn-dealers, agents, and factors.

"Merchants and bankers, and all the monied interest, consolidated a part of their gains, or the produce of their economy, in a landed rental; and the successful adventurer in India or America, was frequently seen to repurchase the dissipated estates of his fallen family, and to ornament with rustic beauty the mansion of his ancestors. The patriotic George the Third exhibited an illustrious example of personal attention to agricultural pursuits; he was eagerly copied by the courtiers, the statesmen, the nobles of his age; 'and the peasant trod so close on the heel of the courtier, that he smote his gibe.' Thus, no other nation, in an equal degree and in the same era, attended to domestic husbandry, to distant colonization, to coasting and intermediate commerce, to mining, and to manufacture, to the policy of a free state, to the arts of peace, and to the nerves of war.

"They were a people, however, of manners peculiar as those of the Chinese,

and

and in their political habits and parliamentary conduct, they were dissimilar to the human race.

"In foreign ports and havens, in the Baltic sea, and in the harbour of Canton, their poorest seamen assumed a portly dignity, and intimated a sense of superiority over other nations, which contrasted ridiculously with the dirty garb, and unpolished mien of a private sailor, and which equally affronted the haughty Dane, the good-humoured Russian, and the polished Chinese. To France, their self-importance, clashing with the proverbial vanity of their own people, was an intolerable and disgusting quality. In Spain, the generosity of the British warriors, and the liberal credit, or confidence, of the British merchants, reconciled English pride to Castilian haughtiness.

"One of their own poets describes them in these lofty terms:

> Pride in their port, defiance in their eye,
> I see the lords of human kind pass by.

"In the political or parliamentary affairs, foreign nations understood not the numerous contradictions which appeared in the conduct of Britons. At the close of each six sessions, a general choice of members was contentiously made in each province, and in some of the principal or free towns, and in many villages. The violence of the two parties, who supported or opposed the existing ministry, appeared to foreigners so excessive, as to threaten a civil war, and to create internal riots. The elections, however, closed in peace, and the only contest continued in the angry pamphlets, or the wordy wars of the eloquent members.

"When the monarch changed his ministers, and party triumphed over party in the House, patriotism, during the entire eighteenth century, prevailed in all the successive and fleeting administrations; the relations to foreign states were still conducted with a cautious reference to the local interests of Britain; the treaties of commerce or of alliance, peace, war, or negociation, were ever managed with mercantile views of British profit. The grand and preponderating object of England was the humiliation, or the check, of French pre-eminence, the accumulation of new islands, new colonies, new rivers, and new coasts, to British traffic and power. Rome, in the boasted age of the Fabiuses, did not display higher instances of patriotic zeal than did their nobles and commoners deliver to future ages in their parliamentary records; they sacrificed their private to the national interests; and many expended thousands of pounds in promoting the interests of agriculture, of the fisheries, of American trade, of regularity and order in India, of new plantations in Canada. Chatham, like the Crassus in the "illustrious Orators of Rome," died from the consequences of his speaking in the House, or from the gout, which had been aggravated by his ministerial labours. Many of them nobly discarded, as ministers, the erroneous principles of government, into which they had fallen in the heat of opposition, and paid the fine of popular odium, because from honest conviction they had relinquished the system of a deluded populace! Demosthenes and Phocion acted a similar, but not a more honourable, part. Human nature can reach no higher excellence.

"It is delightful to the candid and the virtuous mind to read in the Universal Ancient History, the wonderful instances of love to their country, which were exhibited by the brave Chinese in their severe, though unsuccessful, struggle with the Mogul invaders, or the Mancheu conquerors. We admire, and we sympathise. The noble efforts of Grecian freedom against the aggressions of Persia are delineated in a style the most captivating, in Herodotus and Plutarch: the anecdotes of Aristides the just; of Miltiades the daring; of Leonidas, the forlorn hope; and of Themistocles, the last naval resource of Greece; are numerous and animating. The Russian Anecdotes in the reign of Peter the Great, and the Memoirs of Frederic of Prussia, written by Stehelin, by Dr. Johnson, by Thiebault, and the German annalists, relates a crowd of patriotic actions honourable to the race of man. Yet to these remarkable periods of history, British worthies in the long and important reign of George the third, can be safely opposed, and actions as bold and sublime, enterprises as full of public spirit, in that epoch, may be amply collected."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for June last, (page 448) an enquiry is made respecting the nature of ambergris, and whether it is not spermaceti, mixed with some aromatic? That an enquiry should be made respecting a substance rendered interesting, not so much on account of its intrinsic value, as of the uncertainty which

envelopes its origin, is not in the least surprising; but that any one should for a moment suppose it to be spermaceti, mixed with an aromatic, excites a considerable degree of surprise; and yet it may be fairly presumed, that the enquirer had some reason for such a conjecture, otherwise he would not have hazarded it. I cannot pretend to say what effect the mixing of any aromatic would have upon spermaceti; but, if I may be allowed to reason from analogy, such a compound would, in its chemical properties, materially differ from ambergris: never, however, having tried the experiment, I refrain from speaking too confidently; but at present it really appears to me, that a conjecture more unfortunate could scarcely have been made, even by the naturalist who calls honey "*cæli sudor, siderum saliva.*" Notwithstanding all the enquiries which have been made by many ingenious men, respecting the nature of ambergris, its origin is, I think, still far from being clearly ascertained. Pomet positively affirms, that it is nothing more than honey and wax, washed from the rocks, and changed by the joint influence of the sun and salt-water; and he strengthens this opinion by facts which certainly carry considerable weight with them; this opinion has, however, given way to another which is now almost universally received, and which acquires additional confirmation from the minute investigations and researches of Dr. Swediaur, who has proved, (at least in the opinion of many) that ambergris is formed in the alimentary canal of the Physeter Macrocephalus. Dr. Shaw, in his Natural History, is of the same opinion; he, indeed, from the manner in which he writes, seems to think that the origin of it is now so satisfactorily ascertained, as to be placed beyond the reach of doubt. "A more curious and valuable introduction" says the Dr., speaking of the physeter macrocephalus, "is obtained from this animal, viz. the celebrated perfume called, ambergris, which is found in large masses in the intestines, being in reality no other than the fæces." I scarcely dare say that I differ from the opinion of such a man as Dr. Shaw, especially on such a subject; yet one or two circumstances restrain me from entirely assenting to it; if, however, any of your correspondents can answer satisfactorily the two following queries, my doubts will, in a great measure, be removed.

1. Why is ambergris principally found in the Indian seas, and scarcely ever in the northern ocean, where the physeter macrocephalus very much abounds; and has it ever been searched for in the intestines of this fish by our whalefishers?

2. Does not the largeness of the masses on which it is sometimes found, militate against the probability of its being the fæces of a fish? Lemery mentions a piece weighing 182 pounds; and Fourcroy says, that pieces are sometimes met with weighing *a hundred myriogrammes;* a very correct description of this substance is to be found in the 10th volume of the last-mentioned author's System of Chemistry, translated by the philosophic Nicholson.

Coventry, ΔXXXXXX
August 24, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much struck with the judicious idea of one of your intelligent correspondents, of establishing an association to protect unsuspecting or helpless persons against the tricks and enormities of petty-foggers, and against the chicanery and oppressions perpetrated in the name and form of law.

These evils have grown to such an enormous height, and have been so cruelly exasperated during the present commercial distresses of the country, that the legislature ought to establish a permanent committee for the purpose of enquiring into, and redressing, them. But, as this is not to be expected, and as all men have suffered more or less from the villainies of unprincipled and unfeeling lawyers, I advise, that a few public-spirited persons send their names to the editor of the Monthly Magazine, and perhaps he will communicate between them so as to enable them to meet and adopt arrangements for a future public meeting at the Crown and Anchor, or Free Mason's Tavern.

The wrongs committed on society by professed thieves and swindlers, are mere bagatelles, compared to those committed every hour by pettifoggers and unprincipled lawyers, who devour whole families by a stroke of the pen; and yet, against swindlers and other petty rogues, the lawyers themselves are at the head of associations in every parish.

The object of such an association as that proposed, is of the highest moral and national consequence, involving the happiness of millions who are now so harrassed by vipers and miscreants, as

scarcely

scarcely to be able to bear with life itself; and, in truth, we every day hear of suicides from this cause only. To prevent them, and to prevent multiplied miseries inflicted and accumulated in every possible shape, will be the worthy and glorious object of an association for protection against the tricks and enormities of unprincipled petty-foggers, and practitioners in the law.

The truly honourable and humane part of the profession will rejoice in the establishment, and lend it their support.

HUMANITAS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WAS much pleased with the spirit of a communication signed I. P. which appeared in your excellent publication. Part of your correspondent's letter seemed to express an indifference about the invention of the system which, with your permission, induces me to give the outline of an history of persecution, that would be no disgrace to the Inquisition itself.

If the plan is Dr. Bell's, and he has a fair claim to it, let him come boldly forward and substantiate his claim, and not think that merely making a claim, is proving a right. If he has a right, a generous public will surely do him justice, they will do the same by Lancaster. Ingenious inventors abridge labour, and save time and trouble merely by their invention. They are the servants of the public, and entitled in every just claim to public protection. An inventor, with a patent, has a legal claim; an inventor, without a patent, is under the protection of his country; and should not fare worse, or seek redress in vain, when trusting to its honour.

These observations apply in the same manner to Mr. Lancaster, to Dr. Bell, or to the inventor of the steam-engine. It is for the public interest that all its servants should be rewarded and encouraged. Take away the palm from merit; take away the hire from the labourer, and what public encouragement would remain a stimulus to industrious application? Fair justice is not only an encouragement to a meritorious inventor, but an example to others, and an excitement to a future exertion of his own talents. Let them who think this a matter of indifference, read the lines on the monument of the great Chatham, in Guildhall. Away with the doctrine of indifference.—If Mr. Lancaster's claims are just, let him have them granted. If they are not, let Dr. Bell have his, if he can prove them. There is reason to fear, he has been influenced by an intolerant and bigoted party long enough. Let him come forward in his own name, and convince the public if he can! They will deal generously, but they will do impartial justice.

Sir, it is well known that, in 1798, Lancaster alone, and on his own sole responsibility, laid the foundation of what is now the Royal Free School, in the Borough Road. That, Sir, was a happy day for Southwark. Thousands of her poor children have been already educated, and before this can appear in your publication, the extension of that seminary to 2000 children will be realized.

Lancaster was the first and only man to establish in this nation, a seminary of 500 boys with one master only; no man whatever, even the great Dr. Bell himself, does not pretend to assert the contrary.

This institution prospered, till the King sent his commands to the inventor, shewing a personal regard for the education of his poor subjects. After honouring Mr. Lancaster for near two hours with a gracious interview, and expressing many feelings that do honour to his heart, he personally introduced him to the Duke of Kent and the royal family; when each then joined a subscription to enable Lancaster to carry his plan into effect in the country, the king leading the way. Here began, (say the bigots) all the mischief. The royal family, masters of their own actions, judging for themselves of a subject worthy the attention they honoured it with, had committed sin (what an heinous offence to be sure!) against the designs of interested hirelings, who did not feel pleased with the royal patronage being extended to any man, without consulting them *first*. The power of the papists had expired in these realms, and no modern 'A Becket was found to threaten the pains of excommunication to such distinguished personages. The days when priests put their feet on the necks of kings and princes, were gone for ever; and bigots might sulk at the loss of power, but could not recal it.

It is well known, that some of these modern dictators attempted in vain to controul, by secret influence, the benevolence of the father of his people. Their evil designs to direct it into a different

and useless channel, equally failed; and, when the matter comes to be opened, (as one day it will be) it will mark the liberality of our monarch in so strong a point, as the friend of poor children, as alone is worthy of another jubilee to celebrate it.

Thus defeated, the cry was raised—the nonsensical cry of the church in danger, —from a plan to teach the children to read the Bible! A plan of which the head and patron of the church was the chief friend and patron, and to whom the plan for extending it in the nation was first submitted, in consequence of encouragement arising from his own condescension and approbation. This evil expired in its birth. The cry of danger to the church from reading the Bible was raised—this might have done in the dark ages, but it was now too late to be of any avail to fire and faggot men.

The base report was then circulated, that the king had withdrawn his patronage from Lancaster. This was designed to destroy his finances, and it partly had that effect. The King's goodness gave a flat contradiction to it, by first commanding a statement to be made that he had no such intention, and regularly paying his annual subscriptions when due. The mortification which this occasioned was inconceivable. It literally placed the bigots in a purgatory of their own making, and they have been biting their lips, and gnawing their tongues, for pain ever since. The public need only to look back and call to recollection, how often, in select parties as well as in public, this false assertion has been maintained. The men too, who were most anxious in circulating, and strenuous in asserting, it, will be long recollected. Whoever were the authors, the aiders, and abettors, in this degrading attack, on a righteous cause are personally known; and the fact has branded them in the forehead with the imputation of falsehood, equal to the mark of a red-hot iron. Their conduct is a disgrace to their profession. Some of them pretend to be divines, but this character is too sacred to belong to such men. They proved themselves diviners of lies, and retailers of falsehoods; and all their incantations had no more effect in hindering the education of the poor, than Balaam's magic had on Israel, after his stupidity had been reproved by the animal on which he rode. The king continued his support; the queen, the royal dukes, and princesses, visited Lancaster's institution, and did him no small personal honour. The Prince of Wales was not less gracious than any of his august family; and the attention of the country was only attracted the more towards the inventions of Lancaster. The enemy, finding all they had done would not injure the man and his system, another vile cry was now raised by these systematic propagators of slander. Bent on doing mischief, by any means in their power, they changed their note as the weathercock changes position, directly opposite at once. The plan which they had spoken of as the most dangerous, became now the most excellent in the world. The plan that was replete with danger to church and state, became so good, nothing could be better; but then it was not Mr. Lancaster's, it was Dr. Bell's. Mr. Lancaster had neither usefulness nor originality; every merit was Dr. Bell's. Mr. Lancaster had availed himself of the Doctor's practice of printing on sand, which he made use of for the alphabet class only, and had committed the sin of improving on this, which Dr. Bell originally borrowed from the natives of India. Dr. Bell had only 800 boys in a school at Madras, and four masters to teach them. Under the care of these four masters and himself, the boys ruled their own books, made their own pens, and did drudgery of a similar nature. Lancaster adopted three hints only from Dr. Bell, and acknowledged them freely and generously. He made the acknowledgment of a part, and that but a very small, and at best not essential. The champions of ignorance drag Bell from his retirement by the alluring bait of a feast of fat things; and bring him forward to claim the whole from Lancaster's concession of a part. But Lancaster's book and Bell's book were so different *then;* and the first edition of his tract having nine years to sell (a proof it was not worth much), and, he having been nine years in England without attempting to institute more than one Sunday-school, and that at Swansea, for about twenty children at the close of the ninth year; it was essential he should make a new edition. He had now without additional experience to make a new report, to create something out of nothing; and this has been done in a manner so trifling as to disgrace even the worst name that ever had A.M. attached to it without a cause. In the first edition of his work he published the names of his four masters. But he now had

had to claim the originality of an invention for teaching school by one master only. In the second edition of his book he boldly suppresses the names of his four masters, and speaks of the Madras school, as if it were conducted by one master only; whereas he knows that, even now, George Stevens, Wm. Falkner, Thomas Langford, and John Ludicrus, are now in the school at Madras—having left it with four masters, with four masters it yet remains. Let Dr. Bell demonstrate how one master can be four, or four can be one, and he will soon have the palm he aspires after conceded to him.

Sir, for some time this passed off; but, after the nine-days' wonder was over, behold the truth came out, and the wonder then was, that such a publication should have been believed, even for a moment. Your excellent Magazine, about May, 1808, had an explicit communication from a gentleman at Cambridge; after that, Mr. Joseph Fox published his Comparative View of the plan of Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster.

The balance was in favour of Mr. Lancaster so much, that the Bellites have been down in the mouth ever since. To reply was impossible; the Bellites pass by in silence the fact, that Dr. Bell arrogantly holds to view a school at Madras as the origin and model of the plan for teaching school by one master; when, by his own account, in his first publication (a shilling pamphlet sold by Cadell and Davies at that time), he had four salaried masters, who say they were employed as teachers. Tuition by those masters was not tuition by the boys themselves. Yet it will not do for these truths to be noticed by the Dr.'s partizans; they pass them by in stupid silence; and, Sir, I hope the pages of your periodical paper will operate like galvanic electricity, and give them some little muscular motion. If the Dr. had not four masters to his Madras school, why publish the names of four; and if he did not feel their names as a bar in the way of his claims, why suppress them in the 2nd and 3rd editions of his work?

The sole claim was now given up; but a paragraph truly degrading to the Dr. is contained in his third edition, and worthy attention as explaining his real motives:—"It is not proposed that children of the poor be educated in an expensive manner, or even taught to write and cypher. Utopian schemes for the universal diffusion of general knowledge would soon realize the fable of the belly and the other members of the body; and confound that distinction of ranks and classes of society on which the general welfare hinges, and the happiness of the lower, no less than that of the higher, depends. Parents will always be found to educate, at their own expence, children enow to fill the stations which require higher qualifications; and there is a risque of elevating, by an indiscriminate education, the minds of those doomed to the drudgery of daily labour, above their conditions, and thereby rendering them discontented and unhappy in their lots."

The Dr. had acted on the reverse of this horrid principle when in the East Indies; but that instruction which was not too good for the children of India, and slaves, is dangerous for the youth of Britain, who, by the doctor's fiat are doomed to the drudgery of daily labour and chains of ignorance. Dr. Bell might acquire this detestable notion from the despotic practices of the East, but he never learned it in Scotland. The inhabitants of his native land reprobate such principles, and are ashamed of the illiberality of any man who dares avow them. The time of Dr. Bell making his claim is very suspicious; he comes from the East, obtains a pension, retires on it into a snug corner of the island with a good living. He sits down with all these fat things, and cares not a tittle about the children of Britain for nine years; till that time he makes no one solitary exertion for the good of the poor: but the moment the *royal patronage* is given to Lancaster, he is allured from his obscurity, and publishes a second edition of his book, suppressing the main facts in his first. When nothing but toil and labou was to be obtained, the pleasure of serving his country by educating its youth could not tempt him from feeding and fattening a single tythe pig; could not allure him from "planting a cabbage," and rearing saint-foin, which he then considered the last occupation of a man's life; all who knew him then know he considered himself retired from the world. The pleasure of doing good, the deplorable state of vice and ignorance which he knew the poor were in, had no more effect in moving him from his easy chair and merry friends than the callous rocks of Purbeck. But the king's name, the king's patronage to another, was a charm that held out the prospect of the pomps and vanities of the world, which cast the die and decided the question at once. The attempt was made and was unsuccessful.

Thus

Thus defeated on every hand, the partizans of Dr. Bell found his claim to this invention of no avail: as far as related solely to him, they now, Proteus like, change the shape of their attack. They are now willing for Dr. Bell to claim only part of the system, but that the greater part; and still anxious to depreciate the cause and injure the real author of the plan, they want to make him a kind of sleeping partner with Dr. Bell, in his sentiments in favour of ignorance. Dr. Bell has written against the universal diffusion of knowledge, on the ground that, when men are wanted to do the work of brutes, the more brutalized in ignorance their minds, the fitter for animal drudgery. Lancaster has laboured amidst persecution for the spread of universal knowledge, and will succeed in spite of all they can do. Identifying the plans and the men is intended to lead to identify sentiments which Dr. Bell avows, but which Lancaster boldly reprobates and abhors. Persecution may again rear its wounded head; but, Sir, we have one thing to say, one thing of which I admonish these men, who are wise in their own eyes, to take notice of, *the days of fire and faggot are ended!*

It seems, however, that the value of the word "*Patronage*" was well known to the native of the north country; he would aspire after it though he did not attain it: an archbishop patronized him, but, since the *Bishop of Lead* gave him a sinecure, he is not seen waiting and crowding at, or near, the meridian of Canterbury, as heretofore.

An attempt was made at the Royal Institution, about two years ago, by an obscure poetaster, to abuse the Lancasterian system. But the managers of this affair chose to make their assault by a battering ——which had a broken head. He trespassed on good order, and, agreeable to their intention, converted the temple of science into a station of personal and public abuse. This was not to be tolerated, and those that brought forward their engine were the first to abandon the poor tool to a vote of censure, to save themselves from being discovered and brought to book. Similar attempts have been made elsewhere, and have met the punishment they deserved. Dr. Bell in the first edition of his book gave a statement of the cost of his school at Madras for the last year he was there, which he very wisely suppressed in the second and third editions; the expence was little short of 400l. a year in master's salaries only, to say nothing of books and attendant expences. Thus near 200 pounds per annum was paid in salaries to four masters for the tuition of 200 scholars. If to this is added salary of the superintendant of 420l. per annum, the expence of books, &c. connected with education only, it will be found to amount to near four pounds per annum each boy's education, for twelve months; a proof that the Madras school, in point of economy, as well as tuition, by one master only, never could afford a model to Lancaster in organizing the system; simply because it was conducted by five salaried teachers, including Dr. Bell himself.

Dr. Bell may quote, and the partizans of ignorance may quote, what authorities they please, these things have the authority of facts, and the truth of them is founded on the doctor's own statement; surely his partizans will not say for him, and he will hardly be so hardy as to say for himself, that his own word is not to be believed. Let Dr. Bell and his bigots unsay these truths; not by "puffing and fretting their hour on the stage;" not by their idle, arrogant assertions, but by facts, on which public opinion will at first sight see the stamp which makes the assertion of facts alone possess the currency of truth.

It is a suspicious thing for a man like the doctor, to claim the origin of a plan for diffusing, and with the other hand object to the diffusion of it as dangerous to the peace of the community; this is not like the true parent of the system, but, like the false parent in the account of Solomon and the two women claiming one child, his sentiments are destructive to the very life of the thing he wishes to father the existence of. If he is inconsistent in the promotion of ignorance, with what face can he claim the origin of this plan for the universal spread of knowledge, and this gravely, when Dr. Mandeville and Mrs. Trimmer, honest John Bowles, and those pieces of stationary and serene stupidity, Bernard, and Co. themselves unite to oppose him?

If Dr. Bell is the partizan of ignorance, is it any wonder that Lancaster has been patronized in preference to him by the nation at large? Let him go to Scotland and imbibe a new lesson from the liberality of his countrymen, and then come back and tell another tale; but, Sir, there is reason to fear that he has passed the Rubicon, and that pride will not let him yield

yield to the force of truth. But, in regard to the system, and the intrigues with which he claims it, or causes it to be claimed, this advocate of ignorance realizes the fable of the dog and the shadow, and will soon confirm the proverb, that 'envy destroyeth the foolish man.' Sir, hoping these observations will be found worthy your notice, I remain,

Edinburgh, THOMAS LOVELL.
April 26, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HORRIBLE BARBARITY *lately perpetrated upon a* HORSE.

THE following acts of most horrible and heart-rending cruelty inflicted upon a poor horse, were first announced in the Morning Herald newspaper, and thence copied into several others, but by no means so extensively circulated and made public, as their signal atrocity demands; for which defect I am desirous to make amends, through the medium of the most extensive circulation of the Monthly Magazine; a publication, from its first establishment, and throughout its whole meritorious and applauded career, sincerely devoted to the propagation of truth, light, and humanity.

"About three weeks ago, a person, who had hitherto passed under the denomination of a gentleman, in the county of Essex, and residing not far out of the high road from London to Chelmsford, on his horse starting with him, struck him most violently with his whip, and in consequence the animal reared up and threw him. On getting up, the rider whipped him as long as he was able, and then, taking him home into the stable, renewed the beating with the assistance of his son, and continued it with so much severity, that the poor animal broke from his halter, and, in his agony and terror, rushed through the stable door, which was torn in pieces. His merciless assailants pursued him into a small yard, and there again fell upon him, and, after lashing him till they were tired, went within doors for some refreshment, that the master might reak a farther vengeance on his animal. The barbarous assault was soon recommenced, and, after long continuance, the maddened animal flew at some high paling, but in this desperate attempt to escape he broke both his legs, just above the fetlock joints, and instantly fell. It might naturally be supposed, that the most brutal revenge would have been satiated; but far otherwise: for his carcase butchers no sooner saw their victim thus maimed on the ground, than, fetching two case-knives, they immediately cut off the two feet from the limbs, then cut his throat, and afterwards made an effort, but in vain, to sever the head from the body. They then betook themselves to slice the trembling flesh into numberless pieces; and, their man being in an adjoining field at plough, these were wheeled out in a barrow, and dropped at regular intervals between the furrows, in order, no doubt, to reap a profitable harvest hereafter, from this atrocious deed. The horse was reckoned in the neighbourhood, a good tempered animal, and estimated at the value of one hundred guineas."

The only reply which has hitherto been made to the above appaling and disgusting detail, is as follows, and which appeared in a Chelmsford paper last August.

"We are authorised to acquaint the public, that the account published in some of the London papers respecting the uncommon barbarity used towards a horse, by a gentleman and his son, residing near the high road, between London and Chelmsford, is a fabrication by some person, who must be much more vile than the characters, (supposing them to exist) there traduced, in attempting to harrow up the feelings of humanity, by such an atrocious detail. We are desired to add, that the death of the horse was nearly instantaneous, and it was much more humane to destroy, than to suffer it to exist, under all the circumstances that really occurred, and which were the effect of accident."

In answer to this very insufficient extenuation for the death of the horse, under the occurrence of certain circumstances acknowledged, the following particulars are submitted. The editor of the Morning Herald, thus answers several of his correspondents, who doubted the truth of the statement.

"The person who committed this horrible act, has been made known to us by respectable characters of his neighbourhood, and who, we understand, are taking the proper steps for a legal disclosure of the perpetrating monster."

Immediately on the affair coming to my own knowledge, unable to obtain rest from my outraged sensibilities, and determined to contribute my mite in the sacred cause of humanity, I entreated a respectable and intelligent friend to make general enquiry at Romford market, among those persons nearest resident to the supposed perpetrator's. His report is, that the dreadful tale was too true in most, or all, of its horrid circumstances; that, indeed, the poor animal was suddenly dispatched, but it was subsequently to the infliction of the horrid cruelties described.

I for-

I forbear at present to mention either the name or residence of these enormous and public delinquents, (for cruelty to animals has been long since demonstrated a national concern) in the hope that they may be able to come forward to the bar of an injured and insulted public, with some apology, or something like an extenuation of that enormous crime of which they stand accused. Otherwise, I call upon the truly noble, warm-hearted, and compassionate, Lord Erskine, to make inquisition into this deed of infamy, which, having found as already stated, I humbly submit to his lordship the propriety of a motion, to enter the said statement upon the records of the House of Lords, as a proper introduction to a law for the protection of animals from the injustice and cruelty of man; his lordship's well known and most meritorious object.

JUSTUS ET SYMPATHETICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ON various occasions since the appearance of the stereotype pamphlet of Earl Stanhope, on tuning, I have been told by professors and teachers of music in the metropolis, that the equal temperament, as laid or tuned by Mr. Broadwood, and the tuners in his employ, is alone applicable or in use for modern music, owing to the use of any one key having become as frequent as that of any of the others: without assenting to these assertions, I have constantly enquired of such gentlemen, "how does it appear that Mr. Broadwood does tune an equal temperament?" or, in other words, "that all the 12 fifths on his instruments are made equal?" but I have always found this question evaded, and am therefore happy to see Mr. Broadwood come forward, at page 106, of your last Number, and attempt to explain his method of tuning. As the magnitude of musical intervals and the principles of tuning are capable of exact mathematical treatment, I beg to make a few observations, and put some questions, for the sake of information, on what Mr. B. has laid down.

By a reference to the article Equal Temperament, in Dr. Rees' Cyclopædia, it will be seen, that the perfect fifth (of the violinist or singer) must be flattened *one* of a small interval called a schisma, (and marked Σ) in order to produce an equal temperament; the perfect octave ($\frac{1}{2}$) being composed of 612Σ, (neglecting some extremely minute intervals that it is not necessary here to notice as being, perhaps, quite insensible in practice) the fifth ($\frac{2}{3}$) of 358Σ, the major semitone ($\frac{15}{16}$) of 57Σ, the major comma ($\frac{80}{81}$) of 11Σ, &c. The equal temperament fifth is therefore 357Σ; 12 of which, or 4284Σ, is exactly equal to seven octaves, or $7\times612=4284$, that must be fallen or risen, to keep the tuning of 12 fifths within the compass of one octave. Now the full semitone B to C, mentioned by Mr. B. should either be the 12th part of the octave or 51Σ, if it be an equal temperament semitone, or 57Σ, if it be a perfect or diatonic semitone; but, instead of which, Mr. B. directs his semitone B C to be divided into 40 equal parts! Now is this comma of Mr. Broadwood the 480th part of the octave, or $1\frac{1}{40}\Sigma$? or is it the 40th part of 57Σ, or $1\frac{17}{40}\Sigma$? or what other value does Mr. B. mean to assign to his comma?

I have only further to remark, that whatever may be Mr. B.'s answer, the nature of things and ratios cannot be changed thereby, or any other value than Σ be shewn to be the proper flattening of the fifth (of 358Σ) for an equal temperament, and I pledge myself, in the event of Mr. B. assigning any other value than 357Σ to his tempered fifths, to prove by a table of the beats, the only correct mode of tuning, that his is not an equal temperament, but that one or more wolves will be found among his twelve fifths, and others among his fourths, among his major and minor thirds, and among his major and minor sixths.

Ashbourn, September 6, 1811. JOHN FAREY, SENR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVER anxious as you are to regard the interests of biography, and to afford it every encouragement and facility, and as this object cannot be better attained than by recording for the future biographer the present pursuits of youthful characters who may one day become subjects of the biographical pen, I shall make no apology for troubling you with an account of some of those gentlemen who were educated under the Rev. William Gilpin, head master of Cheam-school, till the year 1805-6, a school that has sent into the world some of the brightest

stars in the political hemisphere, and the fame of which has been encreasing for more than half a century.

To avoid any appearance of partiality, the names are alphabetically arranged.

1. *Lord Viscount Balgonie,* (eldest son and heir of Alexander, Earl of Leven and Melville) has served for some time since leaving school in the royal navy, and was recently made a lieutenant.

2. *Mr. Jacob Beau,* (son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Carshalton, Surrey, Sunday-evening lecturer at Welbec-chapel, Westmoreland-street, Mary-le-bone) after leaving Cheam, was entered a pensioner of Bene't College, Cambridge, and is now curate of All-hallows, London.

3. *Mr. Richard Berens,* (son of Mr. Berens, of Bedford-square,) has been for some time a fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford.

4. *Mr. Baliol Best,* has lately been entered as a gentleman-commoner of Magdalen College, Oxford.

5. *Mr. George Calvert,* (son of Mr. C. of Bath,) has been about four years at University College, Oxford, as a commoner.

6. *Mr. Stephen Hyde Cassan,* (son of the late Mr. Cassan, barrister at law, of Bengal, and grandson of Stephen Cassan, esq. M.P. of Sheffield House, Queen's County,) now a gentleman-commoner of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and a student of the Middle Temple.

7. *Mr. Allen Cooper,* (son of Captain Cooper, of Gower-street, Bedford-square, and many years in the East India Company's service), now of Oriel College, Oxford.

8. *Mr. Henry Goold Starkie Croasdaile,* (nephew of the late ——— Shaw, esq. of Epsom, Surrey, a bencher of one of the law societies,) lately went as a cadet to the East Indies.

9. *Mr. Fairfield,* of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, an officer in the guards.

10. *Mr. Farish,* (son of the professor of chemistry at Cambridge,) lately a student at the East India Company's establishment at Hertford, and since gone to India as a cadet.

11. *Mr. Heneage Finch,* (son of the late Hon. Mr. Finch, step-son of the late Mr. Strode, of Upper Brook-street, and grandson of the late Earl of Aylesford,) now of All Souls', Oxford.

12. *Mr. Thomas Fleet,* (a younger son of Mr. F. of Dartford, Kent,) A.B. of University College, Oxford, which he has just left.

13. *Mr. Edmund Gapper,* (son of the late Mr. G. of Bencoolen,) in the army, and supposed to be abroad.

14. *Mr. John Goold Gent,* (son of the late Colonel Gent, of the East Indies,) now of No. 14, Portland-place, having married, in November last, Mrs. Panton, widow of Mr. P. of the same place.

15. *Mr. William Gilpin,* (son of the Rev. Mr. G. lately head of Cheam-school, and grandson of Mr. G. also formerly head of the same;) till very lately of Trinity College, or Hall, Cambridge, where he died a short time ago, much regretted.

16. *Mr. Cornelius Gorham,* (son of Mr. Gorham, banker, of St. Neot's,) a pensioner of Queen's College, Cambridge.

17. *Mr. John Thomas Grant,* a pensioner of St. John's, Cambridge.

18. *Mr. Robert Hall,* (brother of Mr. Clayton Hall,) a commoner of Queen's College, Oxford: *Mr. Clayton Hall* is studying physic at Edinburgh.

19. *Mr. Edmund Lacon,* (son of Sir Edmund Lacon, of Yarmouth,) lately at the Company's establishment at Hertford.

20. *Tho. Hon. William Henry Leslie,* (brother of Lord Balgonie, and son of the Earl of Leven and Melville,) went from the Company's establishment to India.

21. *Mr. William Lock,* succeeded his father about three years ago in his noble estate of Norbury Park, Surrey, where he now resides.

22. *Sir Archibald Murray, bart.* of Blackrock, N.B. an officer in the guards.

23. *Mr. Oakes,* (son of Capt. Oakes, of the Sea-Horse, and nephew of the opulent Mr. Quintin Crawford,) in the army and abroad.

24. *Mr. William Pritchard,* (nephew of Mr. Gee, of Beddington Park, Surrey,) of St. John's College, Cambridge.

25. *Mr. Rice,* lately married to Lady Theodosia Pery, daughter of Lord Limerick.

26. *Mr. Edward Smalley,* lately of the Company's establishment at Hertford, now in India.

27. *Mr. James Stevens,* (a son of the M.P. for Tralee,) was a fellow-commoner, we believe, of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, which he has left some time.

28. *Mr. George Stevens,* (brother of the above,) gone to India as a cadet.

29. *Mr. Thomas Thackeray,* went as a cadet to India in 1806.

Among the gentlemen, whose destinations I have not yet heard, are Sir Simon Taylor bart.; Hon. F. Annesley; the sons

Mr. Whitmore, M.P.; the son of Sir James Bontein; the son of Mr. Smith, M.P. for Norwich; Sir —— Twisden, bart.; the three sons of Capt. Millet, the East India director; the son of the late Col. Meuron, of Madras; Messrs. Lawson, Arbuthnot, Roberts, &c. L. L.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME weeks ago, Mr. Slater, of Birmingham, being engaged at the house of one of my friends, in fixing his patent steam-apparatus for cooking, he very kindly shewed and explained to me the construction of it. I was particularly pleased with the complete manner in which, by the same instrument, the roasting, baking, and broiling, were executed; and it occurred to me, that, without much difficulty, by the similar means of hot-air pipes, all our lodging rooms might be warmed from the fires in the rooms beneath. My plan was this—The hot-air-pipe, forming a back to the parlour grate, could have a tube made of tin of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter, inserted into it, and extend up the chimney to the third, that is, highest, story, with a slide both in that and the second story, to admit the warm air at pleasure. For the hot air-pipe, Mr. Slater would, in this instance, substitute an iron-box, or more properly retort, of about a brick breadth in thickness; into which the cold air might be conveyed from the outside of the building, through a pipe about ten feet in length, and three inches diameter. The air, as soon as heated from the fire, contained in the grate, would ascend through the tin pipe into the chambers, and by this means supply them with a constant circulation of pure warm air, far preferable to the unwholesome effluvia from a coal-fire, which is so sensibly felt by persons of weak lungs.

The heat would also be more regular; every expense of fuel, brushes, &c. for cleansing the grate and the furniture, (which often suffers materially) besides the first cost of the grate, and all the trouble of the servants would be done away.

Allow me to mention a circumstance not altogether foreign to my subject:—Some years since, Mr. S. O. a manufacturer in Stockport, conducted my father through his extensive buildings. It was winter, but, as soon as he entered, he was requested to take off his great coat; the room felt comfortably warm, but there was no appearance of fire, or fire-place; in every room as they ascended the heat increased. An explanation being requested, Mr. O. pointed out a fire upon the ground-floor, the smoke of which was conveyed by an iron tube, through a chimney of brick, well plastered and closed at the top: the air entering the chimney was warmed by the surface of the tube, and admitted by small slides into each apartment, as required. A neat small arch turned over the grate formed a kind of funnel, at the end of the pipe.

It is a fact well known, that in every fire-place a much greater proportion of heat is carried up the chimney combined with the smoke, &c. than is thrown into the room; on this account perhaps the latter method claims the advantage. It however answered very well, and was proposed as peculiarly applicable at the building of the school for the blind in Liverpool; but the fear of the experiment not answering in a public institution, prevented the architect making the attempt. M. H.

Liverpool, Dec. 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your Magazine for July, who signs himself A Constant Reader, desires a reference to any book that has treated on the pressing of seamen to serve in our navy. In compliance with his desire, I am induced to recommend to his perusal, the sentiments of Mrs. Hanway upon that interesting subject; which he will find strongly delineated in her novel of Andrew Stewart, or the Northern Wanderer, vol. 1, page 28. VERITAS.

Richmond, August 27, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you may possibly put the public into early possession, through the medium of your valuable Journal, of all the important information connected with the census lately taken of Great Britain, it struck me that it might be pleasing to some of your readers to be able to compare the relative population of the larger cities and towns of France, with that of

the

the same class of places in our own country. With this view, I have been at the trouble of extracting from a work, published since last March, under the immediate authority of the French government, an exact list of all the cities, &c. in France, whose population is not less than 20,000, and which I have transmitted to you for insertion in the Monthly Magazine, if you think it will not tend to the exclusion of more valuable matter.

VIGORNIENSIS.

Worcester, Sept. 7, 1811.

Places.	*Population.*
Paris	547,756
Marseilles	96,413
Bourdeaux	90,992
Lyon	88,919
Rouen	87,000
Turin	79,000
Nantes	77,162
Bruxelles	66,297
Anvers	56,318
Gand	55,161
Lille	54,756
Toulouse	50,171
Liege	50,000
Strasbourg	49,056
Cologne	42,706
Orleans	41,937
Amiens	41,279
Nismes	39,594
Metz	38,656
Bruges	33,632
Angers	33,000
Montpellier	32,723
Caen	30,923
Rheims	30,225
Clermont	30,000
Alessandria	30,000
Besançon	28,436
Nancy	28,227
Versailles	27,574
Rennes	25,904
Brest	25,865
Louvain	25,000
Aix-la-Chapelle	24,419
Troyes	24,061
Geneve	22,759
Mayence	22,325
Touci	21,974
Montauban	21,950
Mondovi	21,537
Avignon	21,412
Tournay	21,303
Asti	21,225
Dunkerque	21,158
Aix	21,009
Greenoble	20,654
Tours	20,240
Limoges	20,225
Saint-Omer	20,109
Dieppe	20,000
	2,401,062

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE naturally looks for correct language and euphony from the pulpit of the established church; yet there seems to be a new species of pronunciation lately introduced by some ingenious divines; a sample of which I shall give from the mouth of one of them, delivered, vivâ voce, last Sunday:

Old way.	*New way.*
Excúlpate,	Ex'culpate,
Exémplary,	Ex'emplary,
Mediátor,	Méd-yitter,
Interésting,	In't-risting,
Looked,	Look'd,
Troubled,	Troubl'd,
Hearkened,	Heark'n'd,

and fifty others.

Now, Mr. Editor, I should be glad to know, from any one of these learned gentlemen, what authorizes so wide a difference from the usual pronunciation of the above, and many more words. Is it pedantry, ignorance, affectation, or studious singularity.

AN OLD FASHIONED MAN.

Sept. 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WILL any of your readers have the kindness to inform me whether or not the treasurers of our public charitable institutions, the London hospitals in particular, receive any emolument for the discharge of their duties, and what are the necessary qualifications for holding such appointments?

If it be a situation of emolument, instead of being bestowed on the wealthy and undeserving, why should it not be filled by the officers whose gratuitous labours have upheld and supported the institution; the superannuated physicians and surgeons, for example, without whose exertions, all such establishments would be worse than useless?

JUSTITIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD be extremely obliged to you, to insert the following quere in your Monthly Magazine.—Is there any method of obliterating the marks made in the flesh by *tattowing* with Indian ink.

C. D.

Sept. 20, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GOLDEN RULES FOR JURYMEN.*

Abstracted from a late Work on the "Powers and Duties of Juries."

1. THE worst of social miseries being oppression under the sanction, colour, and form, of Law, the reliance of the country and the sole hope of accused persons and suitors are on the good sense, integrity, and firmness, of Grand or Petit Juries.

2. An honest Juryman should die rather than consent to a decision which he feels to be unjust; or which in his own private judgment is not warranted by incontrovertible affirmative evidence.

3. The attendance of Jurymen might have been dispensed with, if any other opinion than their own were allowed to make the decision; and their office would be a mockery on themselves, on the parties, and on their country, if their decisions did not flow from their own unbiassed convictions, and were not unshackled and independent.

4. In framing the verdict, every Juryman is bound to exercise his own judgment, to give his private opinion freely and boldly, to remember his oath, and not to forget that the sole and entire object of the institution of Juries is for every Juryman to decide on his own conscience in regard to the points at issue.

5. The Jury are bound to decide fully and finally by a general verdict, unless some mere point of law is expressly reserved and stated by desire of the Judge; but such special verdict should be explicit, final, and conclusive, with respect to the facts.

6. Every man is presumed to be innocent, till he has clearly been proved to be guilty; the onus of the proof of guilt lies therefore on the accuser, and no man is bound, required, or expected, to prove his own innocency.

7. It being better that a hundred guilty persons escape punishment, than that one innocent man should be unjustly convicted, the accused ought to enjoy the benefit of all doubts, and of all defects and uncertainty in the evidence.

8. The issue of a criminal trial involves every thing dear to the accused, if he be found guilty; but his acquittal, if perchance he were guilty, is comparatively unimportant to the public.

9. Every Juryman should do to the accused, or decide between plaintiff and defendant, as he would those parties should do to him were their situations changed.

10. As the decision of a Petit Jury must be unanimous, every Juryman is individually responsible to his own conscience, and morally responsible to the parties for the justice or injustice of the verdict.

11. A Juryman should discharge his mind from preconceived prejudices, be on his guard against prejudices of the court, and decide on facts only, and on the valid evidence sworn by credible witnesses.

12. He should carefully consider how far the evidence sanctions the charge of a criminal design, no act being criminal, or involving guilt and responsibility, which was not committed with a criminal mind or intention.

13. He should commit the material points to writing, weigh maturely the evidence on both sides, and decide on his own intuitive perceptions of right and wrong, maintaining a vigilant caution against the mistakes, prejudices, or perversions, of Lawyers and Judges.

14. No man is responsible for the crime or act of another; so that no prejudice should lie against a prisoner, or person accused, because a crime has been committed, if it is not brought home to the accused by distinct and indubitable testimony.

15. Warning to others, and not revenge on the culprit, being the design of legal punishment; the decisions of Juries should be made dispassionately, and not be influenced by sinister or artful appeals to their feelings.

16. The subsequent punishment being generally founded on the abstract fact of the conviction, and not always influenced by the circumstances of the case, the laws at the same time being made for extreme cases, the Jury ought to recommend the convicted to mercy, as often as they perceive a justifiable reason.

17. In assessing damages between party and party, jurymen should respect that equitable principle of *Magna Charta*, *cap.* 14, which, in amercements even to the crown, reserves to every man the means of future subsistence; to a husbandman his implements; to a workman his

* This article has appeared in a newspaper; but in the present copy some corrections have been made, and the paragraphs have been newly arranged. It seems indeed to be so desirable, that information of this nature should be as widely diffused as possible, that no apology can be required for introducing these rules into the Monthly Magazine. R. P.

his tools; and to a merchant his necessary merchandise.

18. In trying charges of libel, sedition, or treason, the Jury should be jealously on their guard against prejudices raised by the influence of the administration for the time being; and they should bear in mind, that it is in such causes that Juries are so eminently the barriers of public liberty, and the guardians of weak individuals against concentrated power.

19. In libel causes, Juries ought to know that the liberty of the press is an essential principle of a free constitution; that Mr. Fox's Libel Bill has expressly constituted them, and them only, the sole independent judges of the intention of the parties; and that consequently it lies entirely in their own judgment and discretion, to declare on the innocency, or criminality, of any alledged libel.

20. The Foreman should ascertain and equally respect every opinion in the Jury; and the verdict, after it has been unanimously settled, should be solemnly delivered and recorded; and no variation permitted, unless the Jury, before their verdict is recorded, choose to retire again and formally and unanimously sanction any proposed variation by a new verdict.

21. Every Juryman should recollect that he is acting for his country; that, for the time being, he is the uncontrouled arbiter of justice; that he is the constitutional protector of suitors and accused persons against legal quibbles and oppressions; that he is the living guardian for his posterity of those sacred rights of Jurymen, transmitted to him by his forefathers; and that the conservation of JUSTICE and LIBERTY depend on one firm and upright man doing his duty in every Jury.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

Original ANECDOTES *of the late* JOSEPH HAYDN.

JOSEPH HAYDN was the son of a poor wheelwright at Zohran, a village of Austria, near the borders of Hungary. His father had learned to play a little on the harp, while serving as a journeyman at Frankfort on the Mayne; and on Sundays amused himself with songs and ballad-airs, his wife accompanying him with her voice. Even so late as 1805, Haydn knew all these songs by heart. At the age of six years, little Joseph used to seat himself at the side of his parents, and, with a piece of stick, scraped upon his left arm, in imitation of a person playing the violin. A schoolmaster of Haimburg, a neighbouring town, a distant relation of Haydn, happening to be at one of these concerts, observed that Joseph kept time with great exactness; considering this to be a favorable indication of a disposition for music, he advised the father to cultivate the talent of the child. The father, full of veneration for the sacerdotal office, wished for nothing more ardently than to devote his son to the church: a knowledge of music might lead to that desirable object, but his poverty prevented him from incurring any extraordinary expence for the education of his children. How great then was his pleasure, when his cousin from Haimburg offered to take little Joseph home with him, for the purpose of instructing him in his school. It was here that Haydn learned to read and write; here likewise he was taught the choral chant, and to play upon the violin, cymbal, and other musical instruments; and he ever after expressed his obligation to this his first master for having made him undertake so many tasks, although, he said, he had been much more liberally flogged than fed by him. Haydn had been about two years under the tuition of the schoolmaster, when M. Reiter, master of the Imperial Chapel at Vienna, and who at the same time superintended the music in the cathedral of St. Stephen, came to pay a visit to the dean of Haimburg. Reiter having told him, that the elder singing boys belonging to his choir began to lose their voices, and that he wished to find others to supply their places; the dean proposed Haydn, who was immediately summoned to attend, with his cousin the schoolmaster. According to the fashion of those days, the little boy already wore, as an indispensable article of decent dress, a short wig, "I looked like a little hedge-hog," said Haydn; a modern beau would have thought that his head was dressed *à-la Titus.* His apparel was in other respects as mean as possible. On the dean's table stood a plate of cherries, on which little Joseph, who had not been

been accustomed to the best of food at the school-house, kept his eye fixed. Reiter, who observed his wishful looks, put a few handfuls into his hat, and made him sing some Italian and Latin couplets, of which the boy did not understand a single word. Canst thou execute a quaver? asked Reiter. "No," replied Haydn, "neither can my cousin." The schoolmaster was covered with confusion, and Reiter burst into a fit of laughter. Reiter then shewed him the proper appulse of the tongue against the teeth, and made him acquainted with other facilities. Haydn imitated him, and the third trial succeeded. "Thou shalt remain with me," said Reiter: and during the succeeding eight years he was engaged as a chorister in the church of St. Stephen, at Vienna, where he was instructed by able masters in singing, and in the uses of several instruments, and in the theory of music in general.

At the same time he heard works of merit performed; and his own imagination was already so awakened and active, that he attempted compositions of six and eight parts: "I fancied then," said Haydn, when speaking of these essays; "that all was well, provided the paper was quite full." Reiter several times took me to task respecting these my crude productions, reprimanding me for endeavouring to make six parts, when I had not learned the art of composing even for two voices. At the age of puberty, when his voice began to change, Haydn was dismissed from the choir; after which, during a long course of years, he endured all the rigour of adverse fortune, finding it very difficult to earn even a bare subsistence at Vienna. He lodged in the sixth story, his garret had neither door nor casement; his breath congealed on his bed-cloaths; and the water which he fetched from the fountain, for his toilette in the morning, was frequently changed into ice before he could reascend to the exalted regions of his abode. Haydn gave lessons, and performed at orchesters and musical parties, where something might be gained; but his indigence kept him secluded from society; an old worm-eaten harpsichord was his sole source of happiness. Consoling himself with this companion of his misfortunes, he courageously continued to compose, and his ardent genius prevented him from sinking into a state of torpid despair. At last he had the good fortune to have as his pupil, a Miss Mortini, a relation of Metastasio; and at her house he obtained his board *gratis*, during three years. Afterwards he removed to one of the suburbs.

About that time he engaged himself as director of the choir of the Charitable Brothers, in the Leopoldstadt, at a salary of sixty florins per annum. He was obliged on Sundays and holidays to be at their church by eight o'clock in the morning: at ten he played the organ in the chapel of Count Haugwitz, and at eleven he sung in the choir of the cathedral of St. Stephen. Thousands would have sunk under such hardships.

Haydn never was in Italy. If he had enjoyed that advantage, there can be no doubt, that, with his excellent ideas of singing and harmony, he would have acquired great reputation as a composer of operas. He, however, spoke Italian with considerable facility; and acknowledged, that he owed much to an Italian musician of the name of Porpora, with whom he became acquainted at the house of a lady in Meinersdorf. Haydn served him about three months nearly in the capacity of a valet, solely for the purpose of improving himself by his instructions. Porpora was teaching the lady to sing, and Haydn accompanied her on the harpsichord: and, during the intervals between the lessons, submitted his compositions to the correction of his master.

Thus was formed the composer, whose sublime notes resound in all the orchestras of Europe; and who continued his labours with increasing applause and glory during half a century, to the time of his death in 1809.

The following extracts of letters were written from Vienna in 1805, when the French were in possession of that city, gives an interesting account of a visit to the venerable composer, at the age of 74.

"We went several times to Joseph Haydn's: as he is now bowed down with age and infirmities it is difficult for strangers to obtain access to him.

"When we first paid our respects to him, we were accompanied by Wolfgang Mozart, an amiable youth of thirteen, full of spirit and vivacity, and who has already given indication of his possessing talents worthy of the reputation of his father.—Last spring, the young artist had celebrated the 73d birth-day of Haydn, by having performed, at the theatre of Vienna, a cantata, composed by him in honour of the father of the German musicians.

"Haydn

"Haydn lives retired in the suburb called Gumpendorf, where he has a commodious small house, with a garden. Some aged domestics, who have the care of his family concerns, since the death of his wife, received us on the ground-floor, where a grey parrot was chattering, being a favourite bird brought by Haydn from England. Neatness and tranquillity reigned throughout; and the deportment of the servants evinced the tender interest they took in the sufferings of their master. We were announced and admitted. The servant conducted us to a room in the upper story, where we found Haydn plainly, but neatly, dressed, in a brown great-coat. He received us with cordiality.

"Haydn is now in his 74th year, he is of middle stature, and there is nothing peculiarly distinguishing in the traits of his figure; but he bears the impression of good nature, which, at first sight, prepossess a stranger in his favour. The visit of young Mozart, whom he had not seen for a considerable time, gave him great pleasure. He conversed with the youth respecting his studies and his progress in music, with the affection of an old friend; recalled, with pride, the recollections of his illustrious father, whose society he had always cultivated.

"Seeing the old man fatigued, we broke off the conversation, after having staid about half an hour. On taking leave, he behaved in a very friendly manner, and honoured and gratified me in particular by giving me permission to repeat my visit.

"At my last visit he enjoyed a more than ordinary serenity. He found himself somewhat better; his head was less affected, so that he returned to his customary occupations. By chance he had laid his hand on one of his first productions, a short Mass, which he had composed for singing only, so early as 1742, when he was still a chorister in the church of St. Stephen; he was now adding accompaniments, with the view of offering, by this his first, and perhaps his last, work, the homage of gratitude to his protector, Prince Esterhazy. We may, likewise, reckon among the last labours of Haydn, a quartetto, the 84th which he has begun, and a number of ballads and songs in the Scottish style, composed for his friends in England, where he received a very liberal remuneration for such compositions.

"Haydn possesses a moderate fortune, acquired chiefly by the two journies he made to England, on which he lives with great attention to economy. In his youth he suffered great hardships: but, notwithstanding the indigence by which he was depressed, he raised himself to eminence by following the impulse of his soaring genius."

PARTICULARS *not generally known of the* LIFE *of* HANDEL.

HANDEL was born at Halle, in Upper Saxony, in 1684; he was the son of an eminent physician in that city, who had this celebrated character by a second wife. From his earliest age he discovered such an irresistible propensity to music, that his father, who intended him for the civil law, was much displeased at it, and removed all musical instruments out of his way; yet so strong was the child's ruling passion for the charms of music, that, before he was seven years old, he contrived to carry a small clavichord to the top of the house, with which he constantly amused himself when his parents had retired to rest.

It happened about this time that he accompanied his father to a brother by the first marriage, who was valet to the duke of Saxe-Weinfenfels. On this occasion young Handel could not refrain from touching every harpsichord he met with: and one day, stealing into the organ-loft of the chapel, he began to play upon it while the duke was in the chapel. Being struck with an unusual sound, he enquired of his valet who it was that was playing, and, on being told it was his brother, he commanded him to be brought before him, and his father likewise to be sent for. The result of the duke's enquiries was a recommendation that such a native genius should on no account be lost, with a promise of conferring upon him every means of encouragement.

On his return back to Halle, young Handel was placed with Zachau, organist of the church, under whom he was taught the principles of music, and introduced to the works of eminent composers. He improved so rapidly, that, at the age of only nine years, he composed motets for the service of the cathedrals. At the age of thirteen he perceived that Halle offered no further improvement, and therefore visited Vienna, where the opera was then in a flourishing state, under Buononcini and Attilio. He there attracted the notice of the emperor, who expressed an inclination to send him to Italy, where he might be instructed under the best masters; but his parents declined

clined the offer. He next visited Hamburg, where, losing his father, he took a place in the orchestra, and engaged to teach music, that he might be no burthen to his afflicted mother. At this place his superior talents so much pleased the public, that a performer, above whom he had been preferred, on leaving the opera-house drew his sword on him, and Handel was preserved from a fatal thrust by a music-book buttoned under his coat. It was at Hamburgh that he composed his first opera of "*Almeria*," being then, according to one account, under fifteen years of age.

He next visited Venice, and at that city composed his "Aggrippina," which was performed twenty-seven nights successively with unbounded applause. Rome was his next stage, and the reputation he had acquired occasioned Cardinal Ottoboni, a great musical amateur, to introduce him to Correlli, who played the first violin in his band. Handel composed a piece for him, which that celebrated performer found too difficult for his execution. Here also the young Saxon had a trial of skill on the harpsichord, with the famous Scarletti, the event of which is differently related, but it is agreed, that upon the organ his superiority was allowed even by Scarletti himself.

Handel resided in Italy nearly six years, during which he composed an abundance of music of almost every species. These early productions would be great curiosities, but many of them are lost to us. In returning to his native country, Hanover was the first place at which he stopt, where he met with Stephani, with whom he had been acquainted at Venice, and who was then master of the chapel to our George I. then elector at Hanover. There was also a nobleman who had taken great notice of him in Italy, baron Kilmansegge, who so well recommended him to his electoral highness, that he immediately offered him a pension of fifteen hundred crowns as an inducement to stay. Many of the nobility of England also were impatient for an opera from him, whereupon he composed "Rinaldo," in which the famous Nicolani sung.

The low state of music at that time in London, and the wretched squabbles at the Haymarket, made the nobility desirous that he should compose for the theatre. The king was persuaded to form a party on the water, and Handel was directed to prepare some music for the occasion; this gave birth to his deservedly admired, "Water-piece." It was performed, and conducted by himself unknown to his majesty, whose pleasure, on hearing it, was equal to his surprise; upon enquiring whose it was, the baron produced the composer to the King, bestowing upon him the highest approbation; and, as a token for it, was pleased to add a pension of 200l. a year for life.

Handel was now settled in England upon a permanent establishment, and his reputation stood unrivalled. During the three first years of his time, he was principally engaged at the Earl of Burlington's, in Piccadilly, where he frequently met Pope. The poet one day asked his friend Arbuthnot, of whose knowledge in music he had a high opinion, What was his real opinion of Handel as a musician? Who replied, "Conceive the highest you can of his abilities, and they are far beyond any thing you can conceive." Pope nevertheless declared, that "Handel's finest performances gave him no more pleasure than the airs of a common ballad."

The city of London was now to be treated with a union of Dryden's poetry and Handel's music, in the performance of "Alexander's Feast," which met with deserved success. About the year 1738, a tribute of respect was paid him by Mr. Tyers, proprietor of Vauxhall, who placed a marble statue of him in the gardens. His "Messiah" is said to have been first performed in, 1741, at Covent Garden, and was but coldly received. Pope, void of taste for music, and envious of the fame of Handel, vented his spleen in the following lines of his address to Dullness:

> Strong in new arms, lo! Giant Handel stands,
> Like bold Briareus, with a hundred hands:
> To stir, to rouze, to shake, the soul he comes,
> And Jove's own thunders follow Mars's drums;
> Arrest him, empress, or you sleep no more,
> She heard, and drove him to th' Hibernian shore.
>
> *Dunciad* iv. 65.

About that time he embarked for Ireland, and, arriving in Dublin, was honourably received by the nobility of that city, where he performed his Messiah, for the benefit of the city prison. After an absence of nine months, he returned to London, and entertained the city with an oratorio, from Samson Agonistes. In 1751, his eyes began to be affected

affected with a gutta serena, which sunk him into a state of despondency, and at length terminated in his total blindness. He was present at the performance of one of his oratorios, only eight days before his death, which happened on April 24, 1759. He was interred in Westminster-Abbey, where, by his own order, and at his own expence, a monument has been erected to his memory. He lived in celibacy, and left a considerable fortune to his German relations.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

A Dying Father's last Legacy to an Onely Child, or Mr. Hugh Peters' Advice to his Daughter.

(*Continued from page* 147.)

12. IN like manner against that spreading evil of being a *busie-body*, and *pragmatical*, which is the plague of man-kind. 1 *Thess.* 4. 11. The words are very full and plain, *study to be quiet, do your own business, work with your own hands.* The last two will cure the former danger. Read and know, that whilest you look too much into others gardens, you will neglect your own. Be not like the *squirril*, leaping from tree to tree, and bough to bough. Be much at home, and you will finde work enough, as long as you keep Christ and sin before you, you will have work enough for your thoughts.

The busie-body is but a pedler to carry up and down, and vend the devil's wares. How few lose any thing by quietness, and doing their own work? Their sweet sleep commends it.

Oh keep home, keep home; I speak experience to you; who never found good hour but in mine own work: nor doth this cut off works of love, or charity, which must be attended in their seasons, and by their rules. The cure of this evil lies much in studying duty, the end of your creation, and being the practice of saints; that though you work here, ease is in Heaven; all your labour is little enough for your own business; be always ready to say, *I am where the Lord would have me to be.*

How bitter is the remembrance of good hours ill spent? How cutting of time lost? Death knows no distance, whether king, or bishop, or pawn, all at the end of the game put into one bagg, the grave. Be doing your own work, whatever your condition be. Tell me what our blessed Lord did, but the work he was sent about! Be like him in this, as in all things else, and that spirit of the Lord Jesus be with thee, (my dear heart.)

13. Through your whole course let truth have its way, and do not make *lyes your refuge*, they will mock you in the end.

All the world is hung with lyes, and all of man proclaims so much; clothes, meats, trades, salutations, yea one profession of religion: all men are liars, and all things on this side Christ a lie. The prince of the air makes it his work, who was the father of lies. Christ calls for *yea* and *nay* only.

Let your conversation be without guile, without a lie, the Lord is the heart-searcher.

Sow up your mouth, but let it be with honestie; not policie. As you never hurt your self by speaking little, so will you never gain any thing by telling a lie. Let others call this sin a vertue, but do you call it by its own name, and hate it as poison.

Let truth be thy portion, it will preserve you, and ever say, *I can do nothing against the truth;* (dear child).

14. And what I said last, urgeth me to commend wisdom to you, which is a very comprehensive word, and is justified of her children. But I mean not the wisdom of this world, whether natural or artificial: I intend scripture-wisdom, which is from above. And this is a light that God sets upon the soul, to direct us, and afflict us, in our whole course, *Job* 28, last. *The fear of the Lord, that is wisdom: and to depart from evil, that is understanding:* if you be wise, be wise for your self: to have all books in one's head, and want this catechism in the heart, will never amount to it. Let your companions be the children of wisdom: judge of all things by this wisdom, which will make you look

upon them by eternity. To the only wise God I commend you, dear child.

15. There are two very great turns in man's life: the one a lawful calling, the other is marriage: and miscarriages in either are almost irrecoverable. For the former, *I* must say the lesse, because of your sex, though your present condition may lead you to the service of others: and then know, fidelity and diligence are your duties; your time and parts will then be anothers, not your own: eye-service will not be acceptable to God or man, much lesse comfortable to your self. Many have written upon this subject, as Dr. *Gouge*, and others.

For marriage, though your present estate (according to the world) renders you many wayes hopeless: yet your times are in God's hands, and daily experience (with my own) wil let you know, that as it is the joyning together of one man and one woman lawfully, in an indissolvable bond, either for an help, procreation of children (which were before the fall) or a remedy against sin since that: so it hath many concernments in it, where goodness and suitableness are the primary ingredients: and, as the husbands duty is love, teaching, providing, honoring, &c. so the wife's must be subjection, suitable to that love in all the parts of it: and these duties need mutual supports, and this *conjugateness* (like a yoke) must still be lin'd with more love to make the draught easie. Against this love, the devil and temptations will be striving. People so engaged, need a standard, (even the word) to be set up, to guide all by: they need to observe each other's spirits: they need to pray out, not quarrel out their first brablings. They need at first to dwel much in their own duties, before they step into each others: when repentance comes too late, the best is to be made of the present condition. Read *Pro.* 31. Oh the bitterness of unequal matches! Oh their ruine and misery! I ever left you free, and do; only marry in and for the Lord; the sensual part of that condition, can never answer the incumbrances may attend it. Let Christ be your Husband, and he will provide you one to his own liking; do nothing herein without prayer, scripture, and counsel. The Lord love you, my dear child.

16. For the world (I mean the people in it) and that part of it, the Lord hath set you in; I have very much to say, because my days in it are not a few (as we account.) Believe our Saviour and the word (*John* 16, last) and you will find, *that in the world you shall have tribulation;* and your passage out of it must be *through many tribulations*, and persecutions too, *if you will live godly. The world loves her own:* you must look upon it as your enemy, and use it so; take what you may lawfully from it, and *embrace not this present world*, it will kiss you and kill you; like a sea of glass, it soon cracks, though it glisters, and when you have iron shoos that tread upon it, how soon may you drop in? The world will give you no more credit then you have of the world to maintain it, and therefore whilst you are in the world, though you may know many, yet be acquainted with few, and even trust none.

Many dying men speak much about the vanity of the world: but truly, as I would not die in a pet, so I would not quarrel with, or leave the world, because I could be no greater in it, but because I could not do nor be better in it, and that God is pleas'd I should leave it for a better: I wish I had never been vain in a vain world, but I appeal to, and plead with, Christ for my peace. *So use the world, as if you used it not:* for the world hath a principle of decay in all the glory of it; dote not on it, my poor child.

17. And whilst I am in the world, and advising about it, there is a great rarity in the world, if you could reach it, and that is a *friend:* which is a commodity so very scarce, that it will be your wisdom so to look upon a friend this day, as likely to be an enemy to-morrow. How many sad experiences can I witness to of this kind, yea, in these times and changes? Fair dove-coats have most pigeons? Lost estates know no friends: *Job* and all the saints complain, *David* sadly, *Paul* had none to stand by him; you see most men now are either upon their own securitie or preferments; one cries, *My friend betrayed me:* another, *My friend failed me:* and some cry, *All flesh is false;* and much I could say, but that other causes are to be attended above instrumental. They say, *Two may keep counsel if one be away.* So hard it is to get a friend; and if you have many, you have hardly any. The friend I commend, is a soul-friend, which you will never find among children, fools or prophane. An experienced Christian friend *I* intend, who must have three qualifications; he or she must have the art and skill of a friend, few know it; must have

the bowels and mercy of a friend, which most want; and lastly, must have faithfulness, the great ingredient; if such an one you can find, you shall enjoy their experiences freely, you shall constantly be carried to God in their prayers, you shall have sympathy and help in your troubles. The spirit of Christ is a healing, saving spirit, and such is theirs; to such open your heart clearly, who will never upbraid you for confessions; and know when foundations shake, you will need a master-builder or workman, such is a good friend and wise. To get such an one, must be your care; and to keep, must be your diligence; walk not unworthy of the mercy if you gain it. Kinsman will not make it, no, nor a brother, though born for adversity. Your hopes may be these, if the Lord promise; *when your ways pleas him, your enemies shall be at peace with you:* he can raise a friend and himself be your best friend; to whom *I* commend you, dear child.

18. And because sin will be creeping into all your conditions, ways, and works, something I must advise you about it from experience, though many books are written about it; as Mr. *Goodwyns Sinfulness of Sin, &c.* Yet two things take from me; be marvellous careful it break not in; secondly, as diligent to drive it out speedily.

A little sin is sin, down with it, keep your guard, and hate it in all the forrage that may maintain such an enemy; I mean, in the occasions leading to it; in which *I* might be large. On with all your armour speedily: and when you find it hath bespotted you, do as a good housewife with her linen, get a washing-day, I mean a fasting-day, out with it by hand, laver, bucking.

19. And next (because bordering upon what went before) I would add a case, which so often, even choice Christians are incumbred with, and that is, their questioning all their works after many years experience and profession; and their objections, many against themselves; as from sins before conversion, in conversion, after it; repeated sins against judgment, mercy, light, means; yea, even cutting purses under the gallows, against all examples, and what not.

This, therefore, I would have you know, that, though it be not safe to dig at foundations often, lest we shake the building; so our great care is to have sound foundations to build upon, which in the general is Christ, and other none can lay: make quick work, and see you be in Christ, and offer your evidences to a discerning friend, or more; and know, that God hath limited his tenders of grace to a day of this life, of the gospel, and of conscience awakened; therefore look out while it is *to-day*.

But if you have your share in Christ, though hardly discerned, make much of it, you need walk very humbly, very holily; do not question continually as some do, *Psal.* 18, 1, love the Lord who hath been your strength, and will answer all thy hard questions, dear child.

To be concluded in our next.

Brooke's Universal Beauty. 1735.

IN 1778 were collected in four thin volumes the poems and plays of Henry Brooke, esq. The first volume exactly comprises a didactic poem in six books, entitled *Universal Beauty*. This republication, though noticed in the reviews, was little observed by the public, and would perhaps never have attained the degree of attention which among literary idlers it begins to assert, but for the circumstance that it has served as a model to Dr. Darwin. Those peculiarities, whether vicious or meritorious, which characterize his style, already appear in embryo, distinctly formed in Brooke's *Universal Beauty*. Some passages, which illustrate this fact, may be interesting to your readers: to frame in smooth verse the technical terms of science was in 1735, when the first edition appeared, a novelty.

And first the eternal hand earth's spacious
bosom sow'd,
The globe, now pregnant, yields nutritious
food,
Lymphatic dews, their mild diluting flood;
The sun affords his rarifying sphere,
And ether breathes its actuating air,
Quadruple round the temper'd embryo meet,
And its fine tegument fermenting greet;
Whence subtle juices pierce the filmy skin,
Repeating vigorous their attacks within;
Thence thro' the lobes with percolation
strain,
And thence infusing thro' their radix drain;
With swoln repletion thro' the portals float,
And now unclasp the nice cutaneous coat;
The radicle now obvious they unfold,
And to its infant lips their liquors hold.
Th' instinctive lips imbibe the gentle tide,
And thro' the veins the milky liquids glide,
Ascending visit the inclusive plume,
Where Nature wantons in minutest room,
Where folded close her implicated size,
Of trunk, branch, leaf, and future semen,
rise.
Around the plume the guardian lobes repair,
And fence their minor from inclement air;

With

With pious dews his early verdure bathe,
Perform their trust with never-failing faith,
Till self sufficient they retire to earth,
And leave the stripling to his right of birth.

Notwithstanding the pedantry, the obsolete theory, and the deficient imagery, of this passage, much of the manner displayed in the Botanic Garden may be detected in it. Still more so in the following description of vegetable roots.

Their figures pliant to some plastic skill,
Alike obsequious to its secret will,
With pointed cone the yielding strata pass,
Or here accumulate their bulbous mass;
Here bulky, taper, parted, or entire,
Here writhing twist their complicated wire,
Here ramified their forky branches shed,
Or tassel'd here their fibrous fringes spread.

And again, in the peroration of the same third book, the style, constantly improving on its own peculiar basis, as the poet grows more and more exercised, becomes quite Darwinian.

Thus, from the couch of earth's embroider'd bed,
In elegance of vernal foliage spread,
From pulse leguminous of verdurous hue,
From herbal tribes bedropt with morning dew,
The gourd inhabiting the pasturing glade,
The tufted bush and umbelliferous shade,
The feeble shrubs that luscious viands bear,
The stooping apple and the haughty pear,
E'en to the proud primeval sons of earth,
That rise superior in their right of birth,
Whose heights the blasting volley'd thunder stand,
In ruin still magnificently grand;
Distinct, each species of peculiar frame,
Distinct, peculiar love and fondness claim;
Indulged by Nature's kind parental care,
As each alone were her appointed heir.

Thus mantling snug beneath a verdant veil,
The creepers draw their horizontal trail;
Wide o'er the bank the plantal reptile strays,
Along its stem a rooty fringe displays,
The feeble boughs with anchoring safety binds,
Nor leaves precarious to insulting winds.
The tendrils next of slender helpless size,
Ascendant thro' luxuriant pampering rise;
Kind Nature sooths their innocence of pride,
While buoy'd aloof the flowering wantons ride;
With fond adhesion round the cedar cling,
And wreathing circulate their amorous ring.

In the fourth book the wise structure of the animal creation is sung, which gives rise to this description of the circulation of the blood.

Here from the lungs the ruddier currents glide,
And hence impulsive bounds the sanguine tide;
With blithe pulsation beats the arterial maze,
And thro' the branching complication plays;
Its wanton floods the tubal system lave,
And to the veins resign their vital wave.

Many distichs occur which rival those of the abbé Delille for smoothness and technical precision, and which our public lecturers on physiology, as well as Cuvier and Fourcroi, might quote with amenity.

In the fifth book reptiles are dissected. As specimens take the worm and the snail.

His rings with one elastic membrane bound,
The prior circlet moves the obsequious round;
The next and next its due obedience owes,
And with successive undulation flows;
While the stiff clod their little augers bore,
And all the worm insinuates thro' the pore.

Slow-moving next, with grave majestic pace,
Tenacious snails their silent progress trace,
Thro' foreign fields, secure from exile roam,
And sojourn still beneath their native home;
Their domes, self-wreath'd, the architects attend,
With slime repair them, and with mail defend;
But chief when each his wintry portal forms,
And sleeps secluded from incumbent storms;
Till gates, unbarring with the vernal ray,
Give all the secret hermitage to day;
Then peeps the sage from his unfolding doors,
And cautious heaven's ambiguous brow explores;
To the four winds four telescopes he bends,
And on his own astrology depends;
Assured, he glides beneath the smiling calm,
Bathes in the dew, or sips the morning balm;
The peach this rifling epicure devours,
And climbing on the topmost fruitage towers.

Our lexicographers may find in this poem authorities for rare words: Dr. Johnson could only quote Bailey for the verb *to preen*; he might have preserved a line of Brooke, who thus introduces a long, but occasionally fortunate, delineation of the employment of bees.

Waft me to Tempe, and her flowery dale,
Borne on the wings of every tuneful gale,
Amid the wild profusions let me stray,
And share with bees the virtues of the day;
Soon as the matin glories gild the skies,
Behold the little virtuosi rise!

Blithe

Blithe for their task they preen the filmy wing,
And forth to each appointed labour spring;
The vivid tribes amid the fragrance fly,
And every art, and every business, ply;
Each chemist now his subtle trunk unsheaths,
Where from the flower the treasured odor breathes;
Here sips the liquid, there selects the gums,
Or o'er the bloom with quivering membrane hums.

In the sketch of the beaver there is some display of poetic skill.

Here lightly some vimineous burdens bear,
Or jointly there the ponderous rafter share;
Spread o'er their tails, they waft the temper'd clay,
And deep and broad their firm foundations lay;
Assign each chamber its commodious size,
Till rooms o'er rooms, and trodden cielings, rise;
Their tail, the trowel of the toiling train,
Their teeth the saw, the chizel, and the plane.

Single epithets have occasionally been transplanted out of these verses into those of Dr. Darwin; such as "volant dance," "coral grove," "drops that deck the morning's robe, and gem the bosom of the twinkling globe."

The metaphysics taught in this poem are those of Pope, and inculcate a pious and devout pantheism. The notes are more moral than scientific, and are principally drawn from Derham's Physico-theology. Now, that natural history is so much cultivated, it is to be expected that some one will undertake in rime a *Synopsis of Entomology*: lessons of manner, and contributions of matter, can abundantly be derived from the Universal Beauty of Brooke. Other critics have commended the application of natural history to poetry; be it our's to suggest the application of poetry to natural history: the use of rime not only facilitates introduction among the ladies, but the recollection of first principles.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

HONOURS OF THE PRETENDER.

MONTESQUIEU sent to the Pretender a copy of his work on the Causes of the Greatness and of the Decline of the Romans. The letter which accompanied this offering has been preserved; it compares Charles Edward with heroes of antiquity.

QUEEN CAROLINE.

Caroline, the wife of George II, delighted much, (says the author of Berkeley's Life,) in attending to philosophic conversations between learned and ingenious men. For this purpose she had, when princess of Wales, appointed a particular day of the week, when the most eminent for literary abilities, at that time in England, were invited to attend her Royal Highness in the evening. This practice she continued after her accession to the throne. Of this company, Clarke and Berkeley were generally considered as principals in the debates that arose on those occasions. Hoadley adhered to Clarke, and Sherlock to Berkeley. Middleton rarely attended. The lay-visitors were more various, and less uniformly assiduous than the clerical.

BELLS.

In the year 864, instead of the doge who had been assassinated, *Orso Particiaco* was called to the head of the republic of Venice. He punished the murderers with firmness, and received for his attention to the interests of commerce, the titular honour of *Protospatario* from Basil, the Greek emperor at Constantinople.

In return for this compliment, Orso sent to the Greek emperor twelve great bells, which, says Dandolo, were then a novelty at Constantinople; bells having been invented by the Latin church, and on this occasion first introduced into the Greek church.

Why are dissenting places of worship not provided with bells to announce the hour of worship? Is it because their audience have scattered residences, and do not live within hearing; or is it because the third canon commands the church-wardens to present all persons, who, by untimely ringing of bells, hinder the minister or preacher of the parish?

ON A POPULAR EXPRESSION.

Every one has heard the ridiculous by-word: *Three blue beans in a blown bladder; rattle, bladder, rattle.* Children set it to one another as a task, or puzzle, in pronunciation; and, when a purse-proud man has been boasting of more wealth than he possesses, or playing the gentleman among waiters, and spending his money at a tavern more freely

freely than he can afford, the shrewd observer sometimes expresses his sneer by a whistling, and sometimes by this strange by-word: *Three blue beans in a blown bladder; rattle, bladder, rattle.* Whence this apparent nonsense?

The arms of the Medici consist of eight or of nine blue balls, on a white scutcheon, the shape and shading of which, as represented by the sign-painters, gives it some resemblance to a blown bladder. Now these arms were adopted by the earlier pawn-brokers, who were mostly Italian Jews, as their distinctive sign. By degrees, the number of blue balls was reduced to three, in which form the sign is still common at the shops of pawn-brokers. The vulgar, in order to point out the pawn-broker's shop, are likely to have described it, as *the three blue beans in a blown bladder.* If therefore a man, apparently flush of cash, made his appearance, who was suspected of owing it, rather to his credit than to his property; the sneer was natural, to allude to the three blue beans in a blown bladder, and to treat with contempt the momentary rattle of turgescence.

Such at least is the most plausible conjecture which has presented itself, during a search after the origin of this phrase. In a country where wealth is too exclusively pursued and valued, the expressions of pecuniary scorn are of course numerous, but are too often vague; the language is somewhat a gainer, if any one of them is rendered more intelligible and precise. Let us hope that this phrase, when well understood, will never be thought transferable from private to public concerns; and that the solid riches of the Bank of England will never be compared with three blue beans in a blown bladder.

CONVERSION OF A SAVAGE.

In Jorgensen's *State of Christianity, in Otaheite,* the following anecdote is related at page 23.

"The reigning king's mother was married to Otoo, king of Uliteeah, and dependent on the Otaheitean monarch. He was a man of about six feet four inches in height, and certainly made a very awkward appearance among the more elegant inhabitants of Otaheite. He was excessively intemperate, and would drink brandy until he lost his senses. When he came on board our ship to visit us the first time after our arrival in Matavia bay, he put on a most hypocritical and sanctified face, crying: 'Master Christ very good, very fine fellow; me love Christ like my own brother. Give me one glass of brandy.' His request was instantly complied with, and the oftener we filled his glass, the more he pretended to love our Saviour, calling him the *blessed*, and many other such expressions, which he had learned of the missionaries, and which he imagined pleased us greatly."

"After drinking nearly a pint of strong liquor, his Majesty became so noisy and so rude, that there was no bearing his insolence any longer. He seized on a whole leg of mutton, which stood on the table, took it up in his hands, and began to gnaw it with his great and ugly teeth. On our resenting this outrageous and beastly behaviour in spoiling the dinner, he got into such a rage, that he insisted upon having one more glass of brandy; if not, he would recant all he had said in favour of Christ."

"However, we thought proper to refuse his request, on which he began to roar out with all his might, "Damn C——; C—— very bad; Otaheite-god fine fellow." After which he jumped overboard, and swam on shore, uttering, as long as we could hear, the most horrid imprecations."

How much wiser it would be, like the quakers in Pennsylvania, to send missionaries to teach the useful arts, and to leave religious instruction to the care of the press.

PILLAGE OF THE SICK.

The depredations of nurses, upon the decease of invalids, have been often noticed. Sixtus IV. died in 1484, and Burcard relates, that in an instant his domestics stole every thing. The corpse was laid naked upon a table, and, after waiting four hours, a kitchen-boy brought them water, in a vessel used for washing dishes; a barber lent a basin from his shop; and, to wipe the body, they were obliged to tear off the shirt, in which the deceased died!—Nor could they obtain another to replace it.

CAPITAL CRIME.

The disguise of sex was so deemed at Rome in the 15th century. A Moor was there burned in 1498, for wearing a female dress, in order to conceal an amorous connection.

WEATHER WISDOM.

It was anciently an opinion, that the temperature of each of the twelve months of the year would be exactly indicated by that of each of the twelve days, which followed

followed Christmas. This is now obsolete.

SOIL OF ENGLAND.

Aymery de Peyral, in his Manuscript Chronicle of the Popes, says, that England is remarkable for the number of saints, whose bodies it had preserved from corruption. He observes, that there is no soil so adapted to preserve corpses from corruption, as the soil of this country. A valuable discovery!

PRODOMUS.

Theodore Prodomus was a Greek of the 12th century, and called the *Kuros*, or *Kurios*, as the prince of philosophers. He is really the prince of verbosity, "When (he says) one has once lost one's life, when one is covered with earth; when one has descended to the habitations of the dead; when one has crossed the lake Acheron; when one has drunk only one cup of the water of Lethe, or only one cup of that of Corytus, or Styx; one is not again permitted to see the light of day!" Gaulmin reproaches him pleasantly enough with having forgotten Phlegethon! The speech of a general to his soldiers fills nearly a whole book. A girl, separated from her lover by a shipwreck, asks him in *forty* verses, whether he was alive, and had not forgotten her. In recommending mercy, (he says) "The *table* of the gods is humanity; their *drinking cup*, a man released from death; their *supper*, our well-being; their *dinner*, common rejoicing.—So much for a *Græculus loquax et ineptè verbosus*.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE CRITICS.

By Dr. Wolcot,

On the late publication of his admirable Satires on the Carleton House Fete.

ANOTHER bark, I give the mighty deep!
O winds and waves with courtly kindness treat her,
For should ye burst in fury from your sleep,
Your rage, I fear, would quickly overset her.
Weak is her frame.—"Yes, yes," (the critics cry,)
"And slight her masts, and rotten all her rigging:
When will this rhymer quit the public eye?
When will his Muse, the sow, give over pigging?"

Ah, cruel Critics, since your lucubration
Is doom'd for pastry cooks, or trunks to line;
Leaves, which the Muses mark with execration,
Methinks I need not blush to publish *mine*.

ON READING MRS. CHENEY'S PATHETIC VERSES SUBJOINED TO HER DRAWING OF COLONEL CHENEY'S COTTAGE.—*In possession of Miss M. Rogerson, of Newcastle.*

By Dr. Trotter.

BEHOLD this grove, the bower of taste,
By beauty's pencil finely traced;
While light and shade their tints bestow,
How meek the blended colours glow!
For here the kindred Muse has stray'd,
To consecrate the hallow'd glade;
And every bird that warbles there,
Proclaims within some happy pair.

But when to iron fields of war,
Stern honour calls the hero far;
That heart by holy faith inspir'd,
And breath to heavenly accents fir'd;
By prayers to angels songs allied,
Shall turn the fearful ball aside;
And infant lips with kisses burn,
To hail their gallant sire's return.

So while to lay the tyrant low,
Britannia's graceful warriors go,
O! may such shades, when fate decrees,
Receive them back to homefelt ease;
And beauty long with purer flames,
Than ever warm'd Laconia's dames,
Repay their toils in native skies,
And love like Harriet's be the prize.

Newcastle.

TO AN AFFECTIONATE AND MUCH BELOVED MOURNING FRIEND, ON THE DEATH OF HIS CHILD, WHOSE MOTHER ALSO LIES DANGEROUSLY ILL.

By the Rev. John Procter.

AND why, my friend, these melting tears,
And why these weeping eyes,
To view the babe you dearly lov'd,
So early win the prize?

He came to view our dark abode,
This despicable earth,
But lik'd it not; then soar'd aloft,
And tried a second birth.

O! envy not his blest estate,
His happiness compleat;
Where streams of pleasure, joy, and bliss,
For ever, ever meet.

He

He quickly shot the awful gulph,
Nor fear'd the threat'ning king:
His soul to Heaven was safely borne,
By cherubs on the wing.

Patience, and Faith, and you, e'er long,
Shall reach that blest abode,
Where your sweet child now sits enthron'd
With his creator, God.

Blest babe! we would not wish thee back,
To share our sorrows here;
Now Satan ne'er shall stain thy soul,
Nor tempting world ensnare.

Its mother still, pray God may live,
Your happ'ness to restore;
Her health, I pray, may now revive,
That both may God adore.

ADDRESS TO THE COMET.

By the Rev. John Black, *Woodbridge. Composed between the Hours of three and five o'Clock, on the Morning of the 20th Sept.* 1811, *while the Author was walking in his Garden, contemplating the Heavens.*

HAIL beauteous Stranger! glory-beaming light!
Adding fresh splendour to the brow of night.
Am I deceiv'd or *tremulous*, is thy hair,
Like flame diffus'd beneath the Greater Bear,
Thro' which the stars, with twinkling lustre glow,
As thro' the ghosts of warriors,* long ago.
Tho' more enlighten'd than some ages past,
On thee our gaze, with solemn awe, is cast.
No falling empires now we seem to dread,
Or pestilence shook, from thy blazing head:
Tho' kingdoms many we have seen o'erturn'd,
And by the foot of proud ambition spurn'd:
But these sad scenes, no Comet came to tell;
Nor canst thou now the mass of miseries swell.
Yet fear and superstition still enquire,
If thou'rt not come to set the world on fire?
Yet well it were, if Fear, however blind,
Could *check* the crimes committed by mankind.
Fresh favours from the sun, dost thou not bring,
Recruiting planets, from thy flaming wing?
From thy effulgence do I livelier feel?
Or is it all a wild, fantastic zeal?
A messenger of good, thou doubtless art,
And of our system a component part.—
How clear the sky! How bright Orion shines!
How white the *Galaxy* its river twines!
Fair *Jupiter* exalts his forehead high;
And short-liv'd meteors,† shooting, glance, and die.
As infants sweet—ope' eye-lids on the light,
Then, instant, close them in death's gloomy night.
'Tis silence all—save that the lonely owl,
Just breaks his stillness with his solemn howl.
But now the dawn, uprising faintly gleams,
Tinging the skirting cloud, with saffron beams.
The cock now crows—the heron opes his throat,
And from the pool sends forth a shrilling note.
The red-breast wakes his soft autumnal strain,
And pours his melody around the plain.
The lazy vapours o'er the river glide,
And with their wings fair *Debin's** bosom hide.
The volum'd smoke from kindling fires descends,†
And, creeping downwards, to the valley bends.
Refreshing dews fall on the silent green,
And cherish plants, that long have parched been.
Farewel, sweet orb! for now a greater light,
By slow degrees, puts thy soft rays to flight.
Thy *nature* tho' I cannot well explore—
The GOD of Nature, trembling, I adore!

* See Ossian.

† The Author saw several this morning.

LINES,

Descriptive of the Science of Chemistry, extracted from a philosophical Work, shortly to be published by Mr. R. Tucker, *Master of Tilshead Academy, Wilts.*

SCIENCE divine! of modern times the pride,
Of arts at once the glory and the guide,
Bright cherub, hail! who from thy star-crown'd height,
Pour'st a new stream of philosophic light,
And with refulgent beam illumes the road,
That leads to wisdom's new explor'd abode.
Thy praise I sing; which, erst by bards unsung,
Glows in my heart, and vibrates on my tongue.
Philosophy, that heav'nly art, unfolds
What force sublime this globe in air upholds;
Tells o'er the deep what viewless power presides,
And rules the motions of the changing tides;
The lamps of heav'n, with all its golden spheres,
Contemplates, nor an occultation fears;
Sublimely treads the palace of the stars,
Or northern lights, to her no type of wars;
But could she yet, fair handmaid! e'er display,
Without the light of thy disclosing ray,
Earth's varied species, and their different shares
In the vast globe, whose motions she declares?
No—'tis to thee th' exalted province falls,
To lead through nature's unfrequented halls,
To pierce her veil, and name the source below
Whence caloric's blue undulations flow;
The substance of the limpid stream enquire,
Possess'd, and plunder'd of essential fire;
When heav'ns blue arch aërial currents lave,
Seize the pure gale, and decompose its wave,

* The river that flows past Woodbridge.

† This, with all other circumstances, is an exact picture of what the author observed.

The

To prove how oxygen, with fire that glows,
And azote gas combin'd, its mass compose.

'Tis thine to give borealis its dyes
That flush with sanguine streams the azure skies;
To part the texture of its changeful frame,
Arrest its course and analyze its flame.
The ignis-fatuus too, that hops amain,
In dance refulgent, o'er the marshy plain,
Thy power expounds; his glowing lamp divides,
And thus its golden compound strait decides.
To earth's dark womb extends thy boundless gaze,
Whose wonders vast thy piercing eye surveys,
From clay's hard substance to the diamond's blaze!

That noble art for healing worth renown'd,
Which pours its cordial on the burning wound,
From thee receives the balsam is bestows,
To give the tortur'd frame of man repose.

But were my Muse with long detail, to tell
One half the charms which in thy aspect dwell,
Objects unnumber'd might my verse prolong,
Minute the theme, and tedious were the song;
Then here I close,—and own thee as my guide,
My youth's delight, my study, and my pride!

WILLIAM TUCKER.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. ARTHUR WOOLF'S, (LAMBETH,) *for Improvements in the Construction and Working of Steam Engines, calculated to lessen the Consumption of Fuel.*

THE nature of this invention may be thus described: The working cylinder of the steam engine has no bottom, but is enclosed in another cylinder of such dimensions that the space between the two, which space is called the receiver, is equal to at least the contents of the working cylinder. The enclosing cylinder has a bottom, and the two cylinders are joined together at the top by flanches, or any other suitable means, and the lower rim of the working cylinder is about as far distant from the inclosing cylinder as the distance between the sides of the two cylinders. Instead of having a void space for receiving steam below the piston, Mr. W. introduces below it, and into the receiver, such a quantity of oil, &c. as shall, when the piston is at its greatest height, in the working cylinder, fill all the space below it, and fill also the receiver up to the height of a few inches above the lower rim of the working cylinder. If the engine is to be worked by the pressure of the atmosphere, the receiver has a communication with the boiler, which communication being opened, steam is admitted into, and fills the receiver above the oil. If the communication between the receiver and the boiler be now shut off, and a communication be opened from the receiver to the condenser, a vacuum will be formed in the receiver, and then the pressure of the atmosphere, acting upon the piston, will cause it to descend in the working cylinder, pressing the oil, or other fluid body, before it, and causing the fluid to ascend into the receiver; after which the steam is again admitted for the next stroke. If the engine is to be worked by the action of the steam upon the piston, then the working cylinder must, as is usual in steam engines so worked, be furnished with a cover. In this case, instead of the communication usual in the engines in common use, for the alternate admission and condensation of steam above and below the piston, the communications in this engine are to the upper part of the working cylinder, and to the upper part of the receivers, the receiver in the engine answering to the space below the piston in other steam engines; so that, when the receiver is open to the condenser, and the upper part of the working cylinder open to the boiler, the piston ascends, and vice versa. To prevent waste of steam, and to keep up the temperature of the oil, the receiver may be enclosed in a steam case, or heat may be applied externally. There should always be some oil above the piston to the height of a few inches, to prevent the passage of the atmospheric air, or of the steam, downwards, by the side of the piston. To prevent any deviation of the quantity of oil by the working of the engine, means must be pro-

vided to restore it to the requisite height, as cocks, valves, &c. regulated by a float or floats upon the surface of the oil, or by means of a pump or pumps worked by the engine itself, or otherwise. By the interposition of the oil, between the piston and the condenser, all waste of steam, by passing the piston is effectually prevented, and a consequent saving of fuel is effected.

MR. PETER DURAND'S, (HOXTON-SQUARE,) *for a Method of preserving Animal Food, Vegetable Food, &c. a long Time from perishing.*

Mr. Durand's method is to inclose the said food in bottles, or other vessels of glass, pottery, tin, &c. the apertures of which are to be so completely closed, as to exclude all communication from the external air; this may be done by corking, wiring, cutting, or cementing. The vessels thus charged and closed, are wrapped in straw, or coarse cloths, and put into a boiler of cold water, which water must cover the said vessels, it is then gradually heated to boiling, and the ebullition is to be continued a certain time. Vegetable substances are to be put into the vessel in a raw state, and animal substances may or may not be half cooked.

MR. JOHN CRAGG'S, (LIVERPOOL,) *for Improvements in the Casting of Iron Roofs for Houses, &c.*

The rafters are to be made of cast iron, with a shelf, or shoulder, at the side, upon which the slate rests between the two rafters; these are to be painted, and then the slates to be bedded in cement, or putty, upon the shoulders of the rafters, at the sides, and the bottom end of the slate resting upon a flat cross bar of cast iron, which is made with a groove to slide along the edge of the shoulder to the exact length the slate requires. The slate is then bedded in cement or putty, and pointed carefully, lapping over half of the said cross bar, and the top of the next slate lapping on the other half of the cross bar, bedded in the same manner, and there making a joint to be secured and pointed by white lead or cement. The slates are to be fastened down to the iron rafters by pegs, screws, rivets, &c. These cast iron rafters may be used with beams of wood; the iron rafters resting thereon, are bolted and secured to the ridge piece of iron, to avoid the injury consequent upon the contraction and expansion of timber by change of weather or climate. Iron is preferred, not only for economy and durability, but because the frame may be removed without loss or injury of the materials, or exported to the colonies, or other places beyond seas, (where labour is high,) ready formed, and only requiring to be there put together.

MR. WILLIAM MULLER'S, (LONDON). *for Improvements in the Construction of Pumps.*

The nature of this invention is to raise water with less power with a pump of the new construction, than with a common pump, such a pump is enclosed in a round or oval pipe, or in two round pipes. The patentee having described the principle of his invention, which requires the aid of figures to render it intelligible, adds, that "the water is by these means, with from $\frac{1}{10}$th to $\frac{1}{30}$th part of the force or weight, lifted or raised as is necessary to raise it in common pumps; and, by applying the same power on pumps of my invention, the same quantity is in the same time raised from ten to fifteen times as high as it can be done in the common pumps. A couple of these pumps, fixed to a balance beam, are worked by the same quantity of water, which they will raise about thirty feet high, in letting this quantity of water fall from the height of from six to ten feet, by a contrivance which is described; and hence in this manner these pumps lift the water from eighteen to twenty-two feet high, in using no other force than letting it fall from the height of from six to ten feet, and so the water is raised by pumps of this invention, by no other force than that produced by its fall; and hence it may be lifted from eighteen to twenty-four feet high, without any other expences than those arising from the machinery."

MRS. SARAH GUPPY'S, (BRISTOL,) *for a Mode of Erecting and Constructing Bridges and Rail-roads, without Arches or Sterlings, by which the Danger of being washed away by the Floods is avoided.*

On each side the river, or place, over which a bridge or road is to be constructed, "I do fix," says Mrs. G. "or drive, a row of piles, with suitable framing, to connect them together, and behind these I do fix, or drive, and connect other piles, or rows of piles, and suitable framing; upon the banks of the river, I do dispose or build certain masses of

connected

connected masonry, or other ponderous structures, with piles or without, in order and to the end, that the said piles, &c. shall be capable of sustaining and permanently resisting the action of a considerable force, applied or exerted in directions tending to bring the same together. And I pass across the said river, from the upper or other convenient part of the said piles, several strong metallic chains, parallel to, and at suitable distances from, each other, which said metallic chains may be drawn tight by mechanical means, or, otherwise, they may be suffered to hang in similar lines, slightly curved from one side or bank to the other, and, in either case, I do dispose upon the said chains, longitudinally and crosswise, such fit pieces of timber or iron, or other suitable materials, as shall constitute a platform, which, by the connection or disposition of the materials thereof, shall afford a proper support for a road or pavement, of the usual structure, or for railroads, which last I connect, unite, and frame, together with each other, and with the chains before described."

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

FRENCH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

REPLY to the seventeen questions proposed by the society of the department of the Seine, by M. Paris, sub prefect of Tarascon, containing an account of the present state of the agriculture of the department *des Bouches-du-Rhône*.

1. *Farming Buildings.*—Rural architecture has made a great and a rapid progress, more especially with respect to human habitations; the augmented number of these, during the space of only half a century, may amount to about one fifth of the general total.

2. *Agricultural Instruments.*—The plough commonly termed "la charrue à versoir sans avant-train," and by the peasants denominated *coutrier*, which is drawn by a couple of animals, was introduced about thirty-five years since, and has been generally used from ten to twelve. One day's labour with this is equal to two with the plough called *araire*, which was formerly in use. The instrument described as "la grande charrue à avant-train," has only been in use during the last twenty-five years, it is drawn sometimes with six and sometimes with eight mules. A plough has been lately executed for working, without turning, the salt lands of Carnargue, and the plain of Bourg.

3. *Enclosures and Improvements.*—The number of enclosures has increased full one third within fifty years. The lands grubbed up, for the space of about twenty-five years before the revolution, may have amounted to 1000 *hectares*; those put in a state of cultivation, posterior to the revolution, have been calculated at 2,300, which together form a total of 3,300, one half being arable.

4. *Improvements in the mode of Tillage.*—Tillage has been greatly improved by the introduction of superior kinds of ploughs; the more frequent use of the spade and the roller; as well as by an alteration in regard to the size of the mattock.

5. *Rotation of Crops.*—The absurdity of the system of fallows is now every where recognized. Wheat is alternated with lucern, vetches, and legumes of all kinds. The oil harvest is now attended with precautions that render this liquid far superior to what it was in former times; and, in consequence of some fortunate improvements in the art of expressing it, a much larger quantity, than heretofore, is extracted. The cleaning and grinding of grain have also been effected in a superior manner.

6. *The Melioration of the Races of domestic Animals.*—The common breed of horses has been increased in point of number rather than of quality. The *depôt* of stallions, formed by order of the government at Arles, affords hopes of an approaching improvement. The number of wool-bearing animals has diminished, in consequence of the rigorous winters of 1788, and the year 4; but they are now equal to what they were at the former of these periods; but estimated at 400,000 head, of which there are 5000 merinos. The fattening of sucking lambs has become more common than formerly. Veterinary knowledge has also been in some small degree extended.

7. *Silk-Worms and Bees.*—The rearing of silk worms is encreased, and has been rendered more perfect. A kind of

of worms, too, less delicate than those hitherto recurred to, and which produce a finer species of silk and in greater quantities, has been lately introduced. The keeping of bees, which were nearly destroyed in 1781, begins again to be a favourite pursuit.

8. *Fishing and Hunting.*—The destruction of game has been eminently beneficial to agriculture in general, and particularly to the olive-tree, the young plants of which were formerly gnawed by the hares and rabbits.

9. *Manure.*—The quantity of compost employed, is estimated at one third more than what was used in 1758, and nothing, which either the animal or vegetable kingdom can furnish, is now omitted. In the territories of Arles, and Saint-Maries, it has been lately the custom to turn up the soil as soon as the cattle had been penned, or even a small portion of it, instead of waiting, as formerly, until a large quantity of it had been littered. A new method of improving the earth has lately been recurred to also: this consists in sowing it with legumes, which are ploughed down, while green. The present practice, which is daily extending, of covering with rushes, flags, and reeds, those lands which contain too many saline particles, is a notable melioration.

10. *Corn-bearing Plants, Roots, Legumes, &c.*—The increase of these, since 1758, or in other words, the augmented quantity of land in a state fit for agriculture, since that period, may be estimated at from a fourteenth to a sixteenth. The seed, too, is now changed, a circumstance which proves beneficial. The cultivation of the beet-root, and the carrot, as well as of the potatoe, on a great scale, have been introduced into some communes.

11. *Natural and artificial Meadows.*—Those have been tripled within half a century.

12. *The Vine, and other fruit-bearing Trees.*—These have all been improved. By means of extraordinary pains and expenses, the ravages committed on the olive-trees, during the disastrous winter of 1788, are attempted to be retrieved. The suckers proceeding from such of the old stocks as were spared by the frost, have made a greater progress during the last eighteen years, than they formerly did in thirty: the more general use of grafting has contributed not a little to this. Such trees as produce nuts have augmented considerably in point of number, and improved in point of quality. Some exotic varieties have been naturalised.

13. *Wine, Cyder, Beer, Brandy, &c.*—Among those who distil brandy in this department, two only follow the process of Adams, but with different modifications.

14. *Seed Plots, Nursery Grounds, Plantations, &c.*—Some green oaks have been reared; nurseries of mulberries, almond trees, and several trees appertaining to the orchard as well as to the pleasure ground, are now common. The white-wood trees, which love a moist soil, are multiplied in an astonishing degree; among others the occidental palm-tree, which has been introduced with such good effect, and rendered so appropriate to the climate, that copses of it are to be seen on the banks of the Durance, where it is planted and propagated by means of slips. A great variety of trees and flowering shrubs are also cultivated.

15. *Plants, oleaginous, tinctorial, textile, medical, and culinary.*—Madder has been introduced into this department during the space of thirty-five years, and it is still cultivated, although in smaller portions than hitherto. A considerable quantity of lucern seed is exported; more flax and hemp are cultivated now than before. In the course of the present year several experiments have been made on the cotton-bearing tree, and although they have not been completely successful on account of the intemperance of the spring and autumn, sufficient benefit has been obtained to confirm the hope of the naturalization of this precious plant in France. The teazel is a production arising out of the agricultural industry of the town of St. Remy, where it increases yearly. Two medicinal plants are also cultivated in the same territory; the *Palma Christi* and the white poppy, the former for the last fifteen, and the latter for the last ten, years. The cultivation of the tomato, the aubergine, and several other culinary plants has also taken place, and been brought to perfection during the last twenty-five years.

16. *Draining and Irrigation.*—In 1807 a beginning was made in the operation of clearing the canals and repairing those works which had been constructed towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, in the territory of Arles, for the purpose of draining of from five to six thousand *hectares* of marsh-land. These labours are continued, and will be facilitated by means of the canal of

of Arles. The proprietors of the marsh of St. Remy have also been occupied in draining it during the two last years. M. Truchet, a proprietor of Arles, has succeeded in draining near three hundred *hectares* of marsh-land, by means of Archimedes's screw, of which the wind is the moving power.

The causeways have been lately repaired in every direction, and canals of different dimensions are employed for the purpose of watering the meadows. But it is in the *commune* of Chateau Renard where irrigation has been carried to the highest degree of perfection, and which has fecundated, during the last twenty-two years, no fewer than 1,800 *hectares* of a territory, silicious in its nature, and hitherto unfertile. In *Basse-Carnargue*, where the waters of the Rhone are raised by the melting of the snow above the level of the fields, the system of watering is employed to more advantage than hitherto. The floodgates of all these canals are brought to a greater degree of perfection now than hitherto, by being cast in iron.

17. *Particular Meliorations and Inventions.*—These consist:

1. The introduction of a variety of new instruments.
2. The use and extension of the artificial grasses.
3. The employment of chalk or plaster as a manure.
4. The almost total disuse of fallows.
5. The banishment of ancient prejudices.
6. The adoption of modern improvements.
7. The abolition of the feudal laws.
8. The almost total extirpation of the game.
9. The countenance afforded to improvements by the present government.

And 10. Its credit and stability.

M. Pastoret lately read a dissertation before the Institute, which has for its object, "a knowledge of the revenues of France, from the commencement of the third race until the time of Louis XI.

M. Delisle de Sales on the same day pronounced a discourse on the nature and elements of the *Eloge Public*, or Public Eulogy, on the demise of great men. After a preliminary dissertation on the nature and limits of praise, as well as of truth, he declares it to be his settled opinion, that the eulogies of those men who have acted any conspicuous part in public life, ought not to be so many panegyrics; but, on the contrary, that historical truth should serve as the basis. Among all the Greek and Latin authors, who have addicted themselves to this species of composition, he considers Cornelius Nepos, Plutarch, and Tacitus, as alone furnishing an example worthy of being followed; and adds, that they have all suppressed the title of *Eloge*, in their writings. "There ought to be *a literary life*," adds he, "for the writer who leaves a great name behind him; an *historical essay* for the modest man who has composed but little, and is ambitious rather of the esteem of his friends, than the praises of the world; and a *history*, properly so called, for the public man, who is placed by renown in the list of those who are truly great."

To prove that even *blame* may sometimes enter into the plan of an eulogium of this kind, he quotes passages that amount to sarcasm, extracted from the *Eloges Academiques* of former times; and, after treating of the question, whether it is permitted to tell the truth relative *to ashes not yet cold*, he declares for the affirmative: "if truth is any where proper upon earth, it is when only an inanimate piece of clay is interested; and if the burial place be accounted sacred ground, for that very reason it ought to hold out an asylum to merit, or, in other words, be considered as its inviolable sanctuary.

NATIONAL VACCINE ESTABISHMENT.

The following Report from the National Vaccine Establishment to the Secretary of State, signed by Sir Lucas Pepys, baronet, (President of the College of Physicians, and of the National Vaccine Establishment) was printed by order of the House of Commons.

To the Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

National Vaccine Establishment, March 7th, 1811.

THE Board of the National Vaccine Establishment have the honour of submitting to your consideration a statement of their proceedings during the year 1810.

They have to report to you that the surgeons of the nine stations, established in London, have vaccinated during the last year 3108 persons, and that 23,362 charges of vaccine lymph have been distributed to various applicants from all parts of the kingdom: being an excess of nearly one-third in the number of persons vaccinated, and in the number of charges

charges of lymph distributed, above that of the preceding year.

They have further to report, that no case of failure has occurred, in any individual vaccinated by the surgeons of the nine stations, since the commencement of this establishment; that the few instances of failure, submitted from other quarters to the investigation of this board in the last year, have been asserted without sufficient proof; that such reports of failure as have been received from the country have been ascertained to rest upon imperfect evidence.

They have great satisfaction in being able to state the favourable result of vaccination in the Royal Military Asylum for the children of soldiers, and in the Foundling Hospital. At the establishment of the *former* of these charities, in the year 1803, vaccination was introduced, by order of government; and it continues to be practised at the present time. During the whole of this period, this institution, which contains more than eleven hundred children, has lost but one of them by small pox, and that individual had not been vaccinated, in consequence of having been declared by the mother to have passed through the small pox in infancy. In the *latter* institution, no death has occurred by small pox since the introduction of vaccination in the year 1801, from which period every child has been vaccinated on its admission to the charity; and in no instance has the preventative power of vaccination been discredited, although many of the children have been repeatedly inoculated with the matter of small pox, and been submitted to the influence of its contagion.

They have also the satisfaction of being able to state, that similar success has attended the practice of vaccination at the Lying-in Charity of Manchester, where, in the space of nine years, more than nine thousand persons have been effectually vaccinated; and that, by a report received from Glasgow, it appears that, of fifteen thousand five hundred persons who have undergone vaccine inoculation in that city, during the last ten years, no individual has been known to have been subsequently affected with small pox.

It is with a very different feeling that the Board are induced to call your attention to the number of deaths from small pox, announced in the bills of mortality of the year 1810, amounting to 1,198, which, although great, is considerably less than it had been, previously to the adoption of that practice.

The Board are persuaded that this mortality has arisen from contagion having been propagated by inoculated persons, of the poorer class, whose prejudices against vaccination are kept alive by false and mischievous hand bills, denouncing various imaginary and feigned diseases against all those who have undergone vaccination: and the Board have reason to believe that these bills are issued by persons, in several parts of London, who derive emolument from small pox inoculation.

The Board have been induced, by these considerations, to address the information contained in the preceding paragraphs to the committees of Charity-schools; and to submit to them, the propriety of introducing vaccination into their respective establishments, and among the poor in general.

Besides the duty of superintending the practice of vaccination in London, they have been engaged in an extensive correspondence with several vaccine establishments in the provincial towns; and they acknowledge, with pleasure, the readiness with which many of these bodies have communicated information.

From these sources they are enabled to state that the practitioners of the highest respectability in the country have been earnestly engaged in promoting the practice of vaccination by the weight of their authority and example; that in the principal country towns, gratuitous vaccination of the poor is practised, either at public institutions or by private practitioners, on an extensive scale: that, among the superior classes of society in the country, vaccination is very generally adopted: that the prejudices of the lower orders, excited against the practice by interested persons, still exist, but appear to be gradually yielding to a conviction of its benefit.

The information received from Scotland is of a very favourable nature, and it appears, from the reports of the College of Physicians, the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, that the practice of vaccination is universal among the higher orders of society; and that, in the opinion of these learned bodies, the mortality from small pox has decreased, in proportion as vaccination has advanced, in that part of the united kingdom.

The

The reports of the Vaccine Establishment, instituted at Dublin under the patronage of the Lord Lieutenant, state, that vaccination continues to make progress in that city, and in Ireland generally: and that the prejudices against it are subsiding.

The Board have also received very favourable accounts of the progress of vaccination in India: and they have the honour to subjoin a statement, from which it appears, that, by vaccination, the ravage of small pox has been repeatedly prevented, and the disorder exterminated in the island of Ceylon.

The Board, guided by the inferences which facts, reported to them from undoubted authority and actual observations, have furnished, declare their unabated confidence in the preventive power of vaccination, and their satisfaction with the gradual and temperate progress, by which this practice is advancing; that the local and constitutional maladies, which frequently follow the small pox, rarely (if ever) succeeded to vaccine inoculation; that it produces neither peculiar eruptions nor new disorders of any kind; and that they are of opinion, that by perseverance in the present measures, vaccination will in a few years become generally adopted.

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A Treatise on the Breeding of Swine and Curing of Bacon; with Hints on other Agricultural Subjects. By R. Anderson. 8vo. 5s.

An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Four Species of Peruvian Sheep. By W. Walton. 8vo. 8s.

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Discovery of a Roman tessellated Pavement at Bignor, near Petworth, Sussex.

There has not been for many years so important a discovery of the actual state of the fine arts among the Romans in Britain, as this. The following account of it is by Mr. Elmes, the architect, who has visited the spot, and favoured us with the account of it.

"The field in which this important discovery is made, is the property of Mr. George Tupper, a respectable farmer, and lies in the valley under Bignor hill,

about a quarter of a mile from the Roman road, which is described in the Iter of Richard of Cirencester; and which lies nearly in a direct line from the summit of Bignor hill, to Chichester. The portion of the bath which is discovered, is a beautiful tessellated pavement of Mosaic work, in a high state of preservation. In the centre of a circle, fourteen feet in diameter, bordered with two concentric lines, and a twisted scroll between them, formed of black, white, grey, and red, cubes, is an hexagonal vapour bath, with steps down to it, four feet wide from each angle to its opposite. In the centre of which is a leaden pipe, or caliduct. The bath is formed of free-stone, and the surrounding pavement of cubes of pottery, and a semidiaphanous glass. This large circle is divided round the hexagonal bath, with six hexagonal compartments of a similar size, bounded with a scroll border, and having within that another of rectangular fretwork. In the centre of each of these is a Bacchante with floating drapery, executed in a bold style, and the drawing extremely correct; the colours are fresh, and the figures have elegance, grace, and variety. The large circle is bounded by a square of black lines, and the spandrels are filled with the vase, or amphora of Bacchus, decorated with vine leaves; and to the east are the remains of what evidently went all round it, a large external border of rectangular frets. At the north end is a smaller circle, of eight feet diameter, bounded with three rich borderings of a fret, and intertwined scroll and radii of black and white cubes. In the centre is a well-executed eagle, flying off with Ganymede, a most graceful floating form, with his Phrygian cap, crook, and Grecian sandals. At about fifty yards from this is a smaller fragment of beautiful fret work, a well-executed dolphin, and the initials of T. R."

"These discoveries are not much above fifteen or sixteen inches below the earth, the whole of which abounds in fragments of Roman pottery, stone, and plaister: and, from the remains of a capital, probable of one of the columns of the superstructure, I conjecture it to have been executed in the declining times of the Roman empire, being a compound debasement of the Roman doric, of cimæ reverse in the abacus, and a colarino nearly 2-3ds of a diameter below it. The Rev. Mr. Douglas, an antiquary of deserved celebrity, conjectures it to have been the remains of a villa of a Roman prætor, who had the care of the sea-coasts about the time of Theodosius, A.D. 397."

A View of the Roman Bath and tessellated Pavement discovered in July, 1811, *in a Field at Bignor, near Petworth, Sussex. Drawn, engraved, and published, by T. King, East-street, Chichester.*

This is a tolerably faithful representation of the above described pavement, and, though not capitally engraved, has the merit of cheapness and fidelity of general representation. It will serve to gratify the curious, till a more elaborate detail shall make its appearance.

INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. King, drawing-master of Chichester, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, under the patronage of the bishop of that diocese, a print from a large painting of the Bishops of Selsey and Chichester, from St. Wilfred, the first prelate, A.D. 681, down to the reformation.

This picture, containing fifty-eight portraits, with long inscriptions, is in the south transept of Chichester cathedral, and was painted by Bernardi, in 1519.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

Letter from CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ. *to* SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, *relative to the* COMET, *dated Troston, September* 17, 1811.

SIR,

IN hopes that they may be of some gratification to the lovers of astronomy, I shall offer some remarks on the present beautiful comet.

An excellent announcement of it from the Observatory at Paris, induced me to look for it. Clouds prevented on the 30th, but on the 31st of August it was seen here, at about half past eight in the evening, with an altitude of about 11°.

R. A. about 149° ½
N. D. 35°, nearly.

It had then to the west a star in the head of Leo minor, and was proceeding toward λ and μ in the adjoining hind foot of Ursa major. It had the appearance of a star of the fourth or fifth magnitude, immersed in a hazy light, extending only a degree in diameter, including the central light.

Continual clouds and mist prevented my seeing it again till the 5th of September.

Its appearance then was extremely different. At about eight in the evening, it had a train of about 4° ¾, divided near the upper extremity, where it diverged something like wings. It had a very thin light; but the nucleus now appeared like a star of the second magnitude seen through a mist.

On the 6th it was again seen, with a train of about 6°, and fanning out to a breadth of about 3° at the farther extremity. The nucleus bright; and the whole object striking to the naked eye.

On the 7th, the train was evidently divided by a darkened shadow nearly down to the head, and thence widening to the extremity; a brightish star came in contact with the Coma about three quarters of a degree from the head, and appeared somewhat obscured.

On the 8th, two stars were seen in the open space, between the two nearly equal branching divisions of the train.

The train was now longer and narrower near the head, and had more the form of an hyperbolic than a parabolic section; the central light brighter than before, and having more the distinct appearance of a planetary disk.

On the 9th, the train was not altogether so striking; the head, which had appeared less bright, was again vivid.

On the 10th, the train was much increased in length, and, a little after midnight, was more than 7° in length, and had a fine silvery tint. Distance, at about half past eight, from γ and ε Ursa nearly equal, and about 11° of declination below them.

On the 11th, the comet shone beautifully, with a train of above 7°.

Stars through the thinner part of the train, or through the dark space, did not appear to suffer any diminution of light or any refraction.

This evening we observed ♂ and ♄ in their ecliptical conjunction in 20° of Sagittarius, very fine and striking.

On the 12th and 13th, we continued to have a very good view of the comet.

On the 14th, the comet shone occasionally through considerably dense clouds, like the Moon. The incurvation of the train was now discernible, it being a little concave on the leading, and convex on the following, side.

On the 16th, the comet was truly splendid. Curvature of the train distinguishable, but not great. Train extending toward γ of Ursa major, obliquely, about nine in the evening, and nearly reaching it. At twelve at night, the train was extended far into the square of Ursa major, and, as being always nearly in opposition to the Sun, was almost perpendicular. The dense part of the train 8°, the thin, which was yet discernible, by gently agitating the tube of the night-glass, full four more; in the whole, therefore, twelve; near the head, of a bright silver, partaking of a pulish gold tint; and from this it quickly shaded off, by imperceptible gradations, to the thinnest light imaginable. I used a screen to the object glass of my telescope, widening from it like a trumpet, for seven or eight inches. This and three feet and a half refractor, of Dolloud, are the same which I used for the comet of 1807. I have no glass which combines sufficient power with sufficient light to enable me to say any thing concerning the nucleus.

The comet of 1807 had a nucleus of great brilliancy; and so had that of 1770. I had no opportunity at that time of judging much of the comet of 1770, for I only saw it with the naked eye. Its nucleus, however, had a brilliant bluish light; the train was considerably larger for an evening or two than the present; but, I think,

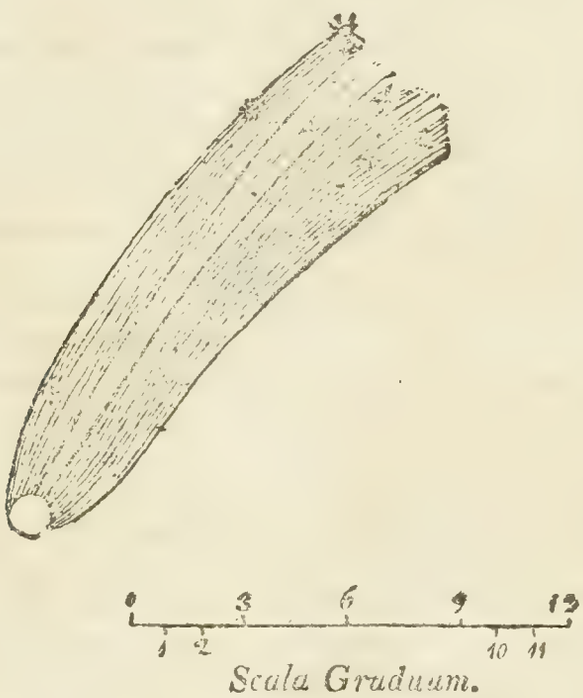
not

not near so broad in proportion. The comet of 1807 had an exceedingly rich golden radiant light in its nucleus. The nucleus of this appears, and I presume therefore is, much larger, but not sparkling. It has some resemblance to Saturn.

I presume the present comet to be pretty nearly in its perigee at present, having long past its perihelion. Its perihelion distance, I venture to suppose, was more than 80 such parts as our earth is 100. I presume I am subject to correction of astronomers, that its ascending node was in about 12° or 15° of ☊.* This evening it was most beautifully luminous; the nucleus seemed more clear and definite. I can hardly think it less, in apparent diameter, than ♂, with which I compared it; but allowance must be made for its being magnified by the surrounding coma, as indeed Mars must be by his very dense atmosphere. Train at about eight in the evening, nearly 10° at least. It was visible as early as seven minutes before seven in the evening. At midnight it was full twelve degrees, and of a more golden light near the head than ever.

Beneath is a very faint, rude, sketch of the comet, which may, however, give some idea of the curvature, and of the shape of the train. The denser atmosphere very luminous round the head, with a small clear central light; to which I should almost venture to assign a diameter of 40″ or ⅔ of a minute of a degree.

At no time, either in this or the comet of 1807, has any appearance struck me of violent combustion; and scarcely any thing that would give the slightest suspicion of the atmosphere being other than steadily illuminated by a mild, benignant, and perpetually cloudless, light.



Scala Graduum.

Cometæ, 17 S. styl. Nov. 1811, Trostunæ, per Telescopium cujus area 8°, visi, rudis quædam adumbratio.

Stellæ quæ in Cardâ apparent, indicandi tantum causâ, et non ad Situm Distantiamque accuratè positæ sunt.

Troston, September 17, 1811.

CAPEL LOFFT.

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* By our last Number, it was seen at Jamaica early in June, in the loins of the Unicorn; the ascending node was therefore about 14° of Leo.—R. P.

The

The Memoirs of the latter Years of the Life of Mr. Fox, by Mr. Trotter, his private secretary, will be ready for publication in a few days. A work abounding in more original and piquant information has not for a long time invited public attention.

A History of the Royal Society, by Dr. Thomas Thomson, will be published in the ensuing winter, in one volume, quarto, as a companion to the recent Abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions. The object of the work is to trace the progress of the sciences since the establishment of that illustrious society, and to take a comparative view of the degree in which they are indebted to British, and how much to foreign, cultivation. A considerable portion of biography will naturally find a place in the volume.

Mr. George Barrett, of Petworth, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, a very extensive Set of Tables for determining the Value of Life Annuities and Assurances; amongst which there is one table that will occupy the whole of a large quarto volume, for ascertaining the value of an Annuity on Three Joint Lives, for every possible combination of age, and according to the Swedish observations. The author has been employed twenty five years on this useful and meritorious work; and its publication will depend on the success of the subscription.

The satisfaction expressed by Mr. Lofft, Mr. Jackson, Dr. Bowyer, and many other esteemed correspondents, at the plan and execution of our last Supplement, together with the greatly increased demand for that number, has led Sir Richard Phillips to meditate the publication of a separate periodical Journal, on exactly the same plan, under the title of *The Spirit of Literature*; to be continued monthly, independent of, and unconnected with, the Monthly Magazine. The undertaking will, however, depend on the prospect of encouragement, and on the opinions which, in consequence of this notice, will, perhaps, be more generally expressed by lovers of literature. Such a work would answer all the best purposes of a Review, and as the Editor should execute the whole himself, he would stand pledged for the good faith with which it would be conducted.

There is at present in the press, and speedily will be published, by Mr. E. H. Barker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Cicero de Amicitia et Senectute, from the text of Ernesti, with all his Notes, and Citations from his Index Latinitatis Ciceronianæ. Various passages will be explained from Gesner's Latin Thesaurus, and from books of more recent date, as well as from Grævius and all the commentators cited by him; with quotations from Palairet's Latin Ellipsis; and much original matter, critical and explanatory. In the Appendix will be found some curious articles on the affinity of different languages to the Latin, including two Essays on the Origin and Extinction of the Latin Tongue, communicated to the author by the Rev. R. Patrick, vicar of Sculcoates, Hull.

Every day produces instances of truth being strangled by the clamours of self-interest and prejudice; the Monthly Magazine has, however, never been a party against her, but has always stood undauntedly forward as her champion. We might quote in proof of this our early support of vaccination, of stramonium in asthma, of liberty in the worst times, and of free discussion on every topic. We now are called upon to do our duty in regard to the *Eau Medicinale*, or medicated gout-water, invented many years ago by Husson, a Frenchman, and lately introduced into England. We had heard much of its effects, and had read some insinuations against it, discreditable to those of the liberal profession who invented and propagated them, and not unlike the famous ox-faced children of Rowley and others, or the fatal stramonium cases lately fabricated at Bath. Our social circle having brought us acquainted with the following decisive case, we take it on ourselves to lay it before our readers, convinced that, if it does good, we shall not displease him who is the subject of the statement. The Rev. W. Lucas, of Doctors' Commons, chaplain to the present Lord Mayor, a gentleman well known in the city of London, and beloved wherever he is known, now at the age of sixty-two, had for nearly thirty years been attacked by gout, and for the last fifteen years had never been free from it in his hands, feet, or stomach. During the year 1810, the disease had settled so steadily in his stomach, that, for many months, he lost all appetite, and retained nothing which he was able to eat. Reduced in a way that threatened his speedy dissolution, a friendly physician suggested the *Eau Medicinale*, deeming his case to be beyond the powers of known medicines.

Mr.

Mr. L. accordingly purchased a small bottle at the warehouse in St. James's-street, and took at night half of it, being the quantity of a large tea-spoon full. The immediate operation, though attended with a nausea, was by no means violent; but the effects were, and still continue to be, absolutely miraculous. On the following day he ate three or four hearty meals, and from that time till now, nearly seven months, his appetite has continued as good, his digestion as perfect, and his health and spirits equal to those of any period of his life. In short, one small dose of this precious medicine has removed or destroyed the cause of a debilitating, excruciating, and destructive disease; and its removal has given full play to all the vital stamina, and restored this excellent man to the vivacity, vigour, and activity, of youth. Happily for mankind this miracle has not been wrought in a corner, but in the centre, of the metropolis, and, on a public character, whose afflictions from the disease, and whose sudden regeneration, are known to thousands. Scepticism and prejudice taunt Mr. L. with prognostics of the return of the disease.—Yet, let it be so—he has the other half bottle to meet it with, and he has already enjoyed seven months of well-being and happiness, from the salutary effects of the former half.

Mr. James Moore, an eminent and philosophical surgeon, in order to remove the opprobium of secrecy which appertains to the above medicine, has taken much laudable pains to produce it from known materials. The results of his trials are the following formula:—"Take of white hellebore root, eight ounces; white wine, two pints and a half: the root to be cut in thin slices, and infused for ten days, occasionally shaking the bottle; let the infusion be then filtered through paper. The mixture employed for the gout, to consist of three parts of the above wine of white hellebore, and one part of liquid laudanum." This may satisfy the scruples of many of the faculty; but, as Mr. Lucas paid but ten shillings for the bottle above alluded to, it may be safer to have recourse to the genuine medicine, and the more respectable plan will be for the College to address Parliament, recommending the purchase of the secret from the proprietor. We have only to add further, that, having mentioned Mr. Lucas's case to an eminent physician, he stated that he knew several cases equally striking, in which similar good effects had resulted, and that he had no doubt the *Eau Medicinale* was a very important acquisition to the art of medicine.

Mr. J. M. Flindall, bookseller, of Lambeth Marsh, has, in a state of forwardness, a Catalogue of Scarce and Rare English Portraits, and of Books containing such Portraits, chiefly compiled from the more bulky volumes of Bromley and Grainger; and, for the convenience of collectors, it is printed in a pocket size. Subjoined are notes by the compiler, who has for several years employed his leisure hours in this task.

Mr. Flindall has likewise nearly ready for publication, a volume of Original and Selected Bons Mots, Droll Tales, Comic Songs, &c.

We feel it due to the illustrious personages who are the objects of mis-representation, and to the literary public, to state, that the work called *The Spirit of the Book*, is the fabrication of one Ash, an able, but unhappy and unfortunate, man, enlarged from the King's Bench by the late Insolvent Bill. Having ourselves perused the book, of which Ash's work professes to be the Spirit, we can assert, without the hazard of contradiction, that this *spirit* bears no resemblance whatever to its alledged original; and, from circumstances within our knowledge, we are enabled also to assert that Ash never saw that original of which he professes to have extracted the spirit. After all, Ash's work is a well written romance, but ought to be read only as a romance, and without reference to any living characters.

Mr. Harwood, son of the late Rev. Dr. Harwood, is about to publish in Latin, a Description of more than a Hundred inedited Greek Coins, lately acquired; with illustrations and plates.

The Rev. J. Goldsmith is preparing a Second Part of his far-famed Grammar of Geography, the object of which is to describe the British Empire at home and abroad, as a proper study for all young Britons. Of course it is founded on the interrogative system of exercises, of which that editor was the inventor and first promulgator.

Since the article was printed at page 221, relative to the wax of the candleberry myrtle, we learn, by a public advertisement, that Messrs. Robert Bell, and Co. of Hull, have actually begun to make and vend such candles on very moderate terms. It seems too, that these berries are known in Africa, and that a few years since Colonel Edwards presented

sented some wax lights to the late Lord Melville, made from the vegetable wax of Africa.

M. De Luc's celebrated electric column, or aërial electroscope, is composed of a great number of small circular and very thin plates, about the diameter of a sixpenny piece, of silver, of paper, and of zinc, alternately arranged, forming a column. The two ends are made to approximate, and to each of them is attached a small bell. A metallic clapper is hung between the bells, and the whole apparatus is insulated on glass stands. One end of the column is then observed to become electrified *plus*, and the other *minus*; consequently one of the bells becomes *plus*, and the other *minus*, and, the metallic clapper moving rapidly from one to the other, a blow is given, and the bells ring. Neither the heat or cold, dryness or moisture of the atmosphere, appear to have any considerable influence on the action of this instrument; but it is considerably altered by the electric state of the atmosphere. The prevalence of *Cirri** ramifying about the sky, and accompanied often by other modifications, by dry easterly and changeable winds, and by numerous small meteors in the evening, indicates a disturbance in the atmospherical electricity; and such kind of weather is accompanied by an irregular action of the electric column of M. De Luc. The bells then ring at intervals, and with a kind of hurried pulsation. When such weather is followed by rain, the bells have become silent. There are other varieties in the pulsation of the bells; sometimes they ring weak and regularly, sometimes weak and irregularly, sometimes strong and regularly, at others strong but irregularly, and the intervals of quiescence are sometimes of longer duaation than at others. When the weather is settled, when only diurnal *Cumuli* prevail with westerly winds, then the action of De Luc's column is the most regular.

Among the precious MS. of the Oriental library of Monte Casino, which may be considered as the cradle of sciences and letters, after the barbarism which followed the destruction of the Roman empire, there has just been found a Greek MS. of Apollonius Evander, the nephew of Apollonius of Rhodes. Amongst other important objects which this MS. contains, is a very detailed account of the eruption of Vesuvius, in the reign of Titus.

A mission from the Dilletanti Society is on the eve of departing, under the sanction of Government, in a Turkish frigate, destined for Smyrna. Its object is to make diligent search for antiquities and ancient relics, in Asia Minor and the Ionian Isles. A young architect and a draftsman, of very superior talents, has abandoned a lucrative office, to aid the views and objects of this society.

Mr. Boothroyd has just finished the Third Part of Biblia Hebraica, or Hebrew Bible, without Points, in 4to. The Fourth Part, which will complete the Pentateuch, is at press, and may be expected in the course of the month.

Mr. Frey has completed the Second Part of Vanderhooghts Hebrew Bible, with Points, in 8vo. and is going on with the subsequent parts. The work will not be advanced to subscribers, though from its increased expences it must be raised to non-subscribers after No. 1.

Sir Frederic Foppling F. F. F. has in the press, a Looking-glass for the Ladies, which possesses the singular property of showing Ladies as they are, contrasting them at the same time with what they ought to be.

A New History or Dictionary of Engravers, who have practised the Art in its different Branches, either in Wood, Metal, or other Substances, from its Appearance during the Fifteenth Century progressively to the present Time, is announced by Mr. Thomas Dodd, of St. Martin's-lane.

A Review of the History of the Military Sciences and Politics of War, from the earliest Period to the Year 1809, is announced in monthly parts, at 5s. It will contain, a complete History of the Organization and Formation of Armies; of Artillery; of Engineering; of Fortification; of Pontonier Sciences; of Tactics; of Grand Tactics; of Castrametation; of Logistics; of the Attack and Defence of Fortresses; of the Dialectics of War; of Reconnoitring; of the War of Partisans; of Stratagem; of Military Topography; and of the Politics of War. Also Critiques on all remarkable Operations, Battles, Engagements, Sieges, and of all the English, French, German, Dutch, Italian, and Latin, Works, which have been published on the Military Sciences; the whole to be illustrated by numerous engravings, representing the different inventions which have been made in

* See Dr. Geo. Gregory's Cyclopædia.

in respect to the military sciences, and all the memorable battles, operations, and sieges; by WILLIAM MÜLLER, late a lieutenant of the King's late German Engineers.

Proposals have been issued for publishing by subscription, a Series of Engravings of the Principal Military Achievements of the British Army in Portugal, under the Command of Lieut.-General Lord Viscount Wellington. The artist, M. L'EVEQUE, a native of Geneva, accompanied the British army during the campaigns in Portugal. The work will comprehend thirteen engravings, and will be dedicated, by permission, to Lord Wellington.

A very interesting work has just been announced, on the Ancient Costume of England, from the Ninth to the Sixteenth Century; after the designs of CHARLES HAMILTON, esq. to be executed in aquatinta by Mr. J. A. ATKINSON and Mr. MERIGOT. Each plate will represent one, two, or more, objects, accurately coloured, and the back-ground will generally be illustrative of the subject. The figures will be represented in the attitudes of life, and in a style of improved drawing, whenever the original demands it; the author pledging himself to give the exact costume of his prototype, without confining himself to the attitudes of sepulchral monuments, or the hard and disproportioned lines of Anglo-Saxon and Norman illuminations.

The committees conducting the charity-schools of London, have generally adopted Barrow's 500 Scripture Questions, as a certain, if not the only, means of teaching the elements of religion, and the principles of christian morality, to young persons.

A gigantic plan has been announced, for converting the River Thames, from Blackwall to the Gallions, and from Deptford to Vauxhall, into docks, for the building, reception, refitting, and repairing, of the royal navy, as well as every description of merchant vessels; and for forming bridges, mills, &c.; besides other works, of great public utility, calculated, according to the projector, to save the public twenty millions per annum.—The projectors require to be enabled to convert the bed of the river, from Blackwall to the Gallions, into a grand naval depôt and arsenal, as well for building and fitting out, as for dismantling and laying up, in perfect security, a large portion of the British navy; and they propose TO CUT A CANAL FROM LONG REACH (where ships have deep water at all times) TO WOOLWICH WARREN.—They propose also to convert the bed of the river between Deptford and Vauxhall, into a dock or basin, for the reception of ships of every description, and to excavate a NEW CHANNEL FROM DEPTFORD TO VAUXHALL, for the current of the Thames, (which is intended to be of sufficient depth and breadth to allow the passage of vessels of all descriptions. And further, to cut A TIDE RIVER immediately above the dam at Blackwall to a point immediately below that at the Gallions. Compared with this magnificent but plausible scheme, the docks and canal at Blackwall are mere Lilliputian projects. — *See head Kent, in our Provincial Intelligence.*

An adventurer, named Baghvan-Ho, has recently collected followers in Grand Tartary, and has induced them, in conjunction with several wandering tribes of Mingals, to submit to his authority in the characters of prince and pontiff. His followers, believing him to be possessed of supernatural powers, profess the most ardent devotion to his will. The caravans which traverse the desert pay him tribute, though escorted by Chinese or Russian soldiers. The merchants who were introduced to him, were compelled to fall prostrate at the threshold of his tent, and remained in that posture during the audience; he spoke to them in four languages, and was courteous in his manners. The Chinese governor of Nayman, not daring to attack him, lately sent him some presents, with orders to learn his views, resources, &c. Baghvan-Ho, at this audience, assumed the title of King of Tartary, and made a pompous display of his followers, about 60,000 of whom were armed with bows and arrows, lances, and indifferent guns.

The brig Traveller, lately arrived at Liverpool, from Sierra Leone, entirely owned and navigated by Negroes! She is commanded by Paul Cuffee, the son of Cuffee, a negro slave. Her mate and all her crew are negroes. Captain Cuffee is about fifty-six years of age; has a wife, a negress, and six children, living at New Bedford, Massachussets, of which State he is a Citizen. When Mr. Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade fell into his hands, it awakened his mind to a consideration of his origin, and the duties he owed his people. With the view of benefiting the Africans, he made a voyage to Sierra Leone, and with the same object has come to Eng-

land. Captain Cuffee has an agreeable countenance; he is tall and stout; speaks English well; dresses in the quaker style; and wears a large flapped white hat.

In the press and shortly will be published, An Essay on the Bite of a Rabid Animal, by JAMES GILLMAN, surgeon, of Highgate; being the substance of an essay which received a prize from the Royal College of Surgeons.

The Madras Courier gives the following account of the only instance of self-immolation that has occurred in the neighbourhood of Calcutta for several months:—"Neederham Dutt, a Hindoo of the Coist cast, died on Sunday morning, at the age of eighty-one years. On his decease, his wife, who had attained her seventy-first year, forthwith declared her resolution to be burnt with her husband, with whom she had lived in a state of uninterrupted happiness for sixty years. Accordingly at two o'clock of the day of her husband's decease, she was placed in a palankeen, being too infirm to walk, and borne with the body of her husband to Cossypore, where the cheeta, or funeral pile, had been prepared. After ablution in the Hooghly, and the usual Brahminical ceremonies, she was laid upon the pile, her right arm passing under her husband's neck. The signal being given, her son applied the lighted torch, the pile caught the flame, and the pious widow was quickly placed beyond the reach of suffering."

A Danish paper states, that the dreadful whirlpool of Maplestrom, situated to the westward of the coast of Lapland, has within the last two years increased its phenomena. Vessels at the distance of eight or nine miles are no longer safe; and its vortex, when agitated by a storm, will reach them and the larger kind of animals, at the distance of ten miles, and hurry them into its gulph! Two vessels and their crews, bound from Norway, being driven last summer within nine miles of the Maplestrom, were lost!

By an Act of Parliament lately passed, an incumbent of any living is empowered to borrow at four per cent. of commissioners appointed for that purpose, twice the amount of the net annual income of his living, for the purpose of building a new, or improving his, parsonage-house. This sum, however, is to be restored by instalments in twenty years. Should the incumbent die before the whole is paid off, his successor is bound to discharge what remains, in the same proportions, and under the same conditions. Government have advanced 50,000l. expressly for this excellent purpose.

A skilful invention has just been introduced into our dock-yards, for making cables for the heaviest ships of spring chains, so skilfully wrought in iron as to be stronger and more durable than rope cable can possibly be made; and two or three line of battle ships are already equipped with these iron cables!

Families brewing their own malt liquor may use thirty-two pounds of brown sugar with two bushels of malt, which will produce fifty gallons of ale, as good in every respect as if made from six bushels of malt, effecting a saving of 31s. 8d. The sugar is mixed with the wort as it runs from the mash-tub.

By a particular mode of culture, the onion in this country may be grown nearly in form and size like those from Spain and Portugal. The seeds of the Spanish or Portugal onion should for this purpose be sown at the usual period in the spring, very thickly, and in poor soil, under the shade of apple or pear trees. In the autumn the bulbs will not be much larger than pease, when they should be taken from the soil and preserved until the succeeding spring, and then planted at some distance from each other in a good soil, and exposed to the sun. The bulbs will often exceed five inches in diameter, and will keep throughout the winter much better than those cultivated in the usual manner.

Two daughters, a daughter-in-law, and grandson, of Mr. Macgowan, of Newry, going lately to walk in the fields, picked a fungus, resembling a mushroom, of which they all ate. They were instantly attacked with the symptoms attendant on taking vegetable poison, and, notwithstanding medical aid, fell a sacrifice.

A paper on the *alcohol* of wine has been read to the Royal Society by Mr. BRANDE. He gave a table of the quantity of alcohol contained in various wines and malt liquors; the highest was, that of Marcella wine, which contained 26 per cent. of alcohol; red Champaigne, 20; Port, from 20 to 24; Madeira, 19; Claret, 15; Cyder and Perry, 12; Ale, 9; Brown Stout, 8; and Porter, 6.

An hydrostatic time-piece has lately been constructed by the Rev. JOHN GROCE, and is at present in regular motion, at Shank-hill, near Bray. The machinery not only embraces the usual functions of striking the hours, half-hours, &c. but is also so adjusted as at regular periods

periods to renovate its striking powers, to wind itself up.

Mr. Bissett has published an engraving of a Congeries of Hail Stone, thirty inches in circumference, which lately fell at Handsworth. Its water filled a pint.

On the seventh of June there were two shocks of earthquakes at the Cape of Good Hope.

Mr. James Savage will publish, in the course of the ensuing month, Observations on the Varieties of Architecture, used in the Structure of Parish Churches.

Dr. Olinthus Gregory, of the Royal Military Academy, will shortly publish, in two volumes, a Series of Letters to a Friend, on the Evidences, Doctrines, and Duties, of the Christian Religion.

Mr. Hussey has in the press, a second volume of the Letters from an Elder to a Younger Brother.

A Translation of the Travels of M. Chateaubriand (author of Atala, &c.) in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary, during the Years 1806 and 1807, will be published in a few days.

A Translation is preparing of Mad. de Genlis' new work, the original of which is entitled, Histoire des Femmes Françoises les plus celebres et de leur Influence sur la Litterature, &c. and contains anecdotes of the most distinguished French female writers, criticisms upon their works, &c.

The History of Aberdeen will be published during the present month; containing an account of the rise, progress, and extension, of the city, from a remote period to the present day; including its antiquities, civil and ecclesiastical state, manufactures, trade, and commerce, an account of the see of Aberdeen, and the two universities; with topographical sketches of eminent men connected with the bishopric and colleges.

The Medical and Chemical Lectures, No. 9, George-street, Hanover-square, and at St. George's Hospital, will recommence, as usual, in the first week of October, at eight in the morning, and the Chemical at a quarter after nine o'clock.—Clinical Lectures are given on the Cases of Patients Registered in St. George's Hospital, every Saturday morning, at nine o'clock, by George Pearson, M.D. F.R.S. Senior Physician to St. George's Hospital, Honorary Fellow of the Imperial Medico-Chirurgical Academy of St. Petersburgh, of the College of Physicians, &c. &c.

Dr. Adams's next course of Lectures on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, will commence on the eighth of October, at half past ten, at his house, No. 17, in Hatton Garden. A syllabus, in a compressed form, is printed, that the student may be prepared for the Lectures before they occur, and at the conclusion of each, may suggest the opinions of other authors, or any difficulty he may have felt in comprehending the lecturer.

Mr. Singer's Lectures on Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; and Mr. Lydiatt's on the Philosophy of the Mechanic Arts, will commence about the end of October, at the Scientific Institution, Princes-street, Cavendish-square.

Doctor Paris will recommence his Lectures on Pharmaceutic Chemistry, at the Westminster Hospital, on Tuesday, the eighth of October, at eight o'clock in the evening.

A piece of amber, 14 inches long, 9¼ broad, and weighing 21lbs. was lately found by a Russian soldier between Memel and Konigsberg. It is confessedly the largest piece ever seen, exceeding in size and weight the one found in the Prussian territories in 1804, and is supposed to be worth nearly six thousand dollars.

FRANCE.

A grand Picturesque Tour through Constantinople and round the Shores of the Bosphorus, in a series of engravings, from the drawings of M. Melling, in one volume, folio, atlas size, is announced by Messrs. Treuttell and Würtz, of Paris.

The History of the Arts by Monuments, from their decline in the 4th century till their revival in the 16th, intended as a sequel to the History of the Arts among the Ancients; is announced by M. Seroux D'Agincourt. Six vols. folio, or 24 Numbers, including 325 plates; to be published by Messrs. Treuttell and Würtz, of Paris.

The director of the nursery of the Luxembourg, by order of Bonaparte, has just undertaken a gratuitous course of lectures, on the Cultivation of Fruit-trees.

The Medical Society of Emulation at Paris, has proposed the following questions for the subject of a prize: "What are the maladies that ought to be specifically considered as organic diseases? Are

Are organic diseases generally deemed incurable? And, if so, is it useless to study, and obtain an acquaintance with them?" The prize consists of a gold medal, bearing on one side the effigies of Vavier Bichat; and on the other, a symbolical representation of medicine. On the edge, or rim, are the following words: "Priz decernè à M."

Among other magnificent publications announced at Paris, under imperial patronage, may be named as worthy of eminent notice, "Monumens Anciens et Modernes de l'Hindoustan en Cent Cinquante Planches, decrits avec des Recherches sur l'epoque de leur Foundation; une Notice Geographique et une Notice Historique de cette Contrée; Par L. Langles, Membre de l'Institut de France, un des Administrateurs-Conservateurs de la Bibliotheque Impériale, Professeur de Persan a l'école spéciale des Langues Orientales vivantes, Membre de l'Académie Royale de Goettingue, etc. Le Dessin et la Gravure diriges par A. Boudeville, editeur de l'ouvrage.

ITALY.

At Naples, the unfolding of the manuscripts found in Herculaneum, is continued with great activity. There have lately been published fragments of a poem on the war between Mark Antony and Augustus, and long extracts from the second book of Epicurus upon Nature. —We hope to find the whole treatise. A moral work of Polistocles, the disciple of Epicurus, has been published. Fragments of Colotus upon Plato, and of Coniscus upon Friendship, will also be published. An entire new work of Philodemus on Rhetoric, is in the press. The excavation of Pompeia is continued with fresh vigour. A part of the superb and rich tables of marble found there has been placed in the gallery of the Royal Museum. It is impossible to imagine any thing more rich and perfect.

AMERICA.

The American exports to the 30th of September, 1810, amounted to nearly 67 millions of dollars. To England and her colonies her exports are 16½ millions —to Spain and her colonies 15—to Portugal and her colonies nearly eight millions—to the East Indies 1,300,000—to the Northern Powers and Germany about 22,000,000—to France and Holland only 120,000.

It appears from the annual returns published at New-York, that there were manufactured last year, in the several counties of that state only, the following quantities of woollen, linen, and cotton, cloths:

Total number of yards of cloth manufactured in the state of New-York, in the year 1810.

Woollen Cloth - -	3,257,812
Linen Cloth - - -	5,372,645
Mixed Cloth - -	189,659
Cotton Cloth - -	211,026
Tow Cloth - - -	21,724
Total - -	440,766
The number of looms are	33,060

The following is an official return of the population of the United States, in 1810.—Virginia, 965,079, of which 300,000 are negro slaves; New York, 959,220, only 15,000 slaves; Pennsylvania, 810,163; Massachusetts (province and Maine), 700,745; North Carolina, 563,516; South Carolina, 414,935; Kentucky, 406,511; Maryland, 380,546; Connecticut, 261,942; Tennassee, east and west, 261,727; Georgia, 252,433; New Jersey, 245,562; Ohio, 230,760; Vermont, 217,913; New Hampshire 214,414; Rhode Island, 76,213; Delaware, 72,674 —Territorial Governments: Orleans, 76,556; Mississippi, 40,352; Indians, 24,520; Columbia, 24,023; Louisiana, 20,845; Illinois, 12,282; Michisan, 4,762.—Total, 7,238,421 souls.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Allan-bane's Song, from the Lady of the Lake, sung by Mr. Vaughan. Written by Walter Scott, esq. The Music composed by Dr. I. Clarke, Cambridge. 1s. 6d.

THE melody Dr. Clarke has given to Allan-bane's Song, is as appropriate as pleasing. Some of the passages are strongly expressive of the sentiment of the author, and evince as much feeling as science.

"*O, tell me, tell me, Mary Dear,*" *a Ballad, sung by Mr. Spray, at the Dublin Concerts, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte. Composed by Sir John Stevenson.* 2s.

Sir John Stevenson has set the words of this Song (which are written by Mr. Brewer)

Brewer) with much taste and delicacy of expression. The passages are, perhaps, no where very new; and yet an effect so peculiar and proper to the sentiment of the poetry, is produced upon our ear and feelings, that we cannot listen to it without that melancholy pleasure which the writer meant to excite.

"The heart should be happy and merry," a favourite Arietta, sung by Mrs. Broadhurst, in the Aquatic melo-drama of the Council of Ten. Composed by W. Reeve.

This song, the words of which are from the pen of Mr. C. Dibdin, is set with spirit and appropriateness. Mr. Reeve, in little humourous efforts, rarely fails; and in the present melody (if we may be allowed the expression) has certainly identified himself with the author.

Three Solos for the Violoncella. Composed by F. W. Crouch. 3s. 6d.

These Solos are written with a good deal of ability. The ideas are frequently novel, and almost constantly elegant, while the two parts are every where so skilfully blended, as to bespeak much of the real master. The justly favourite melodies of the "Yellow-hair'd Laddie." "Tweed Side," and "Ye Banks and Braes," are judiciously and tastefully introduced, and charmingly variegate and enrich the general effect.

An entirely New Musical work, entitled the "Grand Musical Magazine, or Conservatory of Elegant Instrumental and Vocal Music," by the most esteemed Composers.

This work, which contains some of the most approved compositions of Paisiello, Messrs. Charles and Samuel Wesley, Mrs. Bastolozzi, and Jansen, has been conducted by Mr. W. S. Stevens, who has accompanied it with treatises and essays, in which we find many just and useful observations on vocal and instrumental performance. The whole is comprised in seven Numbers, at three shillings and six-pence each, and contains, in our opinion, as much didactic matter, combined with excellent examples, as will be found for the same money in any publication extant.

A favourite Sonata for the Piano-forte. Composed by T. Butler. 1s. 6d.

So far as Mr. Butler has aimed in this little composition, so far has he succeeded. He has produced a pleasing little exercise for the piano-forte, and so acquitted himself as to justify our awarding it our commendation.

Juliana, a favourite Dance, arranged as a rondo for the Piano-forte, by S. Hale. 1s. 6d.

The sprightly and animated style of this Rondo, will not fail to strongly recommend it to the attention of piano-forte practitioners. The subject, if not remarkably novel, is highly pleasing, and the digressive passages are fancifully conceived.

Lay of the Imprisoned Huntsman, from the Lady of the Lake, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Bath Concerts. Written by Walter Scott, esq. Composed by Dr. I. Clarke, Cambridge.

The "Lay of the Imprisoned Huntsman," is here set with considerable taste and pathos. The form Dr. Clarke has preferred to give the song is, that of a ballad of three verses; the simplicity and ease of which certainly favour the cast of the words, and coalesce with the obvious design of the author.

An Answer to "He Loves and Rides away," sung by Mrs. Liston. Composed by I. Gildon.

This Answer to "He Loves and Rides Away," if not equal to its prototype, is far from being destitute of merit. The passages are coherent and connected, and the general effect is above mediocrity.

"Steady Port—a little steady," sung by Mr. Paine, at the Theatre Royal Haymarket, in the Musical Farce of the Outside Passenger. Composed by Mr. John Whitaker. 1s. 6d.

This song, which, without meaning to accuse Mr. Whitaker of plagiarism, we cannot peruse without thinking of the "Heaving of the Lead," by Mr. Shield, is set with much analogous boldness and simplicity, and certainly, on account of the excellence of several of the passages, reflects much credit on Mr. Whitaker's talent in ballad composition.

"To muse on Lovely Anna's Charms," a favorite song. Composed by H. Denman. 1s.

Mr. Denman, in this little ballad, has not, we must confess, so acquitted himself as to claim our warmest admiration. His melody wants character and consistency: yet an effect is produced not wholly uncreditable to his judgment.

The Coronach, "He's gone on the Mountain," the Poetry from the Lady of the Lake.

This favourite melody Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, has here harmonized for four voices.

voices. It is inscribed to Lady Harriet Clive, and it is as creditable to the taste of her ladyship, as to the science and ability of the composer, that she should have patronized, and he have produced, so excellent a composition. The air is perfectly natural, and uncommonly sweet, and the harmonization is in a style to declare throughout the direction of a masterly hand.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Dispatches from General Viscount Wellington, dated

Portalegre, July 25, 1811.

THE enemy's cavalry left Merida on the morning of the 17th. The enemy have since continued their march upon Almaraz; and on the 20th, one division of infantry had arrived at Placentia. On the same day, Marshal Marmount was at Almaraz, and other divisions had marched from Truxillo in the same direction. One division of infantry and some cavalry still remained at Truxillo, according to the last accounts. There is nothing new in the North. Joseph Bonaparte was at Valladolid on the 10th, and proceeded on the 12th on his journey towards Madrid.

Castello Branco, August 1, 1811.

I have moved the whole army to their left. I propose that they shall take up their cantonments in Lower Beira, instead of Alentejo. The army of Portugal remain in the position which I informed your lordship that they occupied in my dispatch of the 25th of July, excepting that the division at Placentia has extended through the mountains to Bejar and Banos.

By a letter from General Silviera, of the 21st of July, which I received on the 26th, I learnt that General Santocildes had retired with the army of Gallicia from the neighbourhood of Astorga to Mancanal on the 17th, in consequence of Marshal Bessieres having collected at Benavente a force, consisting of 11,000 infantry and 1,500 cavalry.

Admiralty Office, August 27, 1811.

Letter from Captain Ferris, of his Majesty's ship Diana, addressed to Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, and transmitted by Admiral Sir Charles Cotton to John Wilson Croker, esq.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you, that while standing towards the Cordova Light-house, in company with his Majesty's ship Semiramis, in the afternoon of the 24th instant, I discerned four sail inside of the shoals, at the mouth of the river Gironde, under escort of a national brig of war. I meditated either capture or destruction, which could only be accomplished by artifice and promptitude, without the sacrifice of many lives.—Stratagem was used, which had the desired effect, as they sent a vessel with pilots to our assistance, and I anchored after dark the two ships midway, between the Cordovan and Royan, under whose guns the brig had taken refuge, and close to the brig stationed for the protection of the several convoys passing either way. I dispatched three boats under the orders of Lieutenant Sparrow, (second); Lieutenant Roper, (third); and Mr. Holmes, master's mate, from this ship, seconded by four boats under the orders of Lieutenant Gardner, Grace, and Nicholson, and Mr. Reneau, master's mate, from the Semiramis, to capture or destroy the convoy then anchored up the river, about four miles distant, but the tide prevented their accomplishing it until late in the night; and at day-light, finding the captured vessels with the boats far up the river beyond the two brigs, I determined to attack them with the ship, but not without using the same artifice as the preceding night, to prevent suspicion; and so convinced were they of our being friends, that the Captain of the Port, Monsieur Michel Auguste Dubourg, Capitaine de Fregate, and commanding the in-shore brig, came on board to offer his services, and was not undeceived until he had ascended the quarter-deck. The Diana laid the outer brig on board, and lieutenant Robert W. Parsons, first lieutenant, Lieutenant Madden, first of the Royal Marines, and Mr. Mark G. Noble, boatswain, headed about thirty seamen and marines (as many as could be spared by the absence of the boats), and succeeded in gaining possession of his Majesty's late gun-brig, Teazer, mounting twelve eighteen-pound carronades, and two long eighteen-pounder guns, commanded by Monsieur Alexander Papineau, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, with a complement of eighty-five men, and without loss on either side.

It adds to the lustre these officers and men achieved, the humanity they displayed to the over-powered captives, in putting them below without the force of arms and an unnecessary effusion of blood. It was at this time that the alarm was given, and the batteries opened their fire upon the ships, when Captain Richardson, in the Semiramis, in a manner which characterises the officer and seaman, pursued, drove on shore, and burnt, under the guns of the batteries, the French national

national brig, Le Pluvier, mounting 16 guns and 137 men, whose Captain I have before spoken of, was decoyed on board.

Having obtained to the utmost the object in view, I anchored in the Goronde, out of gun-shot, to repair the damages sustained by the different vessels, when I was rejoined by the boats and the captured convoy, a list of which I have the honour to inclose.

The services I received from Captain Richardson, the officers and ship's company of the Semiramis, merit my warmest acknowledgments, and I should be committing a great injustice to the officers and ship's company I command, were I not to speak in terms of the highest admiration for their steadiness and zeal throughout the whole affair. And could I add stronger encomiums to one than another, it would be from the great assistance I received from Mr. David Bevans, the master, whose unremitted attention in piloting the ship in the most intricate navigation, greatly tended to insure the object of pursuit.

I also inclose a letter I received from Captain Charles Richardson, narrating his attack upon the brig, and enclosing a list of wounded in the affray; and I regret to add that I lost one man overboard, after the brig was in our full possession.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. FERRIS, Captain.

To Rear-Admiral Thomas Williams.

His Majesty's ship, Semiramis, Royan Roads, August 25, 1811.

SIR,—I have the honour to report to you, that as soon as the Diana ran on board the enemy's outside brig, her consort, at anchor in-shore of her, immediately cut her cable, and made sail for the beach near the battery of Royan, where she grounded. I followed into five fathoms, anchoring with a spring; the broadside was brought to bear on the enemy's brig, and bow guns on the battery, within grape-shot of both.

After engaging some time, I found the guns of the enemy's vessel almost silenced, and perceived the boats haul up to quit her.

At this time the barge, pinnace, and cutter re-joined me; I ordered Lieutenant Gardner, with these boats, immediately to board the enemy, which was gallantly effected after receiving his broadside. She proved to be the French national brig, Pluvier, of 16 guns and 136 men, commanded, *pro tempore*, by Lieutenant Page de St. Waast.

The prize being fast on shore, the ebb tide running most rapidly, and my own ship in only twenty feet water, I found it necessary to take the remainder of her people out and burn her, which, when completely effected, I made all sail to join you.

I have but to add, in this little affair, my officers and ship's company behaved entirely to my satisfaction; and I feel much indebted to my first Lieutenant, Gardner; second Lieutenant, Grace; and Mr. Reneau, Master's mate, commanding the boats, for the handsome manner in which they ran alongside the enemy.

Lieutenant Taylor, of the Marines, and Mr. Brickwood, purser; being the only officers on board, were of the greatest use, the former commanding the main-deck, the latter the quarter-deck guns.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. RICHARDSON, Captain.

To Captain William Ferris, of his Majesty's ship, Diana.

P. S. Inclosed is the surgeon's list of the wounded.

List of wounded on board his Majesty's ship, Semiramis, on the 25th of August, 1811, in action with the French National brig, Pluvier, and batteries of Royan.

Mr. Thomas Gardner, lieutenant; Robert Annesly, Captain's Coxwain; Archibald M'Ervin, ordinary seaman.

ALEX. COCKBURN, surgeon.

A list of vessels captured and destroyed by his Majesty's ships Diana and Semiraimis, William Ferris and Charles Richardson, esqrs. Captains, August 25th, 1811.

French national brig, Le Pluvier, of 16 guns and 136 men, from Bourdeaux, burnt.

French national brig Le Teazer, of 14 guns and 85 men, from Rochefort with convoy, taken.

French galiot transport, Le Mutet, of 8 swivels and 42 men, from Rochefort, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with ship-timber, taken.

French chasse-marée La Jeune Minelle, of 3 men, from Blygh, bound to L'Orient, laden with rosin, taken.

French sloop, Fille Unique, of three men, from Bourdeaux, bound to Rochelle, laden with wood and tiles, taken.

French vessel La Generosité, of five men, from Rochefort, bound to Bourdeaux, laden with wine and soap, taken.

French sloop, Maria Anne, of four men, from Le Bourne, bound to Oleron, in Ballast, taken.

N. B. The Marie Anne has on board the cargoes of La Jeune Emelie, and La Generosité. WILLIAM FERRIS, Captain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The French are renewing their threats of invasion, and the object of their manœuvres on our right wing, that is, in Portugal, is proved by their present demonstrations on our left, that is, in Flanders. We should not wonder, while all our best troops and most experienced generals have been drawn towards our distant right wing, that is, into Portugal, if the dashing Duke of Elchingen, better

known as Marshal Ney, were to make an attempt on our coasts. It may be calculated, that only half of those embarked would make good a landing; but that it would be more advantageous to lose fifty thousand men in such an enterprize, than by disease and the silent effects of war, in opposing the modern Fabius in Portugal. We proved in 1803, that such an invasion could not ultimately succeed; but all the present race of these islands would, notwithstanding, have to rue the day on which it would take place. At such a moment let us seriously ask ourselves, as rational creatures—why—for what—for whom—and through whom, are we at war? Let us set the *possible* estrangement of Malta, which we could at any time have retaken by simple blockade—against the miseries, the slaughters, and the cost of nearly nine years vindictive warfare. Let us in short banish our bad passions, dismiss our foolish and wicked pride, and earnestly seek PEACE—having done quite enough to secure Malta from possible violation, and to prove that we are able to cope, single-handed, against France!

It seems that Bonaparte is at Antwerp, and on the adjacent coast—that he has a large fleet in the Scheldt ready to sail, and that a renewed activity has taken place in his flotilla at Boulogne. In the mean time, our blockading squadrons have been reinforced; and should the enemy venture out, every thing will be done that bravery, and the confidence of victory, can effect to destroy them.

The following curious phœnomena occasioned by the present state of British currency deserve to be recorded.

	£.	s.	d.
A guinea made of standard gold, weight 5 dwt. 9 grs. passes by law for only . .	1	1	0
A ditto 3 grains lighter, is worth as bullion . . .	1	6	6
A crown piece made of sterling silver, weight 19 dwt. 8 grs. passes by law for only .		5	0
A bank dollar weighing 2 penny weight less, and the silver 2½d. per ounce worse, passes for		5	6
A half crown piece made of sterling silver, weight 9 dwt. 16 grs. passes by law for only		2	6
A bank token weighing 5 grains less, and the silver 2½d. per ounce worse passes for .		3	0
The lesser bank token of eighteen pence weighs 1 dwt. 2 grs. less than a good shilling and 6 pence, and the silver 2½d. per ounce worse . . .			

A person who buys an ounce of standard gold and pays for it in coin, will receive ten pence change out of 4 guineas and 2 seven shilling pieces, for which ten pence he will have given away 5 penny weights 2 grains of standard gold. The exchange in this case may be truly said to be against him.

The one pound bank of England note purports to be the representation of full 5 dwt. 3 grs. standard gold, but at the present nominal price it will purchase not quite 4 dwt. 4 grs. its deficit is full 23 grains and its consequent depreciation is 3s. 8½d. This is a serious loss indeed to the fund-holders, for whom there seems no remedy but a payment in specie, or a law to prevent the depreciation of the note.

The following table shews the ominous falling-off of the Irish customs, even in nominal produce.

CUSTOMS.—Gross Produce.

	Year ending Jan. 5, 1808.	Year ending Jan. 5, 1809.	Year ending Jan. 5, 1810.	Year ending Jan. 5, 1811.
Spirits . . .	£.155,754	288,466	718,520	205,466
Sugar . . .	576,827	612,419	693,909	450,785
Tea . . .	518,165	563,698	500,946	472,909
Tobacco . .	181,055	161,048	175,598	169,487
Wine . . .	454,452	336,060	365 274	*309,005
	£.1,886,843	1,991,691	2,364,244	1,606,752

EXCISE.—Gross Produce.

Malt . . .	£.327,470	358,595	408,406	348,200
Spirits . . .	1,286,244	903,470	250,159	665,476
Tobacco . . .	210,046	276,588	313,266	314,727
	£.1,773,760	1,538,761	951,851	1,345,403
Total of Customs and Excise on the above articles	3,660,603	3,530,452	3,316,095	2,952,155

AMERICA.

AMERICA.

O Britons! when will ye practice wisdom? When will ye avail yourselves of your dear-bought experience? All your passions are once more craftily called into play, in order to involve you in the cause of a weak and narrow-minded administration, and unless you exert the energies of your intellects, and forthwith petition for the removal of these men, you will be plunged into a ruinous, complicated, and interminable war with America! That country happily is under the dominion of reason, and moderation has hitherto marked all her steps—peace is therefore at present perfectly compatible with your honour, if you are willing to maintain it, and if you are not madly and wantonly resolved on war with all the world, as though reason and justice were only to be found in these Islands? We have not room to discuss this question at length as it deserves, but we are sorry to say that the arguments to this date, are in favour of America; and that, if a war is the consequence of the present petty disputes, we shall hereafter feel ashamed of its origin, and wish, as we have often done before, that passion and pride had had less influence over us in its commencement.

The following article, which bespeaks the feelings of the American people, has been copied from a Philadelphia paper, of the 5th of August, and deserves attention in England.

"*The cup is full.*—The long impending ire, the smothered hatred, the disguised war, which assumed so many aspects, which has ultimately plundered and promised redress, and professed justice only to vary the forms of injustice, which has oppressed the commerce, corrupted the morals, insulted the dignity, and violated the rights of this free and independent nation—which has murdered our people, and carried thousands into the most odious of all bondage, at length assumes an aspect less treacherous, because a more open and determined hostility.

"Great Britain at length avows her injustice, and once more menaces our independence.—From the seat of the United States' government, and from England, we at the same moment have received advices which corroborate each other, and determine the fact, that Great Britain has resolved to make war upon us.

[The Philadelphia paper then mentions the arrival of the Russel, from Liverpool, with an account of the condemnation of the ship Fox, and other vessels.]

"Such is the substance of the information by the arrival of the Russel at New York.—Prior to the receipt of these advices, we had received authentic information of the course already pursued by Mr. Foster, at Washington. Upon his first arrival we had suggested, that five or six weeks would determine whether the 'intents' of the British government were 'wicked or charitable.' The youth and inconsequence of this gentleman had induced an opinion, that he was intended to be one of those messengers whom Pope Sixtus V. described by the smoothness of their chins, better adapted to convey *billet doux* than *rescripts*—to partake of a carnival than to announce boisterous war; we supposed him sent, like some of his predecessors, to intrigue, or like others, to amuse or abuse, our government.—Hammond, Liston, Merry, Erskine, Rose, Jackson, and Morier, had in succession been employed upon this mission; and upon considering their course of conduct, it was not easy to believe, that this young gentleman was to be the agent of a policy more auspicious. The distresses in which the detestable nature of British policy had involved that nation, induced some to believe that necessity had taught her justice; and the coming of Foster was, with a credulity which has never been diminished by disappointment or by reason, considered by thousands as the final measure which was to heal all former wounds, and put a stop to future injuries.

"Others, and we among this class, believed, that, as he could not have been the person selected, if any thing like substantial justice was to be done, his mission was to be only a business of *amusement* and *procrastination*—that he was to make no distinct promises, but to carry on a discussion of contingent propositions, and to give aid to Messrs. Pickering and Co. in their undertakings. It appears that we had mistaken the character of the mission, and that the minister's valet would have executed the service upon which Mr. Foster was sent, with as much skill and as much good manners as the diplomatist himself. Mr. Foster has fallen nothing short of the insolence of one of his predecessors, in the style and part which he has assumed, and he has exceeded him in personal indecorum, and even personal rudeness. Mr. Foster, besides presenting some acrimonious representations on the subject of the rencontre with the Little Belt, also undertook to demand categorically, that the United States should repeal, without delay, the non-importation law; and that they should also demand of France the repeal of her decrees as they applied to England.

"On the subject of the Little Belt, our government displayed an alacrity to give the most satisfactory explanations, and it is presumed did so; but on the subject of the non-importation law, it was replied, that acts of legislation belonged to the congress of the United States, which would meet in November, and it would be with that body to act in their

their province as wisdom and justice should direct. But that, on the question as it related to France or any other nation, the United States would not interfere but in concerns of the United States alone. That the United States had given to Great Britain, in common with France, a fair and liberal opportunity to obtain not only an uninterrupted commercial intercourse with the United States, but, if she had accepted the terms, an exclusion of France in her favour; that Great Britain had not chosen to pursue that path, consistent with justice and her commercial interests, by leaving the flag of the United States with free possession of the neutral rights of an independent nation.—That France had embraced the proposition, and that it had now become an engagement for which the national faith of the United States was pledged, so long as Great Britain chose to persist in her aggressions on neutral commerce; that, as it related to France, she had complied with the engagement, and the United State's flag, was, as to her, unrestrained and uninterrupted on the high seas—and the United States had no right to interfere in any matters of dispute between the two belligerents, in which she was not concerned, and could not, and would not, make any representation on the subject.

"This is the substance of the information we have obtained, and it is the substance only that we take upon us to give; the phraseology is our own. The conduct and menaces held forth by Mr. Foster on this occasion, we cannot give in expressions sufficiently forcible or characteristic; but to Mr. Monroe personally, he is represented as having demanded, as we have above stated; and upon the mild and tempered answer of Mr. Monroe, he assumed a tone of arrogance and insult; and declared, that if the non-importation law was not immediately set aside, a force beyond any thing Mr. Monroe might expect, would appear on our coasts, and not only annihilate our foreign but our coasting trade.

"It is stated, that Mr. Monroe treated these menaces with dignity and temper, and chid the young gentleman with the equanimity of a sage, for the rudeness of his manner and expressions. This unexpected occurrence delayed the departure of Mr. Monroe for Virginia, for three days, and Mr. Barlow was also delayed for a like period. Such is the state of affairs with Great Britain. The President, before his departure, is said to have given directions to have every vessel belonging to the United States put in a state of complete equipment; and that all military works on the sea-board be completed without delay."

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of August, to the 20th of September.

AT this season of the year, what are called bilious complaints are apt more especially to prevail. The Reporter has, within these few days, met with several individuals who had just returned from the coast, with an aggravation, rather than a removal or alleviation, of such symptoms: this may in great measure have been owing to the unusually hot weather, which we have recently experienced, but, likewise, perhaps in some degree, to that very change of situation which was had recourse to as medicinal. The sea air does not seem to have a corrective influence upon the deranged state of the liver, and bathing not unfrequently proves, under such circumstances, positively injurious. It is at least doubtful, whether the atmosphere of the ocean be so congenial to the human constitution in general, as that which is inhaled in an inland country, where it is impregnated with the fragrant effluvia of an abundant and luxuriant vegetation. In cases of peculiar lymphatic debility indeed, the marine air, but more particularly the marine bath, is a kind of specific. The sea is the *eau medicinale* for scropula; it is the best tonic for the relaxation, as well as the most efficacious deobstruent for the obstructions which usually attend that modification of disease.

After all, we are not so dependent upon atmosphere, as it is customary to imagine. Let the mind and body be but properly exercised, and it is comparatively perhaps of little consequence, in what external medium their operations are performed. It is not from a stagnation of air, but from a want of a free circulation and ventilation of thought, that complaints of which we most heavily complain, and are least able to bear, are apt to originate. He who indulges in a lazy recumbency of the intellectual faculties, cannot preserve their vigor, and even endangers their integrity. And the body never fails to suffer from the absence of mental excitement, as well as from its own inactivity. The importance of bodily activity might be evinced by a vast variety of examples.

No instance perhaps more strikingly illustrates it, than that class of bon vivants, who combine, with a luxurious mode of life, amusements which consist in strenuous and almost indefatigable exertions. The sportsman works as hard for pastime, as the ordinary day-labourer is obliged to do for bread. The toils of both are equally arduous, and differ only in the one being a matter of choice, the other of necessity. The unwholesome pleasures of the table are in a manner compensated, by the salutary enjoyments of the chace. An evening of noisy and joyous intemperance, not unusually crowns the sportsman's day of equally joyous and noisy activity. And he will often be found, for a long time, to escape the dangers of the field, and the still more imminent dangers of the festival. The follower of the hounds is on the road to health, although he may not be in search of it; and, if it were not for the excesses which are too frequently connected with his manner of life, it would prove singularly conducive to vigor and longevity. As it is, however, the fox-hunter seldom dies of a broken neck, to which he is continually liable, but of a broken constitution, to which his habits more inevitably, although less obviously, expose him. He stands out longer indeed, than the sedentary or indolent debauchee, but yields at length to the destructive power of licentious indulgence, with all the sufferings, although without any of the glories or merits of a martyr.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
Sept. 25, 1811.

Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends, *announced between the 15th of July and the 15th of August, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 90.]

(*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*)

Alston G. Plymouth, builder. (Rozen
Anger E. Eastbourne, Suffex, merchant. (Ellis
Aſpinall A. Birmingham, merchant. (Spurrier and Co.
Bagotehole C. and J. Redgrave, Mark lane, merchants. (Boyant
Ball W. Newcaſtle, vintner. (Conſtable
Bennett J. Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Foulkes and Co.
Beanrain W. Union ſtreet, money ſcrivener. (Flaſhman
Beanrain T. J. Shadwell, apothecary. (Stratton and Co.
Bownas J. Liverpool, merchant. (Williamſon
Brett T. Puddle Dock, ſugar refiner. (Dalſton
Brightly W. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, printer. (Raffle and Co.
Brickwood J. St. Andrew, Undershaft, dealer. (Dawes
Bunbridge J. and R. Potter, St. Thomas Apoſtle, warehouſemen. (Brown
Butcher W. Sutton, mercer. (Walkden, Mansfield
Bunn N. Wickham market, victualler. (Wood
Campo Del M. Tokenhouſe Yard, merchant. (Tilſon and Co.
Chamberlain J. Painſwick, Glouceſterſhire, clothier. (Hutchinſon and Co.
Clarke S. Leiceſter, ſalt merchant. (Burley and Co.
Cooke B. Mancheſter, merchant. (Longdill and Co.
Cox G. Wood ſtreet, factor. (Wood
Cooper H. and S. R. Hanover ſquare. (Dawſon and Co.
Crowe G. Tithborne ſtreet, men's mercer. (Hurſt
Creſſwell J. and R. Barnes, Worceſter, carriers. (Rice and Co.
Drew J. and R. M'Naught, Mancheſter, cotton ſpinners. (Hewitt and Co.
Earnsby D. Daventry, milliner. (Welch
Ellis E. Canterbury, hatter. (Saggers
Ellis A. Lower East Smithfield, ſlopſeller. (Iſaacs
Fairmane W. Liſs, Hants, victualler. (Williams
Forſter R. Carnaby ſtreet, cheeſemonger. (Vincent
Foſter H. and W. Granville Sharp, Baſinghall ſtreet, warehouſemen. (Payne and Co. Aldermanbury
Furſman S. Plymouth, baker. (Peers
Glaze W. Wolverhampton, glaſs manufacturer. (Smith
Godwin E. Portſmouth, butcher. (Sadys and Co.
Gritton T. Boſton, Lincolnſhire, wine merchant. (Roſſer and Co.
Guillaume T. jun. Southampton, ſhip builder. (Nichols
Gudgin G. Clipſtone ſtreet, ſtraw hat manufacturer. (Farton
Gwinnett T. Cheltenham, money ſcrivener. (Dair, Glouceſter
Hay J. Waltham Abbey, baker. (Taylor
Hayton J. Tower Royal, dealer. (Highmoor and Co.
Hearn W. Needham Market, Suffolk, fellmonger. (Jachaman, Ipſwich
Hackey J. Worceſter, carver. (Long
Higgins J. North Bradley, victualler. (Davies
Hodge G. Barnſtaple builder. (Bremridge
Hughes H. Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Hughes
Irlam J. Mancheſter, innkeeper. (Jepſon
Kemp J. Burr ſtreet, dealer. (Highmoor and Co.
Kearſley R. Liverpool, butcher. (Plumbe
King R. Mincing lane, merchant. (Weſton and Co.
Kirkpatrick T. Gracechurch ſtreet, linen draper. (Beckett and Co.
Kinchin R. Southampton, common carrier. (Dyne
Large J. Wrexham, cheeſe factor. (Foulkes
Lees J. Mancheſter, cotton ſpinner. (Edge
Learmouth A. ſen. and J. jun. and A. Parliament ſtreet, merchants. (Mills and Co.
Lonſdale E. York, linen draper. (Brook and Co.
Lowe W. Macclesfield, Cheſhire, druggiſt. (Lowleſs and Co.
Lewis P. Birmingham, merchant. (Spurrier and Co.
Lutyens J. Lloyds Coffee Houſe, inſurance broker. (Palmer and Co.
Mather T. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Claughton and Co. Warrington
Martin S. jun. and W. Martin, Loughborough, grocers. (Bond, Leiceſter
Maſters G. Speenham Land, Berks, malſter. (Bennett
Milligan Van J. Sion ſquare, jeweller. (Bennett
M'Nought R. Mancheſter, travelling chapman. (Walker
Newman W. Bocking, Eſſex, ſilk throwſter. Fiſke
Nobles S. Scalelend, Bedford, taylor. (Jopſon
Oldfield J. Earlſheaton, York, blanket maker. (Evans
Pennell W. Queenhithe merchant. (Alliſton
Piper J. Leather lane, brewer. (Judſon and Co.
Poſtles J. Mancheſter, builder. (Barnett and Co.
Prieſtly G. jun. and G. ſen. Leeds, merchants. (Granger
Pryſe J. Dorſet ſtreet, carver. (Popkin
Robertſon S. Liverpool, merchant. (Griffith and Co.
Rugg W. Cardiff, Glamorganſhire, cabinet maker. (Morgan and Co. Briſtol
Scantlebury J. Hythe, taylor. (North
Scott J. W. Grantham, Lincoln, Banker. (White
Sheeres M. Borough market, horſe dealer. (Noy and Co.
Skurray J. G. Swithins lane, merchant. (Faſhie
Smith W. Derby, mercer. (Osborne
Sproſton I. Tewksbury, draper. (Harris
Stocken F. O. Walham Green, brewery agent. (Lamb
Steel W. Liverpool, glaſs ſeller. (Claughton and Co. Warrington
Taylor T. jun. Lincoln, horſe dealer. (Baldwin
Taylor J. Withington, cotton dealer. (Waker, Mancheſter
Thomas D. Newport, Pembrokeſhire, ſhopkeeper. (Buſh and Co. Briſtol
Tilley J. Tetbury, victualler (Wells, Glouceſter
Wardle N. Preſtwich, cotton merchant. (Halſtead and Co.
Webb C. Howard ſtreet, wine merchant. (Hillyard and Co.
Wenſley J. Worceſter, grocer. (Gueſt, Briſtol
Williams R. Oxford ſtreet, china man. (Nelſon
Wilſon J. E. Houndsditch, hardwareman. (Tucker
Wilſon T. Liverpool, and T. Green, Stafford, manufacturers of earthenware.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDENDS.

Ackland N. Bishopsgate street
Aldridge C. Aldersgate street
Atkin J. Burnley
Barns J. Truro, Cornwall
Beck S. Bury street
Broadbent B. Stainton
Brown J. Aylesbury street
Carr G. J. Sheffield
Cary E. M. Plymouth
Cheltham R. Stockport, Cheshire
Chamberlayne T. and W. Williams, Cumberland street
Cleasley W. York
Clark T. Chatham
Cock A. D. Marshal street
Comfort M. Brighton
Coward J. Ulverstone, Lancashire
Corbett W. Tokenhouse yard, Lothbury
Cornford T. and G. Mitford lane
Cose D. sen. and jun. Mark lane
Croden W. Gloucestershire
Cock D. and A. Marshall street
Cuff J. Barking, Essex
Dand J. Kirby, Stephen
Davies R. Bermondsey
Dick Q. Finsbury square
Dobson J. Liverpool
Demage S. St. Paul's Church Yard
Elkins J. and V. May, Liverpool
Emery E. Brewood, Stafford
Endall W. Chipping-Norton
Farrell C. Gosport
Fettes R. York
Fisher J. Weeley, Essex
Foster J. Manchester
Foster W. Great Grimsby
Gafney M. Liverpool
Green J. Birmingham
Griffith S. Cary street
Halford E. Bristol
Hart J. Cambridge
Hart B. Plymouth
Harrison T. Camomile street
Harrison S. Manchester
Hickox J. Worthing
Hampton J. Woolwich
Higgins W. Great St. Helen's
Howland T. Thame, Oxfordshire
Hodgson J. sen. Coleman street
Hopwood E. Marsden, Lancashire
Henderson J. and A. Nelson, Milk street
Hodgson J. Birmingham
Jacob J. Newgate street
Jones T. Birmingham
Jones J. Hanover square
Ivory I. Mark lane
Kern L. and T. Muller, Paternoster row
Kemp J. Islington
Knight M. T. Hammersmith
Lee R. and D. Payne, Cheapside
Lee T. Poland street
Lumb W. and T. Leeds, Yorkshire
Marshall C. Little Hermitage street
Manson T. sen. and T. Manson, jun. Tokenhouse Yard
Messenger W. Mitcham, Surry
Megnell J. York
Millar J. Liverpool
Munro J. Clipstone street
Mundy A. Shrewton, Wilts
Muklefton R. Cannon street
Mumford T. and J. Skeen, Greenwich
Paice A. Bridge street, Lambeth
Payne J.
Pearkes J. St. Paul's Church Yard
Perkins N. sen. and jun. Gloucestershire
Pidler G. E. Oxford street
Pullinger G. H. Rolsley, Hants
Kaine J. Woburn Court, Bloomsbury
Reid T. H. M. Holborn
Remardt R. and T. Kingston upon Hull
Richards H. Strand
Rowlandson S., E. Isaac, and W. Brien, Cheapside
Savage S. and J. Slack, Macclesfield, Chester
Sharland G. South Moulton, Devonshire
Smith E. Dalton
Smith G. Warnford Court
Smith J. H. Bristol
Surtez J. and A., R. Burdon, J. Brandling, and J. Embletor, Berwick upon Tweed
Taylor T. Birmingham
Taylor C. Bristol
Tellemach T. Petersham, Surrey
Tugwell T. Horsham
Tyndall J. Birmingham
Walker W. Chancery lane
Wainwright G. Sheffield
Wells T., G. O. Tooke, Bank Side
Whyte N., A. Graham, Birmingham
Whitmarsh T. New Sarum
William J. Swansea
Will T. H. Lamb's Conduit street
Welchman W. Crewkerne, Somersetshire
Williamson G. York
Wilson J. Golden square
Woodward W. Tottenham
Wyke W. Preston.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

IN addition to the particulars relative to the population of London, given in the Monthly Magazine of last month, we are now enabled to add the following:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
City of London	57,062	59,693	116,755
Westminster	74,538	87,447	162,185
The Borough	28,579	32,590	61,109
Christ Church (Surry District)	5,032	6,818	11,050
Lambeth (Surry District)	17,935	23,709	41,644
Newington (Surry District)	10,124	13,729	22,853
Rotherhithe (Surry District)	4,649	6,420	14,069
Holborn Division, including only St. Giles's, St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Pancras, St Mary-le-bone, and Paddington	93,958	124,638	218,596
Finsbury Division, including only St. Luke's, St Sepulchre's, Clerkenwell, and Islington	37,690	44,576	82,266
Tower Division, omitting Hackney and Poplar	75,787	111,606	187,393
Kensington	4,244	6,642	10,886
Chelsea	7,757	10,395	18,262
			945,068

Which NINE HUNDRED and FORTY-FIVE THOUSAND is the present population of the mass of connected houses called LONDON. The newspaper writers have swelled it another 150,000, by including adjacent, but distant villages, as Hampstead, Clapham, Hackney, Finchley, Hornsey, Hammersmith, and they have even travelled so far as Staines, Uxbridge; and Twickenham, to prove that the nuisance of an overgrown metropolis is greater than it really is. In comparing London with Paris, such extension should however be made, because the population of Paris includes the entire arrondissement, and would take in all distances, like Twickenham, Richmond, &c.; hence the present population of London as compared with Paris, would be at least 1,099,104, as stated in the papers. In 1801, the same district contained 133,139 fewer inhabitants; but at that time the returns were very defective, owing to the apprehension of a capitation tax.

At a meeting at the White Hart, Guildford, on Saturday, the 10th of August, the Report of Mr. Josias Jessop, engineer, and also a plan and survey by him for making a navigable canal to connect the rivers Wey

and

and Arun, from Stone-bridge, in the parish of Shalford, in the county of Surrey, to Newbridge, in the parish of Wisborough-green, in the county of Sussex; together with the estimate of the expences attending the execution of the said plan, with the several variations that may be made in the course of the said canal, was read and approved.

The committee to whom the petitions of the Dean and Chapter of the Collegiate Church of Saint Peter, Westminster, (which were presented to the House upon 19th day of February and the 26th day of this instant March,) were referred, having called for an account of all monies received or expended in the repair of King Henry the Seventh's Chapel, and also for estimates relating to the same; find that the money actually paid up to December 31, 1810, was - - - 4,288
Due for work done since December 31 1,207
Estimated to complete the two turrets, and the centre bay between 1,073

6,568

Estimated to repair the south-east bay, and one turret - - - 2,650
Estimated for the windows in the centre bay - - - - - 55
Windows in the south-east bay, about 30
Carpenter's work, &c. about - 50

9,363
Deduct, already paid, - - 4,288

Wanting, to complete the bay now repairing, and the south-east bay and first turret adjoining - 5,075

MARRIED.

At St. George's Church, the Hon. John Astley Bennett, youngest son of the Earl of Tankerville, to Miss Conyers, daughter of J. C. esq. of Copped Hall, Essex. The new married couple set off immediately for the Pheasantry, Bushy Park.

At Mary-le-bone Church, Captain Agar, M.P. to Margaret, youngest daughter of E. G. Lind, esq. of Stratford-place.—H. Lambert, esq. captain in the royal navy, to Caroline, second daughter of N. Hull, esq. of Tuleigh, Sussex.—J. Ward, esq. fourth son of W. Z. L. Ward, esq. of Guilsborough Hall, Northamptonshire, to Theodosia de Malsburgh, only surviving child of Sir E. Leigh, bart. of Brownsover House, Warwickshire.—Mr. John Croft, of the Royal West London militia, to Miss Ilderton, only daughter of the late Charles I. esq. of Ilderton, county of Northumberland.—The Hon. Colonel W. Blaquiere, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Townshend, youngest daughter of the Marchioness Townshend.

At St. Clement Danes, Mr. W. A. Dunning, solicitor, Maidstone, to Elizabeth, only surviving daughter of the late J. Golding, esq. of Ditton-place, Ditton, Kent, deceased.

William Patteson, esq. of Richmond, to Miss Eleanor Rabone, of Smethwick.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, G. S. Marten, esq. of Sandridge Lodge, Herts, to Miss C. Tucker, youngest daughter of the late Colonel T.—Mr. Rice, bookseller, of Berkeley-square, to Miss Emma Leake, second daughter of the late Mr. H L. of Shrewsbury.—T. Kent, esq. of Hamptonwick, to Miss R. Lapidge, of the same place.

At Walthamstow, William Walker Drake, esq. of Salters' Hall, London, to Miss Sheldon, of Walthamstow.

Mr. Sutton, of Leicester-square, to Miss E. Ives, daughter of John I. esq. of Camberwell.

At Clapham, Mr. Royde, of Newgate-street, to Miss Wrathall, of Clapham.

At St. George's Church, Borough, Mr. S. Norton, to Miss M. Fremlin, both of Wrotham, Kent.—Mr. Daniel Dann, of Hunton, to Miss S. Geere of Loose.

Mr. John Cooper, of Queen-street, Cheapside, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Hanson, esq. Lowerall, Hammersmith.

Mr. J. W. Graham, of St. James's-street, to Miss Roberts, of St. Alban's-street.

At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the Rev. S. C. Frip, to Mary Ann, the eldest daughter of N. Pocock, esq. of Great George-street, Westminster.

J. Lawrence, esq. of Epsom, to Miss Pinhey, of New London-street, London.

Lord Viscount Ikerrin, to Anne, eldest daughter of Owen Wynne, esq. of Haslewood, in the county of Sligo, and niece of the Earl of Enniskillen.

William Dick, esq. of Jamaica, second son of the late Quintin Dick, esq. of Ireland, to Eliza, youngest daughter of T. Lane, esq. of Titchfield street.

At Gatton, Mr. George Ford, to Miss Ann Hewett, both of Gatton.

George Frederic Dickson, esq. of Buenos Ayres, to Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. William Jones, of Pentonville.

At St. Mary Bothaw, Mr. Hugh Hamilton Mortimer, of Bush-lane, to Miss Collinge, of Lambeth.

G. Medley, esq. of Kennington, to Miss Blachford, of Lower Tooting.

John Fidler, esq. of Aberdeen, to Miss Lee, of Great Hermitage-street.

Christopher Hodgson, esq. of Parliament-street, to Miss Caroline Dalbiac, of Addlestone, Surry.

J. D. Engleheart, esq. of Newman-street, to Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Barker, esq. of Springfield House.

Mr. Lacy, to Mrs. Bianchi, widow of the late Francisco B.

At Hampstead Church, Edward Archdeacon, esq. of Mary-le-bone, to Miss Roosillia Elizabeth Thoroton, of Bottesford.

The Right Hon. Lord Viscount Ranelagh, to Caroline Lee, only daughter of the late Colonel L. of Yorkshire.

DIED.

In Blackman-street, Borough, *Mr Sam. Simms*, aged 34.

Mrs. Fanquire, widow of the late Wm. Fanquire, esq. accountant-general of the post-office.

In the prime of life, to the extreme affliction of his family, and deeply lamented by a most extensive circle of friends, *Peter Baillie, esq.* representative in parliament for the boroughs of Inverness, Fortrose, &c. &c.

Mrs. Christian, widow of the late James C. esq. of Pullen-row, Islington.

At Brentford, *Mr. Hammelburg.*

At West End, Hampstead, *Mrs. Poyntz*, the wife of Major-General Poyntz, of Hynde-street, Manchester-square.

At Esher, *Miss Mary Morgan*, late of Clifton.

In Nottingham-place, *Harriet Emma*, the lady of Major-General Richardson.

In his sixty-eight year, the *Rev. Edward Kimpton*, vicar of Reigate, author of Kimpton's Family Bible, and several works on divinity, astrology, and astronomy.

At the Oxford Coffee-house, *Roderick Jones, esq.* of Pen-y-porchell, near Denbigh. He was buried at Hammersmith, near the remains of his cousin Robert Jones, brandy-merchant, St. Mary's-hill, to whose freehold estates he had but lately succeeded as heir-at-law, and the object of his journey to London was to take possession thereof.

In Pitt-street, *Mr. Francis Christopher*, many years proprietor of the Toy Inn, Hampton-court, aged 85.

At Upwood, *Lady Bickerton*, relict of the late Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, and mother of the present baronet.

Mrs. Mary Farnham, of the parish of Bloomsbury, aged 78.

Mrs. Dymoke, the honourable, widow of the late John Dymoke, esq. the champion of Scrivelsby.

In Russell-square, *Dr. James Shaw.*

In American-square, *Frances*, wife of Wm. Mainwaring, esq.

At Hyde-house, Edmonton, aged 77, *J. Crickitt, esq.* of Doctors' Commons, and Marshal of the High Court of Admiralty of England.

At Whetstone, *John Holdsworth, esq.*

Mrs. Le Marchant, wife of Colonel Le Marchant, lieutenant-governor of the royal military college, Marlow.

At Knightsbridge, *Mrs. Mary Persse*, aged 70, relict of the late Patrick Persse, esq. of Spring-garden, in the county of Galway.

Mr. Wm. Green, sen. of Milbank-street, Westminster, in his 84th year.

In his 30th year, *Mr. Thomas Warner Harris*, of Winchester-place.

W Usher, of Whitechapel and Old Ford, in the county of Middlesex, esq. aged 56.

At Sydenham, aged 78, *R. Sadler, esq.*

Mrs. Thornburgh, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

At Mitcham, Surrey, *Mrs. Margaret Johnson*, aged 72 years, sister to Wm. Johnson, esq. late of Knobworth.

J. Batard, esq. of Sydenham, Kent, and of Angel-court, Throgmorton street, London.

At his seat, at Greenford, greatly regretted by his family and friends, *Joseph Honor, esq.* one of his majesty's justices of the peace.

At Kilburn, *Mrs. Duval*, widow of J. Duval, esq.

At Bradsbury, aged 13, *Anne* Countess of Dumfries and Stair, relict of the late Hon. Alexander Gordon Lord Rockville.

F. Cooper, esq. of Clapton, aged 63.

At Capel, Surrey, in an apoplectic fit, the *Rev. W. D. Denny*, curate of the United parishes of Tudely and Capel.

At Epsom, *John Sabb, esq.* aged 93, late a respectable hop-factor in the Borough, and the oldest freeman belonging to Maidstone.

At his house in Islington, of a typhus fever, *Mr. T. Hood*, bookseller, in the Poultry.

At his house in Great Scotland-yard, Whitehall, *John Thomas Groves, esq.* many years architect under Mr. Wyatt to the board of works. This gentleman in his official capacity, attended at the treasury, examining the repairs under his direction, where he was seized with an apoplectic fit, and remained speechless till his demise. In his profession few gentlemen could rival him. He had been some time suffering under a paralytic affection, but had so much improved in his health as to raise hopes that it might in time be restored. His genius as an architect, have been so conspicuously shown in many public works, that his merit requires no eulogium. He also possessed great abilities in landscape. His professional education had been improved by a personal inspection, and attentive study, of the fine remains of ancient architecture in Rome and other parts of Italy. In his domestic character, he was entitled to the highest esteem as a friend, a parent, and a husband.

At Islington, aged 31, *Richard Choyce Sowden* or *Sowden*; better known in Portsmouth and its vicinity by the name of Stapleton, and formerly of that theatre. He attained the rank of lieutenant before he was 21; and at that time took possession of property amounting to about 6000l. bequeathed him by his father. Carelessness of character, perhaps by his naval habits, prompted him to dissipate in the purlieus of Pall Mall, what would have rendered him independent. He ascended from Ranelagh, some few years back, in company with Garnerin; and afterwards accompanied him to Paris, where they together performed a second flight. Returning to England he found himself obliged to exert his talents, being totally deserted by his relations, for support; and the stage, suiting the volatility of his disposition, was with avidity adopted: his success in provincial theatres was even beyond his expectations; but in London, having laboured under a consumption, no just estimation of his abilities had

been

been made. He was the son of that Rev. Mr. Sowden, of Rotterdam, whose attention to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, led her to present him with the manuscript copy of her famous Letters, purchased by the Bute family, but surreptitiously published. He was brought up in the navy.

The *Rev. Matthew Raine*, D D. master of Charter-House school, &c. and an eminent scholar. He had been for some weeks confined by a complaint, over which it was thought he had triumphed, when a fever intervened which in two or three days baffled all medical skill, and terminated his most valuable life. He filled the important station of master of Charter-house school for nearly twenty years, and it was his intention to retire from the arduous duties of the situation. The governors had presented him to the rectory of Hallenbury, and the honourable society of Gray's-inn, had elected him their preacher. But he was cut off in the very prime of life, from the retirement to which he was so honourably entitled; and to which he would have contributed so essentially to the support, to the influence, and to the conciliation, of the established church by his learning, his exertions, and his example. Never did a human being possess a heart of more mild or more purely christian virtues. He gained such an ascendency over the minds of his pupils by the gentleness combined with the dignity of his deportment, that they revered in him at once the benignity of the parent and the awe of the master. They had, in the contemplation of his retreat, employed themselves in the means of testifying their lively sense of gratitude and affection towards him; and on the day after his death the school was to re-assemble. What an afflicting scene it must be to all the warm, generous, and ardent youths, whom it has been the study of the departed and eloquent master to inspire with the love of virtue, to meet, only to assemble round, his bier! Many have been the losses which the public have lately sustained of great and good men; but no man has been thus prematurely taken from us more truly great and valuable by every consideration of classical learning, sound piety, active benevolence, independent spirit, and zealous patriotism, than Dr. Raine.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a meeting of the clergy of the diocese of Durham, held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday, the 5th day of September, 1811, the Rev. the Archdeacon of Durham in the chair, it was resolved—

1. That ignorance of religion, and a consequent disregard of its sanctions, may be reckoned among the chief causes of profligacy.

2. That increased attention to the religious education of all the classes of society, and more particularly of the infant poor, is the only remedy that can be applied to this evil with any hope of permanent reformation.

3. That the facility of giving instruction to youth has been much advanced by the discovery of a mode of tuition, conducted through the agency of the scholars themselves.

4. That the greatest benefit which mankind can derive from this interesting discovery, consists in its application to the purpose of moral and religious instructions.

5. That the direction and superintendence of religious instruction, and a diligent application to the means offered for its improvement, constitute a very essential part of the pastoral office.

6. That, animated by a strong sense of this important duty, we have for some years contemplated, with thankfulness, the zealous exertions, and liberal contributions, of the Lord Bishop of this diocese, for the instruction, support, and extension, of the new system of education, at Auckland, Durham, and many other places.

7. That, amongst other acts of munificence, we distinguish, with a lively interest, that ample and permanent provision which his Lordship has made in the Barrington school, at Auckland, for training masters, who are enabling themselves to employ their talents in spreading, throughout the diocese, the application of this powerful method, under the direction and care of the parochial clergy.

8. That it is highly proper that we should

express

express to his Lordship our sincere gratitude for these efforts of his paternal care, and our utmost readiness to contribute, as far as shall be in our power, to the still farther extension of the benefits, which the rising generation may derive from the due execution of this salutary system.

9. That, in order to give effect to these our sentiments and intentions, it is expedient that a society be formed for the purpose of obtaining mutual advice and assistance, and for producing uniformity in our endeavours to execute these charitable purposes; of opening and maintaining a constant correspondence with each other, and with any provincial or general society, that may hereafter be instituted with the same views and designs; and of giving, in the execution of this system, all such information, and other assistance, as shall be in our power.

10. That such of the laity as concur in the above sentiments be earnestly requested to unite with the clergy in the formation and support of such a society.

Nothing could be more honorable to any set of men than the above sentiments are to the clergy of Durham; and they ably echo popular opinions which we did not expect to see so soon adopted by the clergy. They have adopted the system of Dr. Bell.

Married.] Captain Harbottle, of Anick Grange, to Miss Brown, of Mainsbank.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. Thomas Jordon, Morton Square, to Miss Margaret Tulley, of West Allerdean.

At Newcastle, Thomas Humble, esq. of Blue House, near Washington, to Miss Jack, of Charlotte Square.

At Ovingham, the Rev. Mr. Craw, to Margaret, second daughter of Mr. Richard Brown.

At Tweedmouth, Mr. Alex. Thompson, to Miss White, both of Spittal.

Mr. Featherstone Brown, of St. John's Chapel, Weardale, to Mrs. Sarah Hall, widow of Mr. H surgeon.

At Sunderland, Mr Gifford, to Mrs. Flyn, formerly of Harwich.

At Ovingham, Mr. Robert Marshall, merchant, to Dorothy, sixth daughter of Mr. R. Brown, of Wylam.

Mr. P. Oswald, of Sunderland, shipbuilder, to Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgson, of Saville Row.

At All Saints', Mr. Henry Bacon Brown, of Ipswich, to Miss Mary Oliver, of the Quay side, Newcastle.

Mr. Henry Doeg, to Miss Cowans, both of Newcastle

James John Wilkinson, esq. of the Middle-Temple, London, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late George Robinson, esq. of Sunniside.

At Longnewton, George Hodgkinson, esq. of Southwell, Notts, to Frances, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. Plumptree.

Died.] Mr. Matthew Williamson, one of the brethren of Christ's Hospital, at Sherburn, 68.

At North Seaton, Mr. Jackson, at an advanced age.

At Gateshead, Mr. John Ingham, 71.

Mr. Wm. Langley, farmer, near Lancaster, 68.

Mrs. Heweth, wife of Mr. James H. of North Shields.

At East Boldon, John Humble, esq. aged 56.

At Rothbury, Mr. Thomas Taylor, 27.

At St. Anthony's Pottery, near Newcastle, Mr. Robert Ainsley, 63.

At the Wind-mill Hills, Mrs. Atkinson, 28.

At Barningham, Mr. Richard Peacock, 31.

At North Shields, Mrs. Kirton, 68.

John Anderson, of Barlow, near Ryton, shoemaker, aged 108. He died in the act of soling a pair of shoes. He enjoyed good health, and never wore spectacles in his life.

Mrs. Burn, wife of Mr. John B. of Bruntleysike, near Alston.

At Deptford, near Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Joseph Bone, of the Wear Flint-Glass Company.

At Blackwell, near Darlington, Mrs. Teasdale, 33.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Michael Hodgson, 54.

At Sunderland, Mr. Robert Rochester, 59.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Andrews, 63. —Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. W. of the Custom House, 73.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Willis, 54.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The number of coaches which regularly arrive at, and leave, Whitehaven weekly, is thirty; the number of mails received and dispatched is twenty-two; and there are, also, twenty-two regular carriers, who arrive at and leave the town, at least, ninety times in each week. This is more extraordinary, as all these come to the town, and return, without passing through it; Whitehaven, from its situation, being no thoroughfare. These stated conveyances amount to one hundred and forty-two in the week. There are, besides, ten or eleven regular traders (by sea) to London, Liverpool, Greenock, and the Isle of Man.

An idea of the flourishing state of the coal trade at Whitehaven may be formed from the circumstance of not less than 19,661 waggons of coals having been shipped off, from the Earl of Londsdale's works, in six weeks, viz. between the 1st July and 10th August inst. being an average of 3,277 weekly.

A boy, in the service of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, of Gate, lately accompanied his master in shooting all day upon the Moors; and, in returning in the evening, his master desired him to make the best of his way home. The boy proceeded on foot, but being much fatigued, sat down, and fell asleep. How

long

long he remained in that situation is uncertain, as, when found, he was in his own bed asleep; and a neighbour, passing on the road early next morning, found his clothes scattered in various directions, nearly a mile off. The account he gave was, that he dreamt he had been at a neighbour's house, at a good supper, after which he supposed he went to bed there. It appears he actually walked three miles, though in a profound sleep the whole of the time; during which he stripped off his clothes, and walked home naked, passed the gate, and went up stairs to bed, the whole of the time being asleep.—*Westmoreland Advertiser.*

Married.] William Kay, esq. of Cottingham, in York, to Mrs. Moxon, of Kendal.

Mr. William Chamley, of Old Hutton, to Miss Jane Addison, of Hutton Park, near Kendal.

Mr. John Dillon, paper-maker, to Miss Jopson, of Cowden Head, near Kendal.

Mr. Robert Wallas, of Sedburgh, to Miss Eleanor Cleasby, of Orton.

In Carlisle, Mr. John Gibbs, to Mrs. Isabella Armstrong.

In Carlisle, Mr. James Miller, to Miss Jane Gowlin.

Mr. John Foster, to Miss Alice Martin, both of Carlisle.

Wm. Bradshaw Bradshaw, esq. of Halton Hall, to Miss Clarkson, of Halton

At Walton le-Dale, Francis Richard Price, esq. of Bryn-y-Pys, Flintshire, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Townly Parker, esq. of Cuerden Hall.

Mr. John Barrow, of Kendal, to Miss Wren, of Holker.

Mr. John Allen, of Kirkby Lonsdale, to Miss Carr, of Leck.

At Irton, near Ravenglass, the Rev. Mr. Grice, to Miss Lutwidge, daughter of the late Henry L. esq. of Whitehaven.

At Well, the Rev. Thomas Dockeray, to Miss Ann Fleetham, of Snape-Hall.

Died.] At Penrith, Mr. Thomas Rawson, 77.

At Carlisle, in the 92d year of his age, the Rev. Joseph Hudson, D.D. prebendary of Carlisle, and vicar of Warkworth and Newburn, in the county of Northumberland. Dr. H. occupied the second prebendal stall in that cathedral, for twenty-nine years, and was known and respected by some of the first personages in the kingdom, not less for his learning than for the frankness of his disposition, and the plainness of his manners.

Mrs. Mary Mitchell, of Carlisle, 72.

At Harraby, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Stephenson, 52.

At Penrith, Mr. Jacob Hewitson, one of the people called quakers, 80.

At Workington, suddenly, Mrs. Armstrong.

At Keswick, Mr. Daniel Dickenson, 58.

In the prime of life, returning from divine service in the parish-church of Waberthwaite, Mr. Richard Woodal, of that place.

At Derwent Hill, near Keswick, Mrs. Slack, 37.

At Dalton in Furness, Mr. James Hunter, of Tytup Hall, 71.

At Rockliff Cross, Mrs. Jane Wilkin, 48.

At Carleton, Mr. James Murray, at an advanced age; and Mrs. Murray, wife of the above.

At Linghouse, Miss Margaret Slack.

At Penrith, Mr. Thomas Rawson, 93.

At Calthwaite, Mr. Richard Lazonby.

Mr. Christopher Woodhill, of Carlisle, at an advanced age.

At Netherton, near Carlisle, in the prime of life, Mr. Richard Sowerby.

Mrs. Wilson, relict of the late Col. W. of Abbot Hall.

Miss Glave, of Garstang, 80.

Mrs. Dover, mother-in-law of Mr. Timothy Crosthwaite, of Kendal, 85.

At High Leigh, Mr. Joseph Neale, of Millthorp.

YORKSHIRE.

The Society of Methodists have purchased the superb mansion and grounds at Apperley-Bridge, in the West Riding, late the residence of Thomas Clapham, esq. for the purpose of a public school. This institution is to be founded on the model of the school at Kingswood, in the neighbourhood of Bristol, and is to be on a scale sufficiently large to accommodate 400 boys, principally the sons of ministers.

Married.] At Richmond, Mr. Wm. Denham, to Miss Overing, of London.

Mr. John Ward, to Miss Tyre, both of Hull.

At the parish-church of Lanelly, John David, to Mrs. Sherwen.

Mr. John Fisher, to Miss Nicholson, both of Brigg.

At Barnsley, Mr. Samuel Hope, minister in the methodist connexion, to Miss Mary Naylor.

John Howard, esq. of Ripon, to Martha, eldest daughter of James Compson, esq. of Cleobury.

Mr. John Lomas, of Strangeways, to Mary, third daughter of J. Walker, esq. of Mearclough-Bottom, near Halifax.

Mr. Thomas Hill, of Howden, minister in the methodist connexion, to Miss Isabella Hare.

T. H. Tennant, esq. of Chapel-House, near Skipton, captain in the 3d West York militia, to Miss Wilson, only daughter of the late Rev. Henry W. A. M. rector of Haidburn.

At Scarborough, Captain Bate, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Wilson, eldest daughter of Mr. W. surgeon.

Mr. Champion, of Sheffield, to Mrs Needham, of Spring-House, near Chesterfield.

Mr. George Rook, to Rebecca Runder, both of Sheffield.

Mr. Robert Crowther, of Elland, surgeon, to Miss Lambert, of Knaresbro'.

At Darfield, Benjamin Taylor, esq. of Berk-House, to Miss Armatage, daughter of Mrs. Clegg, of West Clayton.

Anthony Thorpe, esq. of York, to Miss Terry, daughter of the late Richard T. esq. of Newland.

Mr. John Ward, to Miss Tyre, both of Hull.

John Lewis Eyre, esq. of York, to Miss Sarah Parker, daughter of Wm. P. esq. of Hull.

Mr. Wilford Burnham, to Miss Beetson, daughter of the late Rev. J. B. both of Hull.

Mr. Robert Cockerline, to Miss Mary Burrell, of Keyingham.

Mr. G. Brook, cabinet maker, &c. to Miss Bean, both of Hull.

Mr. Francis Cotton, of Caistor, to Ann, daughter of Mr. Joseph Backwell, of Hull.

Mr. Wm. Kennedy, to Miss Martha Lapish, of Sculcoates.

H. W. Hutton, esq. of Sherwood Hall, near Mansfield, to Marianne, only child of John Fleming, esq. of Beverley.

Thomas Dawson Bowker, esq. to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Richard Ryther Poplewell Steer, esq. of Bawtry.

Mr. Joseph Millbourne, of Malton, to Miss Whitwell, only daughter of Mr. W. of York.

Died.] At Hull, much regretted, Mr. John Twisleton, 58.—Mrs. Wright, widow of Mr. J. W.—Mrs. Morley, wife of the Rev. J. M. 31.—In Albion Street, Joseph Eglin, one of the people called quakers, 86.—In his 60th year, after a short illness, Benjamin Byron, M. D. in whom great professional skill was combined with the tenderest feelings towards the afflicted.—At the Charter-house, Mr. John Witty, 85.—Mrs. Mary Hutchinson, 48.—Suddenly, Mr. Wm. Colley, 63.—In Story Street, John Watson, esq. late of Barton-upon-Humber, 77.—Mrs. Myers, 66.

At Sheffield, Mrs. Poole, wife of Mr. P. of the Sheffield Arms, Bridge-houses.—Mr. Townsend, of Orchard Street.—Mr. Charles Roberts, Fargate.

At York, Mrs. Agar.—Mr. Charles Barnard, of Spaldington, 39.

Mrs. Abbot, relict of the late Mr. Robert A. of Preston, one of the people called quakers.

At one of the Hospitals near York, at the advanced age of 100, Betty Jarman, who retained her faculties to the last.

At his house, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, Colonel Bosville.

At Thorn, Mr. John Broxworth, 60.

At Great Driffield, Mr. Richard Dunn, merchant. Never man lived more respected, or died more esteemed, by a very large and respectable connexion.

In the Minster Yard, York, Mrs. Wilson, relict of Colonel W.

At Whitby, Mrs. Dodds, wife of Mr. Geo. D. of Hawsker House.

At Scarbro', Miss Sherwood.

At Tickhill, near Bedale, without any previous illness, Mr. Wm. Tompson, 52. He was walking in his plantation, and dropped down and expired, before medical assistance could be procured.

At Boroughbridge, aged 19, W. K. Robinson, esq. only son of Lord Rokeby, of Mountmorris.

At Hull, Joseph Eglin, one of the people called quakers, 86.

At Beverley, advanced in years, Wm. Tesseyman, esq.

At Bedale, Mr. Adam Mickle, landscape gardener.

Mr. Andrew Duncan, of Halifax, land-surveyor, 67.

At Burton Agnes, Mrs. Elenor Milnes, wife of the Rev. Mr. M. 44.

Mr. Maud, partner in the firm of Barslow, Benson, and Maud, of Leeds, merchants.

Highly respected, Mr. Lancaster, of Huddersfield, auctioneer.

At South Cave, Mr. John Blackshaw, 65.

Mr. James Richardson, of Rothwell, formerly of Leeds, attorney at law.

At Bridlington Quay, Mr. Thomas Hopper, 53.

Suddenly, at Agnes Burton, Mrs. Mells, wife of the Rev. —— M. rector of that place.

On Sunday, the 9th instant, at Nun Appleton, near York, aged 50, Sir William Modaunt Milner, bart. one of the members for York, Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant of the City Local Militia, and one of the Aldermen of that corporation. He served the office of lord mayor in 1787 and 1798, and was many years a member of the now-obscure and despised whig-club.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. George Cormack, to Miss Alice Tompson, both of Liverpool.

At Walton, Mr. T. Cartwright, to Miss Elizabeth Parr, of Elm-house.

At Sedbergh, Mr. John Holgate, of Liverpool, to Miss Fawcett.

At Walton, Mr. Richard Addison, London, to Miss Roper, of Liverpool.

At Oldham, Henry Moss, esq. of Liverpool, to Hannah, second daughter of James Clegg, esq. of Bent.

At Kiltearn, T. S. Traill, M. D. of Liverpool, to Mrs. Watson, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Robertson.

At Lancaster, Mr. Richard R. Hamer, of Pemberton, to Rachael, only daughter of John Tomlinson, esq. of Lancaster.

Edward Stuart, esq. of Lancaster, to Miss Emma Hodgson, of Bowls, Essex.

At Manchester, Mr. Robert Alsop, to Miss Mary Brinkhorn, of Irlam.

At Liverpool, Mr. J. Tessimond, merchant, to Miss Cormack.—Mr. Thomas Ashcroft, to Mrs. Hamer.—Mr. John Spencer, to Miss Jessey M'Intosh.—Mr. James Lawson, to Miss Ann Morgan.—Mr. Joseph Bickerton, to Mrs. Jane White.—Mr. Jonathan Thomason, of Hindley, to Miss Mary Birkett, Park-lane.—Mr. Wm. Davenport, to Miss Elizabeth Smith.—Mr. Robert Riddiough, to Mrs. Knowlden, Dale Street.—Mr. Peter Catteral, to Miss Barlow.—Mr. John Green, to Miss Ann Williams, Water Street.—Mr. John Ashton, merchant, to Miss Mary Ann Kenworthy.—Mr. J. Davidson, printer, to Miss Stockton, Wykes' Court.—Mr. Jonathan Scott, to Miss Willacy, of Toxteth Park.—Mr. Joshua Gordon, to Miss Elizabeth Ross.

At Manchester, James Hutton, esq. to Anne, only daughter of Abraham Howard, esq. of Portwood.

Mr. Nightingale, of Manchester, to Miss Dallas, daughter of the late Mr. D.

Mr. James Murry, to Miss Mary Anne Stockton, both of Manchester.

At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Bancroft, to Miss Jane Turner.

Mr. John Ellis, to Miss Ann Mitchell, both of Manchester.

Mr. John Eastwood, of Manchester, to Miss Rachael Bolton, of Edenfield, near Bury.

At Manchester, Mr. Joseph Pilkington, to Miss Slater.

Mr. Thomas Swindells, of Manchester, to Miss Catharine Latham, of Walkington.

At Lowick, Mr. Thomas Townson, to Mrs. Chamley.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Shepherd, relict of Thomas S. esq. 68.

Mr. Richard Gillow, aged 77, formerly a cabinet-maker and upholsterer.

Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. Alexander W. of Forton Hall, 36.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Rawlinson, relict of John R. esq.—Mr. Archibald Stewart.

At Strangeways Hall, near Manchester, in his 31st year, Joseph Hanson, esq. In him his relations and friends are left to mourn the early fate of a kind brother and endearing companion; the cause of liberty and humanity a firm and persevering advocate; and thousands of poor manufacturers, in Manchester and its neighbourhood, a steady and liberal benefactor. His name will be coupled with blessings, from the posterity of the latter, for real benefits received; when empty praises, recorded on brass or marble, shall be forgotten.

At Liverpool, 66, Mr. Thomas Moore, Richmond, St. Ann's, deeply lamented.—Wm. Roman Hodge, esq. sincerely lamented by an affectionate family.—Mr. John Hewitt, 75.—Mr. Wm. Wilbraham, Drury-lane, 45.—Mr. John Cormack, merchant, Pool-lane, aged 43 years; a man whose integrity, honesty, and sobriety, secured to him the esteem of all who knew him.—Sincerely regretted, Mrs. Agnes King, 56.—Mrs. Ann Fleetwood, 76.—James Lever, esq. of Hindley, 43.—Mr. John Tarlton Pemberton, only son of Mr. John H. P. Queen's Square, deeply regretted.—Mrs. Pilsowon, Duke's Place, 73.—Mr. James Howgill, St. Helen's.—Mr. James M'Crury, 66.

At Manchester, Mrs. Spear, 73.—Mr. Joseph Cheshire, of Bridge Street, 28.—Mrs. Ann Hampson.—Mrs. Ann Litlar, 63.

In London, by suicide, Thomas Morp, esq. an embarrassed and lamented merchant.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Bowden, Mr. Samuel Prior, of London, to Ellen, fourth daughter of Mr. Markland, of Durham Massey.

At Bunbury, Mr. John James, minister in the methodist connection, to Miss Catharine Lewis.

At Daresbury, P. Knowles, jun. esq. of Mersey Brook, near Warrington, to Miss Dumville.

Mr. James Benson, to Miss Gunson, both of Chester.

Mr. Turnstall, to Miss Hardern, of Macclesfield.

Mr. Groves, surgeon, of Holt, to Miss Sarah Price, of the same place.

Died.] Mr. John Clare, of Ruloe, 50.

Mr. James Wright, bookseller, Whitchurch.

Mr. Wm. Holland, King Street, Chester.

In his field, attending the harvest, Mr. Benjamin Clubbe, of Chester,

At Chester, Mr. T. Denson, resident engineer to the Ellesmere Canal Company, to whom he has been a faithful servant, and to society a useful member.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] At Fairfield, near Buxton, Martha Lingard, 96.

Suddenly, on his arrival at Derby, to be exhibited at the races, (on which day he attained the age of 31 years,) John Cummins, only 31 inches high.

At his house in Risley, aged 71, the Rev. Jos. Jackson, D. D. one of the magistrates for Nottinghamshire.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The Nottingham Rifle Society, composed of the most respectable men of that county, and who bear an extraordinary high character as marksmen, having challenged all the rifle corps and societies in England, to bring five of their members to fire against five of their society, at 200 yards, without a rest, had their challenge accepted by the Artillery Yagers, and by the Duke of Cumberland's corps of Sharp-shooters, commanded by Lord Yarmouth. The match, for fifty guineas a side, took place on Stamford race-ground The Yagers who fired, were Messrs. Baumer Garth, Davis, Waller, and Broadhurst; the Duke of Cumberland's Sharp-shooters were

Messrs

Messrs. Henderson, Bell, Charlton, Lynch, and Fenton; the latter of whom was repeatedly huzzaed by the spectators. The matches, at their conclusion, stood as follow, of sixty shots:

The Nottingham .....21 hits
The Yagers 22
The Nottingham 18
The Duke of Cumberland's 31

—*Leicester Chronicle.*

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Barber, to Miss Mary Lowe, of Dunholme.

Mr. John Lyne, to Miss Ann Howe, both of Newark.

At Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, Mr. Leeson, widower, 75, to Miss Mary Oldham, 25.

Died.] At Forest-place, near Nottingham, Mr. Thomas Chambers, 64.

At Basford, Thomas Charlesworth, aged 94.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A very ingenious mechanic, at Horncastle, has constructed a machine which the person riding in can move forward at the rate of four miles an hour, by simply turning a winch with the right hand, whilst, with the left, he guides the machine. In consequence of several bets, that it could not be worked by a person riding in it from Horncastle to Louth, and back again (28 miles), in 48 hours, a man set out from Horncastle in it, on Friday morning last, proceeded to Louth, and returned to Scamblesby (half-way back) that night, entering Horncastle the next morning. It being the time of the fair, the crowd was so great that the man could scarcely get on. The machine was only 16 hours travelling.

Married.] J. Bourne, esq. of Dalby, to Miss Tennyson, daughter of G. T. esq.

Bateman Dashwood, esq. of Well, to the Hon Georgina Pelham.

At Spalding, Mr. Scarborough, to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Luke Betham, esq.

Alderman Wardle, of Grimsby, to Mrs. Tuxford.

Mr. J. Wallis, to Mrs. Sharpe, of Freiston.

At Grantham, Mr. Isaac Mason Cookson, of Falkingham, to Miss Squires.

Died.] At Grimsby, Mrs. Joys, wife of Mr. John J. 53.

Mrs. Crockley, of Waltham.

At Cheltenham, J. Watson, esq. a builder of eminence at Boston.

Joseph Brackenbury, esq. solicitor of Spilsby, and clerk of the peace for the parts of Lindsey, and clerk of the sewers, 58.

Mary Atkin, of Alford, 100.

Mr. J. Dickenson, only son of Wm. D. esq. of Brocklesby.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Ann Downes, 71; she has left 600l. though, in her life time, she would not allow herself the necessaries of life.

Mrs. Nell, wife of Mr. N. merchant, of Torksey Lock.

The Rev. Richard Holgate, rector of Leake, in Lincolnshire, and of Loddington, in Leicestershire, 52.

At Grantham, John Manners, esq. (brother of Sir William Manners,) an eminent banker.

Mr. Thomas Mounteny, of Spalding, 48.

Mr Benjamin Grice, of Spilsby.

Mrs. Stainton, of Dalby, near Spilsby.

At Gainsborough, Mr. John Carter, jun.

Much respected, Mr. Stead, of Gainsborough.

At Kirton-in-Lindsey, Mrs. Rebecca Frow, 70; and, on the Wednesday following, suddenly, her husband, Mr. Thomas Frow, aged 81.

At Lincoln, Wm. Stocks, esq. of the 10th regiment, 22.

Mrs. Mary Clayton, of Boston, 70.

Mr. Robert Sharman, millwright, of Boston, 40. In this family three children were buried within the three months

At Donington, Mr. Botheroyd, 43.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Moore, esq. of Chilwell, to Miss Edge, of Strelley.

Mr. Robert Tinley, to Miss Inett, both of Melton Mowbray.

Mr. Foster, to Miss Hall, of the Woodgate, Leicester.

Arthur Grey Hesilridge, esq. of Mosely Hall, Leicestershire, to Henrietta Anne, second daughter of the late John Bourne, esq. of Stanch Hill.

Mr. Thomas Farren, to Mrs. Adcock, both of Leicester.

At Lutterworth, Mr. Willey, of Leicester, to Alicia, daughter of the late Thomas Rowell, esq. of Castle Ashby.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. John Wartnaby, of Kirby Bellars, to Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Richard Sharp.

At Ashby-de-la Zouch, Mr. Gibbs, organist, to Mrs. Buckenfield.

The Rev. Thomas Thorpe, rector of Burton Overy, to Miss Lee, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. S. Lee, of Ravenstone.

The Rev. W. Greasley, rector of Netherseal, to Miss Thorpe, only daughter of Thos. Thorpe, esq. of Overseal.

At Oxford, Mr. Clarke, of that city, to Miss Palmer, eldest daughter of the late Mr. P. of Bilston Coplow, and grand-daughter to Mr. Ludlam, formerly mayor of Leicester.

Died.] Mr. Mansell, head gamekeeper to the Duke of Rutland.

A few days after, at Woolsthorpe, near Belvoir, Mrs. Mansell, widow of the above.

In his 88th year, Mr. Wm. Hughes, of the High-cross Street, Leicester.

Mrs. Orton, Castle Street. Every virtue that could adorn a wife, mother, or friend, in her were combined.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. W. of Cank-str.

At Waltham-on-the Woulds, Thomas Frisby, esq. well known as an eminent breeder.

At Burton-on-the-Woulds, John Noon, esq.

At Loughborough, Mrs. John Paget, in the 23d year of her age.

In Loughborough, J. B. Oliver, esq. late a captain in the guards, and son of John Bass O. esq. of Leicester.

At Wanlip Hall, Lady Hudson, wife of Sir Charles Grave H. bart. an eminent merchant of London.

At the Vicarage-house, Sheepshead, Mrs. Springthorpe, 70.

Mrs. Kirk, wife of Mr. John K. of Cossington Mills, 27.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A costly monument, designed and executed by Bacon, will soon be placed in the recess of the northern transept of Lichfield cathedral, to the memory of the late Miss Seward. The intention is to represent filial piety, by a female figure, weeping over the tomb of parents and relatives, and the poet's neglected harp hanging upon a willow. The inscriptions following shew the application of these symbols:

ANNA SEWARD died March 25, 1809, aged 66.
By her order this monument is erected
To the Memory
of her Father, the Rev. Thomas Seward, M.A.
Canon residentiary of this Cathedral,
who died March 1790, aged 81;

Of her mother, Elizabeth his wife,
daughter of the Rev. John Hunter,
who died July 1780, aged 66;

And
of her Sister Sarah, their youngest daughter,
who died June 1764, aged 20.

Amid these aisles, where once his precepts showed
The Heavenward path-way which in life he trode,
This simple tablet marks a Father's bier;
And those he lov'd in life in death are near;
For him, for them, a daughter bade it rise
Memorial of domestic charities.
Still would you know why o'er the marble spread,
In female grace the willow droops her head;
Why on her branches, silent and unstrung,
The minstrel harp, is emblematic hung,
What Poet's voice is smother'd here in dust
Till waked to join the chorus of the just,
Lo! one brief line an answer sad supplies,
Honour'd, beloved, and mourned, here *Seward* lies.
Her worth, her warmth of heart, our sorrows say,—
Go seek her genius in her living lay.

Walter Scott.

Married.] At Barr Magna, John Harrison, esq: of Sheffield Lodge, to Anna Louisa, only daughter of Mr. Grove, of Grove Vale.

At Brosely, Mr. W. Nicholls, of Stirchley, to Miss Simkis, of Rowton.

At Aston, Mr. John Harvey, to Miss Isabella Clarke, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. Wm. Maxfield, of Wolstanton, to Miss Elizabeth Reading, late of Cradley.

J. Clarke, esq. of the Royal Marines, to Miss Pountney, of Wolverhampton.

Died.] In the prime of life, Mr. Isaac Burton, of Wolverhampton.

At Etruria, Staffordshire, Mr. William Hollinshead, a lay-preacher in the methodist connection.

Frances, second daughter of Mr. Stubbs, banker, of Walsall.

Mrs. Lutham, of Weston, Staffordshire.

Mrs. Mold, wife of Mr. M. of Walsall.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a late numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Birmingham, convened by the high bailiff, at the public office, in pursuance of a requisition for that purpose, it was resolved,—That a memorial from this town and neighbourhood be presented to the committee of the Lords of the Privy Council, praying that a new copper coinage of penny and half-penny pieces be directed to be issued.

"MEMORIAL.

To the Right Honourable the Lords of the Committee of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

The memorial of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Birmingham, sheweth, that the trade of this town and neighbourhood suffereth great and serious evils from the want of small change, wherewith to pay the manufacturers in the different branches of the trade.

That there are, in this town and neighbourhood, many thousands of persons, whose weekly labour does not produce more than from three to ten shillings, and that their employers being compelled to pay several of them together in pound notes, they are under the necessity of going to public houses to get change, where, of course, some of the money must be spent to induce the publican to supply them therewith, or they must buy some articles which they do not want, or, in many cases, must take the articles of food on credit at an extravagant price, paying for the same when what they have had amounts to a pound.

That the issue of Bank tokens, although of great and essential service, is by no means adequate to the remedy of the evil. And your memorialists, therefore, most earnestly request that your Lordships will speedily order a coinage of copper penny and half-penny pieces, which would effectually remove the evil they labour under."

A concourse of low people having lately assembled at the Fives Court in Lawrence Street, at Chapel Wake, to enjoy the inhuman diversion of baiting a bull, the animal

broke

broke loose, and ran with great fury into Coleshill Street; when many, who were partaking of innocent diversions of the day, paid dearly for the sport which others had been enjoying over the sufferings of a bull, and the mutilated carcases of dogs. An infant, nine months old, was killed on the spot; two women and two lads were dreadfully trampled on and bruised, with little hope of recovery. Many others also received serious injury.

Married.] Mr. John Bray, to Miss Underwood, both of Coventry.

At Aston, Mr. J. Hine, of Belbroughton, to Miss E. Price, of Warwick.

At Warwick, T. S. Biddulph, esq. Bristol, to Caroline, daughter of B. Field, esq. of Worcester.

At Edgbaston, Mr. J. Powell, to Miss Ann Aston, both of Birmingham.

Mr. Thomas Smith, of Lapworth, to Miss Mary Satchell, of Knowle.

Died.] Miss Marianne Hawkins, second daughter of Mr. William H. of Birmingham, 28.

Mr. James Hayward, son of Mr. H. of Bordesley Green, 18.

Miss Mary Shaw, of Coventry, 28.

Mr. Abraham Lambley, of Moseley Street, Deritend, aged 48. His death will be long and sincerely regretted by an extensive circle of friends.

Miss Sarah Ward, daughter of Mr. W. of Edgbaston Street.

Mr. Charles Mayston, eldest son of Mr. Thomas M. of the Hinckleys.

Mr. Charles Hancox, of Park Street, Birmingham.

Mr. Wilfred Richardson, of High Street, Birmingham.

Mr. Thomas Deykin, of Smallbrook Street, Birmingham.

In his 63d year, Mr. H. Thomas, of Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Mr. John Ore, of Digby Street, Birmingham.

Mr. Charles Earl, attorney, of Kenilworth.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Gray, of Coventry.

Mr. Sodin, cooper, of Coventry, regretted by all who knew him.

SHROPSHIRE.

The following persons, each of whom resided within four miles of the dwelling-place of Old Parr, at Alberbury, in this county, have died, during the last month, at the ages annexed:

Sarah Smith	96
Richard Jones	80
Mary Chandler	97
Name unknown	97

A man is now living in the neighbourhood upwards of 100 years of age, and several others at about 90 each.

A sort of shambles of human flesh was lately exhibited by the law at Shrewsbury, in the persons of John Taylor, James Baker, Isaac Hickman, William Turner, and Abraham Whitehouse, who were all hanged, in conformity to their sentence, for a burglary and robbery at Mr. Norcop's, at Betton.

As a commentary on the utility of the above sacrifices, an attempt at shoplifting was made in Mardol, Shrewsbury, on the same night !!

Married.] At Uffington, Major-General Orde, eldest son of John O. esq. of Weetwood House, Northumberland, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Henry Bevan, esq. of Shrewsbury.

At West Belton, Mr. Edward Evans, of Worcester, chemist, to Miss C. Bickerton, of Sandford Hall, youngest daughter of Mr. T. B. of Woodcote.

At Breewood, Mr. E. Wilson, jun. of Cobridge, to Miss Moody, of the Hattons.

Mr. Wilson, sen. father of the above gentleman, to Mrs. Moody, mother of the above lady.

At Broseley, Mr. W. Nicholls, of Stirchley, to Miss Simkis, of Rowton.

At Whitchurch, Mr. Boote, farmer, to Miss Nevett, of Marbury-Hayes.

At Hopesay, Mr. Lucas, of Edgton, to Miss Evans, of Barlow.

After a sedulous courtship of twenty years, Mr. Thomas Ward, to Mrs. Elizabeth Graceton, both of Fewston, Shropshire. Their united ages amount to 167; the bride 94, the bridegroom 73 !

Died.] Mr. Gwynne, nearly 50 years a respectable draper, of Much Wenlock.

At Bridgenorth, Miss Hanbury, eldest daughter of Mr. H. ironmonger.

Mr. Wm. Kilvert, nephew to Mr. Wood, druggist, of Shrewsbury.

At Madeley, two brothers of the name of Hodgskiss. Their death was occasioned by a fever and sore throat.

Mrs. Phœnix, wife of Mr. P. staymaker, of Shrewsbury.

At Fens Wood, near Whitchurch, Mr. Dulson, farmer, aged 84.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Lucien Bonaparte is settled in his new residence near Worcester. The establishment is about fifty in family. All the young Bonapartes have two servants in constant attendance, besides a cook and tutor. About a fortnight since, the whole family were employed in making hay before the house. They used nothing but their hands in throwing it about, and laughed at such English people of the neighbourhood who had a different custom. Lucien appears to be always wrapped in thought and gloom: he moves gracefully to such persons as salute him, but never speaks, as he is almost ignorant of the English language. Madame is agreeable and chatty, and very particular in making the younger part of her family observe the strictest politeness to strangers. The furniture of the house is an

old

odd mixture of splendor and meanness, as is the dress of the family in general. The youngest child has so much gilt and glitter in its dress, that, in the sun, it resembles an orb of moving fire. Lucien gets the Moniteurs, and such French papers as are published in England. The inspector of his letters &c. goes daily to Thorngrove, as the letters arrive. There is very little land attached to the house, and, so far from Lucien being an agriculturalist, he does not appear to have any ideas on the subject. He has a range of parole four miles from his house, which includes Worcester.—*Bath Herald.*

Married.] Mr. Kenwick, surgeon, of Hales Owen, to Ann, eldest daughter of Hyla Holden, esq. of Wednesbury.

At Lower Areley, Sir J. Cope Sherbrooke, governor of Nova Scotia, to Catharine, daughter of the Rev. Reginald Pyndar, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Worcester.

At Hales Owen, by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Mr. Lee, of Old Swinford, to Mrs. Dickenson, of Whitley.

At Worcester, Mr. Hulston, apothecary, to Miss Wheeler.

Mr. Pitt, dancing-master, to Miss Shuter, of the Worcester theatre.

Mr. Joseph Stephens, statuary, of Worcester, to Miss Harriet Elwin.

At Shenstone, Mr. Thomas Marshall, to Miss Sarah Sedgwick, both of that place.

Died.] Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Johnstone, late of the 45th regiment of foot, fourth son of Dr. James Johnstone, sen. late physician in Worcester, and brother to the Drs. J. of this town.

In Worcester, aged 61, Mr. Turner, late a hosier in that city.

In Worcester, Mr. J. Sturkey, sen. late of Castlemorton, 70.

Near Worcester, Frederick, youngest son of Dr. Price Myddleton, 19.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. John Jones, of Hereford, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Edmund Pateshall, esq. of Allens-moor, Herefordshire.

Mr. James Davis, of the Green Dragon Inn, Hereford, to Miss Bradford, of Mortimer's-Cross.

Died.] At Ross, William Hooper, esq. 54, said to have been an honest lawyer, and of so a truly singular character.

Mr. Philip Smith, mercer, of Hereford.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The following advertisement appeared in a late Gloucester journal, and is a specimen of the character of the times, and of the shifts to which the public are put for specie:

Bristol Bullion Bank; instituted for the Accommodation of the Public, in Consequence of the Scarcity of Change.

MR. HENRY BROWNE, Goldsmith, and Dealer in Foreign Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, (with a view to relieve the embarrassment and distress which the public have long felt for the want of change,) has this day opened the above BANK; the design of which is to issue Notes for the sums of *One Pound Five Shillings*, and *One Pound Ten Shillings*, and such other fractional sums as the bankers are not in the habit of circulating; but which in consequence of extreme scarcity of change have been deemed necessary. These notes are payable on demand, in Spanish dollars, at the market price; or if four notes of One Pound Five or two of One Pound Ten Shillings, or any greater number, be presented at one time, they will be paid in the notes of the several already established Bristol banks.

*** For the information of such persons as may not know what is meant by the *market price* of Dollars, he begs to state that it is the official return of the actual sales, which take place at the Bullion Office in the Bank of England, and which is published twice in every week.—The present price of dollars is 6s. per ounce, or 5s. 2¼d. each.

At the Gloucester Music Meeting the Stewards were Lord Redesdale, John Paul Paul, esq. Thomas Smith, esq. the Dean of Gloucester, the Rev. Mr. Lysons, and the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck.—At the Cathedral the grand selection of sacred music brought together a very numerous assemblage of company; and the performances, both vocal and instrumental, were given with fine effect. At the concert in the evening, the Hall was crowded beyond all former example. The Messiah next day was even more attractive than usual, there being nearly 1700 tickets taken at the Cathedral doors. This sublime composition was admirably performed; and Madame Catalani, in particular, by the scope afforded to her exquisite talents, appeared to transcend her former exertions, and imparted sensations of delight to the whole auditory.—At the Boothall, in the evening, Mr. Braham was encored in the impressive song "The last words of Marmion," as he was likewise in a new composition of his own, intitled, "Nelson," wherein the words of the last emphatical signal of that hero, "England expects every man to do his duty," were introduced at the close of each verse.—The different collections for the benefit of the charity, were unprecedentedly liberal, as will be seen by the following statement:

	£	s.	d.
First day	178	13	4½
Second day	209	13	0
Third day	311	4	6
Contribution of Madame Catalani	52	10	0
Ditto——————Mr. Vaughan	10	10	0
	£762	10	10½

Being 152l. 15s. 4½d. more than was collected at the meeting of 1808.

Amongst a numerous assemblage of distinguished personages, were the following:

Duke of Norfolk—Duke of Beaufort—Marquis of Worcester—Lord G. Somerset—Lord and Lady Redesdale—Hon. G. Perceval—Lord and Lady Ducie—Lord and Lady Somers—Hon.

—Hon. W. Bathurst—Lord Bishop of Gloucester—Sir G. O. Paul, &c. &c.

At Bristol, the Commercial Rooms were to open on the 29th. The rules and regulations, as settled at the general meeting held the 25th day of July last, the great room, the reading room, and the committee-room, are appropriated to the use of the subscribing proprietors and their nominees. The large-room is intended to be used as a news-room, and for general public business; the reading-room (as its title imports) for the reception and use of pamphlets and such publications as may be desirable to the institution; and the committee-room, for those general purposes to which, in practice, it may be found best adapted. The rooms, as prescribed by the regulations, are to be open, throughout the year, from eight o'clock in the morning till ten at night, and are to be under the management of a master appointed by and under the entire direction of the committee, on behalf of the subscribers. It is the intention of the committee to provide for the use of the subscribers, a competent supply of London, and the best-established provincial, Scotch, and Irish newspapers, as well as some from the British colonies and the United States, with such leading continental papers as from the peculiar state of Europe can be procured and are thought worthy of admission to the room, together with the several lists and similar publications connected with the commerce of the country. The foregoing, with the best selected maps and books of reference, and a continual supply of the periodical and popular publications of the day, will, it is hoped by the committee, render the institution alike desirable to the man of business, of letters, or of leisure; and that the very *moderate* annual subscription of *two guineas* for proprietors and their nominees will not be thought worthy consideration, when contrasted with the numerous advantages afforded.—For our parts we sincerely congratulate this ancient city in an institution so fraught with utility, and recommend it as worthy of general imitation through the West of England.—Bristol is not famous for its liberal and literary spirit, yet it evidently improves as its merchants begin to be less engaged in the sordid pursuits of commerce.

The Stranger's Friend Society is still in being at Bristol, and it collected and expended last year nearly 700l. Our readers can never forget a report from this society which appeared a few years ago in the Monthly Magazine.

Married.] Edward Palling Caruthers, esq. of Brown's-hill, to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Bradstock, rector of Birlingham.

The Rev. Charles Crawley, son of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevy, bart. of Flaxley Abbey, to Miss Young, daughter of the Rev. Duke Young, of Cornwood, Devon.

Mr. Chandler, of Apperley, to Mis Okey, of Gloucester.

At Cirencester, the Rev. E. A. Daubeny, of Stratton, to Jane, youngest daughter of R. Croome, esq.

At Wickwar, Mr. C. Heath, of Chippenham, to Mary, only daughter of William Heath, esq.

At Bristol, Mr. G. Copping, to Miss Hannah Lovell, second daughter of the Rev. S. Lovell, of Kingsdown.

Thomas Shrapnel, eldest son of the Rev. Thomas Tregenna Biddulph, of the Royal Fort, to Caroline, only daughter of B. Field, esq. of Evesham.

In Bristol, Mr. Benjamin Scadding, to Miss Rolfe, of Sodbury.

At Langford, the Rev. Christopher Capel, eldest son of W. Capel, esq. of Prestbury, to Mary, third daughter of the late Sir D. Ogelvy, bart.

At St. Peter's, Bristol, Mr. John Daniel, jun. of Wine-street, to Charlotte, second daughter of Mr. Livett; Dolphin-street.

At St. James's church, Bristol, Admiral Ingram, of Burton, to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Mr. Booth.

At Norton, St. Philip's, Mr. Joseph Carver, to Mrs. Catharine Hill; whose united ages amount to 150 years!

At St. Michael's, Mr. Edward Chapman, statuary, to Miss C. Moore, both of Bristol.

Died.] In his 21st year, Mary, sixth daughter of the late Mr. John Wickenden, of Erloe.

D. Hewet, esq. of Chipping Sodbury.

Mrs. Pennell, wife of Mr. Pennell, of Tewkesbury.

Jane, wife of Edward Webb, esq. of Stoke Bishop, and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Guise, bart. of Highnam Court.

Mr. Thomas Lilly, of Tewkesbury: his demise was only preceded by a few days illness; and, on the following day, his daughter Patience, (who was in perfect health not many days before,) also paid the debt of nature.

At Strode, Mr. Woodhouse.

At Alcester, Mr. Stephen Sikes.

Mr. Hooper, a respectable farmer, of Highleadon.

Mr. Edmund George, formerly an eminent corn-factor of Gloucester, 96.

In Paul-street, Bristol, Mrs. Mills, aged 88.—Mary, the wife of Mr. Charles Rogers Sanders, 33.—Mr. Edward Hollister, 77.—Thomas Green, esq. of Wyke's Court, Liverpool.

Suddenly, whilst attending the measuring and surveying the Combhay locks, Mr. John O'Neal, late contractor under the Somerset Coal Canal Company, and who has been 15 years in their employ.

In Bristol, aged 72, Mrs. Catharine Bevan.

In the King's Bench Prison, in great distress, Mr. James Lansdown, formerly of Bristol.

Mr. Samuel Ash, of Bristol, son of the late Rev. and learned Dr. Ash, of Pershore, 46.

As

At Tewkesbury, William Jenning, aged 100 years; retaining his faculties till within a few minutes of his death.

In Devonshire, where he had gone for his health, Peter Baillie, esq. M. P. and a banker of note in Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A destructive fire lately broke out in the rick-yard of Mr. Coulton, a farmer, at East End, near Shottlesbrook, occasioned by the descent of a fire balloon, in a wheat rick, which had been sent up in the neighbourhood of Marlow. The damage was very extensive; for besides the burning of four ricks, a barn, containing a full stowage of unthreshed corn, together with contiguous out-houses, fell a prey.

Married,] At Harborne, William Patteson, esq. of Baliol college, Oxford, to Miss Eleanor Rabone, daughter of Richard Rabone, esq. of Smethwick.

At Burford, Wm. Ebhart, esq. captain in his majesty's 72d regiment, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Francis Knollis, of the same place.

Mr. Clarke of St. Aldate's, to Catharine daughter of the late John Palmer, esq. of Rilsden, Coplow, Leicestershire.

At Bourton-on-the-hill, Mr. John Wickens, Oxford, to Miss Martha Perkins.

At Witney, Mr. Robert Sharpe, of Hailey, to Miss Hannah Lankshear.

Mr. John Packer, Silversmith, Reading, to Miss Susannah Lock, of Wolvercot.

Mr. Dickenson, surgeon, of Henley, to Miss Dixon.

Mr. Wm. Loder, jun. of Oxford, to Miss Jane Pither, of Early.

Died.] Mrs. Davis, wife of Mr. D. surgeon, Bicester, 58

In Holiwell, Oxford, Miss Slatter, daughter of the late Rev. J. Slatter, vicar of Cumner.

Mr. Wm. Davis, of Chastleton-hill, in this county, aged 51. He was an affectionate husband, father, and every good man's friend.

Mrs. White, wife of the Rev. Jos. White, D. D. Canon of Christ Church, Regius Professor of Hebrew, and Laudian professor of Arabic, in the University of Oxford.

At Bloxham, Miss Sarah Lampett, youngest daughter of Mr. Anthony Lampett, of Hooknorton.

Anne Maria, only daughter of James Arnold, esq. of Wormleighton.

At Chipping-Norton, Mrs. Sarah Sutton, aged 68.

At Neithrop, near Banbury, Robert Callcott, esq.

At Long-Handborough, in his 73d year, Mr. Benjamin Johnson, land-surveyor.

Mr. Gibberd, a respectable farmer of the Hill-house, near Banbury, he lost his way and fell into the water near Banbury mill.

The Rev. J. Newby, rector of Great Rollright, aged 74.

Mr. Joseph Cornish, at Wheatfield

Mr. Colley of Banbury; he was thrown from his horse at Souldern, and received a concussion of the brain.

Mr. John Tubb, of Oxford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] W. Bode, esq. of the General Post Office, London, to Mary, only daughter of the Rev. T. Lloyd, of Peterly House.

At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Parrott, to Miss Hayward, youngest daughter of Mr. W. H., surgeon, both of that place.

Died.] At Frogmore House, High Wycombe, Samuel Manning, esq. one of the Aldermen of that borough.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] Rev. Mr. Fallowfield, master of the Grammar school, Daventry, to Miss Curtis, of Weldon.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of Bicester, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Kirby esq.

Died.] The Rev. R. Graham, upwards of forty years vicar of Gretton cum Deddington.

At Sheffield, Mr. B. Charlesworth, son of the Rev. J. Charlesworth, of Ossington.

At Kettering, David Wimperis, esq. of St. John's square.

At Bedford, Miss Campion, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Campion, surgeon, of Oundle,

CAMBRIDGESHIRE and HUNTINGDON.

The Ely Bank, long conducted by the respectable family of Brackenbury, stopt payment on the 9th, to the great consternation of that town and neighbourhood, as appears by the following account—"It has been my lot to witness such scenes of distress this morning at Ely, as can scarcely be conceived. The circulation of the bank was principally in small notes, nearly all of which are in the hands of little tradesmen, and of the labouring class of people, the latter having just received their harvest-wages in these notes, among whom are many Irish who work in the fens at this season. The better sort of tradesmen and farmers seemed to have anticipated the failure, for few of them held notes to a large amount; but the distress of the other classes is beyond description, as many poor families are, in consequence, destitute of the means of purchasing the necessaries of life, much less of paying their rents or bills."

On the death of the late Dr. Pearson, master of Sidney College.

If purest morals, and the gentlest heart,
By christian virtues to its God allied,
Could form a shield from Death's uplifted dart,
I had not wept, for Pearson had not died!

In reason strong, his energetic mind,
His faith built firmly on conviction's base,
'Twas manly, confident, humanely kind,
No scoffs could shake it, and no vice disgrace.

If ever bosom glowed with social love,
With sweet compassion was most richly fraught,
Such Pearson's was; his deeds must heav'n approve;
His life a comment on the truths he taught.

Beside the couch where pallid sickness lay,
With friendly soothings he unsummon'd stood,
To calm despair, to kindle hope's bright ray,
His only spring of action—doing good.

Oft did his virtues admiration raise,
Their real value to himself unknown;
He gave to lower merits ample praise,
Too humble to believe e'en half his own.

Bless'd spirit! if, amidst the realms of light,
My selfish wailings reach thy sainted ear,
Accept the tribute friendship shall unite,
With warm esteem to offer on thy bier.

Married.] The Rev. George Wilkins, of Newnham, to Amelia Auriol Hay, second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hay Drummond, rector of Hadleigh, in Suffolk.

W. Strong, esq. of Peterborough, to Miss Maxwell, only daughter of G. M. esq. of Fletton.

Died.] Mrs. Andrews, wife of Mr. G. A. of Elm, near Wisbech.

Mr. Gifford, an eminent grazier, of St. Ives.

Mr. R. Pigott, of Cambridge.

The Rev. Thomas Key, rector of Milton.

NORFOLK.

At a meeting, held on the 11th of September, for the institution of a Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary Bible Society, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:

1. That the object, the constitution, and the proceedings of the British and Foreign Bible Society have the cordial approbation of this meeting.

2. That a society be formed, to be called the Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary Bible Society, for the purpose of disseminating the holy scriptures in our neighbourhood, and of co-operating with the British and Foreign Bible Society in distributing them abroad.

3. That, conformably with the principles of the parent institution the bibles and testaments to be circulated by this society shall be without note or comment; and those in the languages of the United Kingdom, of the authorised version only.

The manor of Hangley, extending over 2142 acres; 22 dwelling-houses, and 28 messuages, with the spacious mansion-house, offices, &c. and a park and land, containing about 396 acres, was sold lately, at the Auction Mart, for the sum of 27,800l.

Married.] Mr. Frost, to Miss Copsey, both of North Elmham.

Mr. Henry Sheen, to Miss F. Mann, both of Norwich.

Mr. Wm. Catton, of Shipdham, to Miss Barnard, of Ellingham.

Mr. John Mayes, to Miss S. Baynes, both of Swainsthorpe.

Mr. Wm. Spurling, of Burston, to Miss Ann Chapman, of Diss Heywood.

W. Barth, esq. of Yarmouth, to Jane, second daughter of S. Jeffries, esq. of Pixton-House, Sussex.

Captain T. H. H. Morice, of the Royal Marines, to Miss Mary Wagstaff, of Yarmouth.

Mr. John Green, to Miss Bridget Greene, both of Norwich.

Died.] At Yoxford, Mrs. Caroline Hurry, widow of the late Mr. George H. of Yarmouth, 67.

In his 64th year, Mr. Joseph Lodge, of Needham.

Mrs. Damant, wife of Mr. D. surgeon, of Wells.

Lieut. R. J. Riches, of the 1st West Local Militia, 23.

Mrs. Dinmore, wife of Mr. D. of Norwich.

Mr. Thurston, of Wymondham.

Mr. R. Davy, of St. Peter's Mancroft, 78.

Mr. Robert Sewell, of Northgate Street, Bury, 45.

Mrs. Baker, of Stanton, 44.

At Eau-brink, near Lynn, Mrs. Frostick, 60.

Mr. John Sidle, merchant, of Wells.

Mrs. Mary Fox, of Catton, 54.

Mr. Wm. Pymar, of Swaffham, 76.

At Burgh Castle, William Fisher, esq. 87.

Mr. Smith, of Pottergate Street, in Norwich.

Mrs. Skenington, of Yarmouth, 36.

Mr. W. Bugg, of Carleton Rode.

Mrs. Green, of Tower Street, Lynn.

Mr. Marshall, schoolmaster, of Lynn.

Mrs. Burrows, of Bury, 50.

J. Catermoul, gent. formerly of London, 68.

Aged 47, John Isaacson, esq. formerly of Palgrave.

Mr. Thomas Bedwell, of Kelsale, 55.

Mr. B. Ralph, of Mendlesham, one of the Society of Friends, 84.

Miss Crawley, daughter of Mr. C. wine-merchant, of Ipswich.

Whilst bathing in the sea, at Yarmouth, aged 16, Mr. Ridge, only son of Mr. T. R. surgeon, &c. of that town.

SUFFOLK.

At the annual meeting of the Suffolk Humane Society, held at the Queen's Head, Lowestoft, August 28th, the Rev. J. G. Spurgeon, vice president, in the chair, it was unanimously resolved,—"That the experiments of Capt. Manby with the light mortar are perfectly satisfactory, as they prove an easy method of effecting a communication between the beach and a vessel wrecked on a lee-shore. That

Captain

Captain Manby's new apparatus, for accomplishing this most important object, has many peculiar advantages. Its lightness affords an ease of conveyance to places inaccessible to an heavy ordnance, and a power of applying relief in some situations where the former mortar would be useless. Yet the Suffolk Humane Society by no means recommend the adoption of the present plan, and the rejection of the former; but warmly urges the application of both, as the circumstances of the coast or tide, or vessel, may require. The Suffolk Humane Society feels peculiar pleasure in attesting the utility of Captain Manby's chemical preparation for firing an ordnance. The quickness of lighting, the certainty of its remaining unextinguished when exposed either to wind or rain, must render the preparation of extreme benefit, especially when a minute's delay might be fatal to the lives of the sufferers. The Suffolk Humane Society cannot refrain, from the success they have witnessed at Pakefield and Corton, earnestly hoping that every part of the coast will soon be furnished with the means for facilitating a communication between the shore and the stranded vessel, and affording the most effectual aid in cases of shipwreck."

A curious fish was lately caught off the Yarmouth coast. It was about four feet and a half long, and weighed eighty pounds; had a head like a toad, with very small eyes; its upper fins like wings; broad body, and tapering tail, near two feet long. The colour of the back of this fish was dusky, the belly white, the skin smooth: it resembled the lophius fishing-frog, or toad-fish.

Rockingham.

Married.] Wilkinson Peacock, esq. captain in 9th Light Dragoons, to Mary, only daughter of Gilbert Affleck, esq.

Mr. Butler, to Miss Chiffney, both of Newmarket.

Mr. Taylor, to Miss Ruffle, both of Cockfield.

Mr. James Cracknell, of Charsfield, to Miss P. Curtis, of Rushmere.

The Rev. J. T. Cook, M. A. fellow of St. John's College, to Frances, daughter of P. Desbrosses, esq. of Mildenhall.

Mr. John Raynham, of Offton, to Miss C Preston, of Naughton.

Mr. John Day, of Barningham to Miss Judith Rayner, of Weston.

Mr. Gurdon, to Miss Woods, both of Woodbridge.

Mr. Frederick Wing, attorney, of Bury, to Miss Gresham, second daughter of Richard G. esq. of Chicksands Lodge.

The Rev. Wm. Hammersey, vicar of Chesswardine, to Constantia, second daughter of the Rev. D. Davenport, rector of Bradwell.

Mr. Moore, of Debenham, to Miss Welham.

Mr. W. Ridley, of Clare, to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Mr. T. Dixon, of Hartford-end Mill.

Mr. Wm. Mann, of Syleham, to Mary Caroline, only daughter of Wm. Cook, esq. of Hoxne.

Died.] Robert Cary Barnard, esq. of St. John's College, eldest son of the Rev. Mr. B. of Withersfield.

Mr. Thomas Cotton, formerly a Lieutenant in the 4th Royal Lancashire regiment of militia, 58.

In his 63d year, Mr. Wm. Sharman, of Weybread-hall.

Mrs. Tillott, of Bury, 45.

At Rendlesham, Mr. Samuel Barthorp, of Blaxhall, 75.

Mrs. Steggles, of Long Brackland.

Miss Tinling, daughter of Captain T. of the Royal Navy.

Mr. Samuel Street, of Hartest.

At Islington, John Taylor Reilly, esq. eldest son of the late John R. esq. of Bury.

Mr. Anstead, of Bungay, 27.

ESSEX.

Married.] The Honourable John Astley Bennett, youngest son of the Earl of Tankerville, to Miss Conyers, daughter of John C. esq. of Copped-Hall.

John Barnaby Lloyd, esq. late of the royal navy, to Miss Storry, only daughter of the Rev. Robert S. vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester.

At Hornchurch, Mr. A. Gall, of Woodbridge, to Mrs. Higgs, of Hackton-House.

At the Friends' Meeting-house, Barking, R. P. Harris, esq. to Lydia, eldest daughter of W. Masterman, esq. banker.

Mr. T. Hayward, of Great Bardfield, to Miss Thorpe, of St. Ives, Hunts.

At the Quakers' Meeting-house, Kelvedon, J. Powell, of Birch, to Mary Bundock.

E. Suart, esq. of Lancaster, to Miss E. Hodgson, of Bowis, Chigwell.

W. W. Drake, esq. of Salter's Hall, to Miss Sheldon, of Walthamstow.

The Rev. J. Grover, of Rainham, to Harriet, second daughter of Captain Dickinson, of the Royal Navy, of Bramblebury, near Woolwich.

Died.] Mrs. Elton, wife of Jacob E. esq. of Stockwell-Hall, in Essex.

E. N. Buxton, esq. youngest son of the late T. F. B. esq. of Earl's-Colne.

At West Ham, Thomas Holbrook, esq. 73.

Maria, youngest daughter of the late Francis Asplin, esq. of Little Wakering-Hall, 22

Mr. John Tiffin, one of the aldermen of the borough of Malden.

At Manningtree, aged 85, Mr. John Betts, many years postmaster at that place.

dow

At Chigwell, Mrs. Margaret Burnet, widow of T. B. esq. of Chigwell, 88; the last of the family of Burnet, bishop of Salisbury.

At Rayleigh, aged 84, Mr. J. Fairhead.

Suddenly, Mr. J. Driver, of Plaistow.

At the same place, Elizabeth, wife of R. H. Martin, esq. aged 51.

KENT.

Application is intended to be made to parliament, in the ensuing sessions, for leave to bring in a bill for *varying the current of the river Thames*, and forming part of the present bed into docks or basins, *one of which variations* will consist in making a canal from Long Reach Tavern, in the parish of Dartford, to a place called Gallion's Reach, near Woolwich Warren, and Plumsted; and by means of two dams, *the one* to cross the river from King's Warren, in the parish of Plumsted, on the south side, to near the Devil's House, Woolwich, on the north side; and *the other dam* to cross the river from the Sluice House, Greenwich, on the south side, to Hookness Point, in the parish of West Ham, on the north side of the said river, to constitute so much of the old bed of the said river, as lies between the said two dams, into a *dock or basin;* and another of the said variations to consist in a *new bed for the Thames*, from the Devil's House to Hookness Point. *Another variation* to consist in a new bed for the river from near the Sluice House to the Old Magazine, both in Greenwich. Another variation to consist in making a canal across a part of the Isle of Dogs, from the Folly House, Blackwall, to Mill Wall, in Limehouse Reach. *Another variation* to consist in a new bed for the said river from the King's Dock, Deptford, to the Nine Elms, Battersea, and by means of two dams, *the one* to cross the river from the King's Dock, on the south side, to the Ferry House, Isle of Dogs, on the north side, and *the other* to cross the river from a place near the Nine Elms to Millbank, constituting so much of the old bed of the said river as lies between the said two dams into another dock or basin, and for making a collateral cut from the said last-mentioned new bed to Deck Head, Bermondsey, and also a collateral cut from the said last-mentioned new bed to Pitcher's Point, Rotherhithe, through which new beds the tide of the river will flow, instead of the present bed of the river as will, by means of the above-mentioned dams, be constituted into docks or basins; and also for making *a tunnel* under the first-mentioned new bed of the river in East Ham Level, to connect the counties of Kent and Essex; and also for making a canal from near Purfleet to the Devil's House.

A man of the name of Joseph Mason undertook, at a public house at Deal, to eat ten hot penny-loaves, with sufficient butter, and drink six pints of beer, within 29 minutes, and he completed his task two minutes within the time.

Married.] Mr. Edward Randell Pascoe, of his majesty's frigate Nieman, to Miss Ann Molland, of Dover.

At Sittingbourne, Mr. Thomas Richardson, to Miss Mary Burley.

Mr. William H. Styles, of Manor-House, near Gravesend, to Miss Harriet Smith.

At Eastchurch, Mr. John Cheeseman, to Miss Elizabeth Claringbould, of Swansey Farm.

At Dover, Mr. Cadogan, of London, to Miss Thomsett.

The Rev. J. Cook, A. M. fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Miss Desbrosser.

At the meeting house, Rochester, Samuel Nicholls, of Ashford, to ——— Smith.

Mr. W. A. Dunning, solicitor, Maidstone, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Golding, esq.

At Lydd, Mr. Richard Millis, to Mrs. Mary Day, widow, both of that place.

Mr. Thomas Bayley, surgeon of the East Kent militia, to Miss Bidwell, of Exeter, Devon.

At Ashford, by the Rev. Charles Stoddart, jun. Mr. John Pepper, farmer of Aldington, to Miss Allen, of Ashford.

Yesterday morning at Frindsbury church, Mr. William Farley, aged 48, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Scott, of Chatham, aged 16!

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Ann Goodwin.

At Eccleshall Castle, the Hon. Mrs. Cornwallis, wife of the Bishop of Lichfield, and sister of Sir Horace Mann, bart.

At Frittenden, Mr. John Collins, aged 79.

At Folkestone, Mrs. Sladen, aged 70.

At Canterbury, 53, Mrs. Catherine Parsons.

At East Grinstead, in his 26th year, Edward Shuter, esq. of Trinity College, Cambridge.

At Deal, Mrs. Mary Blacket, aged 62 years.

Mr. Slaughter, of the King's Head, at Charing; he was returning from Lenham, in a light cart, and unfortunately fell out, by which accident he was so severely hurt, that he expired the following day.

At Dover, Mr. Thomas Sharp, late farmer of Littlebourn.

At Sandgate, the Rev. Mr. Powell, curate of New Romney.

At Dover, aged 22, Mr. Valentine Court.

At Gillingham, the wife of Mr. G. Baldock.

At New Romney, Miss Cobb, eldest daughter of B. C. esq.

At Lamberhurst, Mrs. Wiles.

In an apoplectic fit, the Rev. Wm. Dennis Denny,

Denny, curate of the united parishes of Tudeley and Capel.—In an advanced age, Mrs. Fairman.—In Charlotte-place, Margate, Mrs. Elizabeth Saffery.—Mr. Wm. Fellowes, aged 71 years.

In the 60th year of her age, Mrs. Hughes, of Maidstone.

At Tenterden, Mr. Jarvis Crampton, 32.

Mrs. Mary Cox, of Canterbury.

At Fordwich, Mr. Abraham Wilsden, many years treasurer of that town, 79.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Hacker, surveyor and builder, and one of the common council of that city.

In Broad-street, Margate, Mrs. Crofts.

At Sandwich, Mrs. Conant, widow of the late Rev. J. Conant, in her 79th year.

At Staplehurst, Mrs. Reeves, aged 68.

At Bishopbourne, Mrs. Kite.

At Folkestone, Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Major, surgeon.

At Preston, near Faversham, in the 86th year of his age, the Rev. Francis Frederic Giraud.

The Rev. Thomas Tims, of Walmer.

SUSSEX.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill for the purpose of obtaining an Act for making a navigable canal, with proper tunnels, aqueducts, towing-paths, and other necessary works, from the river Wey, at Stonebridge, in the parish of Shalford, Surrey, to the river Arun, at Newbridge, in the parish of Wisborough-green, Sussex; which canal is intended to pass through the parishes of Shalford, Bramley, Wonersh, Dunsfold, Cranley, Albury, Ewhurst, Hascomb and Alfold, in the county of Surrey, and through the parishes of Wisborough-green, Rudgwick, and Billingshurst, in the county of Sussex. The sum of 90,000l. is to be raised by subscription, in shares of 100l. each, for effecting such work, and the Earl of Egremont has subscribed 20,000l. and Messrs. Austin, Jackson, Lord King, Mangles, Perring, Sharp, and some others, have subscribed 1000l. each.

The inhabitants of Chichester are upon the eve of beginning a very handsome new church, by VOLUNTARY SUBSCRIPTION, on a large scale, in an extraparochial part of the city, called the "New Town." At the head of the public-spirited subscribers are, the high sheriff of the county, the bishop, dean, and archdeacon of the diocese, the principal prebends and clergy of the cathedral, and the most opulent inhabitants. The designs have been made by that truly ingenious artist, Mr. JAMES ELMES.

Married.] At North Leith, W. A. Davies, esq. of Portsmouth, secretary to Vice-Admiral Otway, to Eleanor, third daughter of Alexander Bonthorne, esq. of Bathfield-house, near Newhaven.

At Horsham, John King, esq. of Loxwood, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late M. Harmes, esq.

Capt. Henry Lambert, R.N. to Caroline, second daughter of Nicholas Hall, esq. of Truleigh.

At Pagham, Barnard Winter, esq. to Mary, the youngest daughter of the late John Crowe-ner, esq. of Densworth.

The Rev. Mr. Hellmore, of Chichester, to Miss Holloway, of Emsworth.

At Brighton, the Hon. Henry Butler, third son of the late Viscount Mountgarret, to Anne, daughter of the late John Harrison, of Newton Houx, North Riding, Yorkshire.

Mr. J. Humphrey, to Miss Shoosmith, of Brighton.

Mr. P. Pattenden, to Miss S. Vinall, of Henfield.

The Rev. Mr. Towers, to Miss Gill, of Middle-street, Brighton.

Died.] At Horley, Mr. Richard Blundle, aged 76.

At Southover, near Lewes, aged 72, John Ingram, esq. formerly of Steyning.

At Arundel, at an advanced age, Henry Howard, esq. one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Ditcheling, Mrs. W. Attree, relict of the late Mr. W. A. attorney, of Brighton.

HAMPSHIRE.

Application will be made to parliament in the next session, for leave to bring in a bill to render more effectual an Act passed in the 14th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George II. intituled, "An Act to enable Thomas Smith, esq. lord of the manor of Farlington, in the county of Southampton, to supply the town of Portsmouth and parts adjacent, with good and wholesome water, at his own costs and charges;" and to enable the assigns of the said Thomas Smith, to supply with water the inhabitants of the parishes of Widley, Wymering, Bedhampton, Farlington, Havant, and Warblington.

Married.] Mr. Banghurst, to Miss Joanna Hall, both of the Soke.

Mr. Peter Jones, of College-street, to Mrs. Froud.

At Southwick, Captain Lumley, of his Majesty's ship, Crocodile, to Miss Douglas, of Fareham.

At Southwick, by the Rev. Mr. Griffenhoffe, at Catherington, Thomas Grant, esq. clerk of the Checque of his Majesty's dock-yard at Portsmouth, to Miss Rooke, of Salisbury.

Mr. Edmund Boniface, of Aldingbourn, to Miss Mary Challen, of Lurgas Hall.

Captain V. V. Ballard, (R. N.) to Miss Crabb,

Crabb, daughter of James Crabb, esq. of Sidfield.

Mr. J. E. Atkins, merchant, of Portsmouth, to Miss Holmes, daughter of the late Mr. P. G. Holmes.

At Jersey, Captain Martin White, of H.M.S. Vulture, to Miss Egan.

The Rev. Mr. Perrot, of Jersey (lately of Gosport) to Miss Sharp, daughter of the late William Sharp, esq. of Romsey.

At Newport, Mr. Jeremiah Welldon, of London, to Miss Read, of Newport.

Mr. Hart, of Portsea, to Miss Levy, of Broad-street.

Mr. Nicholson, to Miss Gregory, of Queen-street, Portsea.

Died.] Mrs. Jenkinson, wife of John Jenkinson, esq. of King's-gate-street.

Suddenly, Mr. John Hawkins, ropemaker, of Portsmouth. At nine o'clock in the morning he left his house, at ten, as he was holding his horse by the head, at Mr. Edward Baker's store, the horse gave a sudden plunge, the fright, it is supposed, deprived him of life.

Mr. George Drake Hill, drowned in Itchen river. He was learning his sons to swim, and, as it is supposed, was seized with the cramp.

At Winchester, Mrs. Flight.—Mr. George Earle.

Mr. Forbes, of Portsmouth.

Thomas Grimes, esq. of Safford, in the Isle of Wight.

At Deane, after a lingering illness, Captain Earle Harewood, of the Royal Marines.

Mrs. Reay, wife of John Reay, esq. Barrack Master of Fort Cumberland.

At Portsea, Mr. Thomas Cliverton, purser of his Majesty's ship, Frederickswarn.

At West Cowes, Lieutenant James Gill, of the Royal Navy.

At Slindon, Mrs. Ferdinand, a negro woman, aged 90 years.—Suddenly, the same day, Mr. Thomas Tanner, of Wivelsfield, 36.

At her mother's house, at Torquay, Devon, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Worthington, wife of John Cotton Worthington, esq.

At Lymington, Mrs. Templer, wife of Mr. Templer, grocer.

A short time since, after a seclusion from the busy scenes of life for nearly 60 years, the venerable Mrs. Feoles, Abbess of the Nunnery of the Benedictine Order, in Winchester. She emigrated to this country from Brussels, at the commencement of the French revolution.

WILTSHIRE.

In the vicinity of Salisbury, lately, a quantity of corn was carried into the air by a tornado, to the height of about 800 feet, and borne to a very considerable distance.

Mr. Saunders's paper-mill, at Bemerton, near Salisbury, has been destroyed by fire, together with the adjacent workhouse and stock of paper.

Married.] At Melksham, Mr. Thos. Bruges, to Miss Melsom, of the same place.

At Winsham, John Charlton, esq. of Brooke-House, near Stourton, to Miss Ann Grindall, of Ware, sister to Richard G. esq. vice-admiral of the blue.

Died.] At Sopworth, in his 23d year, Mr. James Witchell.

At South Broom-House, Josiah Heathcote, esq. only son of the late G. H. esq. formerly lord mayor of London, by Maria, daughter of J. Eyles, esq. of South Broom-House.

"Many year," says a correspondent of the Bath Herald, "have elapsed since my first acquaintance with Mr. Heathcote; at one period of my life I was his neighbour, and lived on terms of intimacy with him; and I can with truth say, that I never knew a more faultless person—but, faultless is a word too faint to express the high sense I always entertained of his merit. To the strictest moral and religious principles, he joined the best affections of the heart; warm, sincere, and steady in his friendships; the most affectionate of sons, the kindest of brothers; an indulgent master, a generous landlord; to the poor a most liberal and constant benefactor. To enumerate all his charities, far exceeds my power; but, were I to relate only those which have fallen within my knowledge and observation, I might, by all but his acquaintance, be suspected of partiality, or exaggeration. Pliny, the younger, has been admired for bestowing a fortune on the daughter of Quintilian: on a similar occasion, Mr. Heathcote displayed equal generosity. In the 622d paper of the Spectator, we have the memoirs of a man of real, though secret, goodness; this beautiful fiction, Mr. Heathcote more than realised. In his general deportment he was polite and well bred; to strangers he might sometimes appear shy, but to his neighbours and friends he was uniformly good humoured and easy, and in conversation remarkably lively and entertaining; his understanding was naturally good; in a certain degree cultivated; but not improved so highly, as those who best knew his capacity, wished. Though possessed of a considerable fortune, and greatly connected, he never engaged in public life, but was contented with exercising the private virtues, in which he was equalled by few, excelled by none.—This is an imperfect sketch of the character of a man whom I always contemplated with love and admiration; whose memory I shall ever revere, and, perhaps, I may have reason to rejoice, not in this world only, that I was honoured with his acquaintance: and may I say, without the imputation of vanity, with some portion of his esteem and regard."

George

George Wm. Norris, esq. of Nonsuch, near Melksham.

BERKSHIRE.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill for impowering the commissioners for improving the navigation of the rivers Thames and Isis, from the jurisdiction of the city of London, near Staines, to Cricklade, Wilts, to make and complete a navigable canal, and to make and erect a pound lock, with proper tunnels, towing-paths, and other necessary works from the river Thames, at Milson's Point, to join the Thames, in Egham, in the county of Surrey, near Bell Weir, which said canal is intended to pass through the parishes of Egham and Wraysbury.

Lieutenant Gideon Hand, of the K.O.S. Militia, and late of the 13th regiment of foot; and Ensign John M'Lean, of the 2d Royal Veteran battalion, have been enstalled in St. George's chapel, knights of Windsor.

Married.] At Wantage, Mr. William Burden, of Abingdon, to Miss Priscilla Templar.

Died.] M. H. Allnatt, second daughter of Mr. C. A. Allnatt, of Wallingford, Berks.

At Dogmersfield Park, Miss Chinner, of Reading.

Mrs. Harding, wife of Mr. John Harding, stationer, of Abingdon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Edward Andrew Dauteny, M. A. of Stratton, to Jane, youngest daughter of Robert Croome, esq.

At Bath, the Rev. John French, dean of Elphin, to Miss Emily Magonis, second daughter of the late Richard M. esq. of Warringstown.

At Walcot-church, Mr. J. Wilkes, late of the R. N. to Miss Williams, daughter of the late Rev. J. W.

Mr. C. Payne, late planter in the island of Tobago, to Mrs. Adcock, of Bath.

At Bath, Mr. T. S. Meyler, of the Abbey Church-yard, son of the printer of the Bath Herald, to Miss Dalman.

At Bathwick church, Francis Drouly, esq. late captain in his Majesty's 1st regiment of Life Guards, to Miss Ball, of Bath.

At Walcot-church, Mr. W. Pearson, to Miss Board, of Berrow.

At Walcot-church, Joshua Coles, esq. to Julia, eldest daughter of Mrs. Stafford, of Bath.

Mr. Silas Godby, of Road, aged 78, to Miss Pike, aged 21.

Mr. Brock, of Wells, to Miss Whitock, of Somerton.

At Rodden, Mr. John Charles, of South Croxton, to Miss White.

Died.] At Chard, Mr. John Salway.—Suddenly, Mr. White, master of the London inn.

At Trun, Robert Speedman, esq. 58.

Mr. W. Millard, of Welton, near Midsomer-Norton, 78.

D. Hewet, esq. of Chipping-Sodbury.

At Kilmington, the Honourable and Rev. Charles Digby, one of the canons of Wells cathedral, and uncle to the Earl of Digby.

At Wiveliscombe, Mr. Wm. Good, solicitor, of Wellington.

In Beaufort-buildings, Wm. Pickney, esq. formerly resident at Wolf-Hall.

At an advanced age, James Barnard, esq. of Crowcombe-Court, many years a magistrate for the county of Somerset, the important duties of which office he most uprightly fulfilled—a man in whom the poor have lost a kind and generous benefactor.

In the 48th year of his age, Mr. Robert Linden, an opulent grazier, of Weston Zoyland, near Bridgwater.

Near Frome, W. Blakeney, esq. nearly 40 years a highly-esteemed resident of Bath.

At Beckington, near Bath, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Elderton.

At Bath, the beautiful countess of Aldborough, once the toast of the Irish metropolis. She was the first horse-woman in Ireland. About three months since, her health declining, she visited Bath. On application to the faculty, bleeding was advised, an operation to which her ladyship was unwilling to submit; however, she consented; her eyes were covered, her arms bound, and her footman employed to hold her. The instant she felt the lance, her screams so terrified the servant, that he let go his hold, and, falling on the point of her elbow, whilst the blood was flowing, gave a sudden turn to the current, which produced an abscess, that baffled medical skill, and deprived fashionable society of one of its most facinating ornaments. This lady was the eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Frederick Hamilton, grandson of the third Duke of Hamilton.

In Bath, Mrs. Hester Prevost, late of Serle Street.—In his 18th year, Mr. T. Maguire.—In St. James's Square, Mrs. Green, widow of Edward G. esq. of Hixton.

In Pulteney Street, Mrs. Ann Rooke, eldest daughter of the late Henry R. esq.

The Rev. Thomas Key, rector of Milton.

In Henrietta Street, after a momentary indisposition, Mrs. Gibson, wife of Dr. G.

DORSETSHIRE.

A correspondent of the Dorchester Journal observes, that, though a few years since the Royal Society recommended to farmers, that the best corn should not be used for seed, the common farmer is prejudiced in favour of the idea, that the best seed is the most profitable to be sown. "My corn," says he, "this year has suffered much from the mildew, and is more shrunk than I have almost ever seen. I took twenty grains at random, some of which were so diminished, as to appear merely shell, and such as, indeed, I did not expect to grow, and planted them in my garden, and out of twenty grains, I have nineteen plants, as hardy and strong as any man could wish to see in his field."

Enclosure

Enclosures are proposed at Bincombe, Stower, Preaux, Rampisham, and Gussage St. Michael.

Married.] At Dorchester, Henry Reynolds Hinde, esq. to Catharine Antonia, only daughter of the late Major-General Hewgill.

At Shroton, Mr. John Whittle, of Toller Fratum, to Miss Andrews.

At Corfe Mullen, Mr. Plumber, of Hewish, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Philipps Mills, of Walworth.

Edward Greathead, esq. of Elden's House, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Richard Carr Glynn, bart. of Gaunt's House.

Died.] At Waterson, in an advanced age, Mrs. Banger.

At Chickerell, at advanced ages, Mr. Wm. and Mr. Christopher Randall.

At Haselbury Plucknett, Captain Munford.

At Sturminster Newton, Mr. James Colborne.

Mrs. Batson, wife of Mr. B. solicitor, of Sherborne.

At Higher Kingstone Farm, Miss Bedloe, 21.

In his 78th year, John Dampier, esq. of Wareham, whose loss will be long deplored and deeply regretted.

At Weymouth, Miss Scalch.

Aged 104 years, J. A. Parnell, of Corfe Castle, Dorsetshire. In his 99th year he walked seven miles within two hours, for a wager of a round of beef and 12 gallons of cyder.

In the 81st year of his age, Mr. George Blandford, of Fontmell Magna.

DEVONSHIRE.

The romantic watering-place of Seaton Carew has been the scene of an adventure as curious as laughable. A gentleman, who had arrived in the course of the day, took up his quarters at one of the principal lodging-houses, where a number of families had previously taken up their abode. On his retiring for the evening, he was shewn into a bed-room; but, before he had fallen asleep, a beautiful lady, who had occupied the same chamber, had not been apprised of the change, entered it. Unconscious who was there, she sat down to read, and afterwards undressed. The gentleman in the mean time lay awake, and shewed no disposition either to alarm the lady, or acquaint her with her mistake. On putting out the candle and getting into bed, she was, however, most *sensibly* surprised by the awkwardness of her situation; and the beau has in consequence been obliged to leave Seaton in disgrace.

A silly puff, we trust not fabricated by any director, lately appeared, quoted "*Plymouth Paper*," stating that, in that neighbourhood, nothing but bank-notes would be taken for rent. There are two Plymouth papers, so that the fraud was very evident, but we are sorry that any currency should require such aids.

The following species of legal notice of punishment for a crime, ought to be published in all cases, as a means of preventing crimes:—"At the late assizes for the county of Devon, Richard Tapper, a currier, at Moreton Hampstead, Devon, was convicted of the high crime of aiding the escape of five French prisoners of war, for which offence he was sentenced to be imprisoned for the space of two years in Exeter gaol; which will no doubt operate as an example to deter others from the commission of a crime so prejudicial to the public interest, and so little short of treason."

A ship canal is still meditated between Bridgewater and Seaton, to join the Bristol and English channels.

Married.] John James De Mey, esq. of Alphington, to Miss Fanny Bussell, daughter of the late Alderman B. of Exeter.

Mr. Benjamin Ware, druggist, to Miss Fenwick, of Exeter.

The Rev. Charles Crawley, son of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, bart. of Flaxley Abbey, to Miss Yonge, daughter of the Rev. Duke Y. of Cornwall.

Mr. John Greenway, to Mrs. Toms.

Mr. Brock, of Wells, to Miss Whitock, of Somerton.

Mr. Silas Godby, of Road, aged 78, to Miss Pike, aged 21.

At Great Torrington, Charles W. Johnson, esq. to Theresa, eldest daughter of the Rev. Peter Wellington Furse.

At Plymstock, John Hawker, jun. esq. of Plymouth, to Mary, third daughter of John Harris, esq. of Radford.

Mr. Robert Hallett, late of Exeter, to Love, daughter of John Head, esq. of Seaton.

At Stoke Church, the Rev. John Birt, of Hull, to Miss Susanna Sauery, daughter of Mr. S. of Bovey Tracey, Devon.

At Lympstone, Captain Frederic Von Loseckes, of the 7th line battalion, king's German legion, to Grace Freke, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Putland, esq.

At Exeter, John Adams, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliza, only daughter of William Nation, esq.

At Creech, Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Drew.

At Sidmouth, Theodore Bailie, esq. of Terneskea, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Mr. Evans, of Sidmouth.

Died.] At Esmouth, where he came for the benefit of his health, Evan Bailey, esq. alderman and banker of Bristol, and one of the representatives in parliament for that city.

At Stoke Abbot, Lieutenant R. B. Hopkins, R.N.

Mrs. Churchill, of Exeter.

Louisa, only daughter of Charles Melbuish, merchant, of Plymouth.

At Whitechurch, near Tavistock, the Rev. Richard Sleeman, many years vicar of the latter place; who, during a long life, was respected

spected for uniform integrity in all his transactions.

Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Exmouth.

At Melcombe Horsey, in his 99th year, John Coats.

Mrs. Hetrell, wife of Mr. H. of Magdalen-street.

Mrs. Melluish, wife of Mr. M. of Exeter.

At Marsh Farm, Mr. H. Tomkins.

Aged 82, Mr. Bourchier, of Wiveliscombe.

At Axminster, the Rev. John Ellard, whose faithful discharge of his ministerial duties deservedly endeared him to his numerous parishioners.

Aged 87 years, John Bayly, esq. at his house, Barbican, Plymouth; sixty years an eminent ship-owner in the coasting trade.

Mrs. Catherine Bevan, aged 72, many years a well known confectioner, of Bath.

At East Teignmouth, Mrs. Sarah Pratt, of Panny-hill.

Mr. Jacobs, silversmith, of Plymouth.

At Dawlish, Thomas Prowse, esq. one of the partners in the firm of Granger and Co. wine merchants, in Exeter.

CORNWALL.

There is not only a scarcity of gold and silver coin, but it appears of copper also; a merchant of Truro having offered to give bank of England paper for a thousand pounds worth.

Died.] At Marham church, at the age of twenty, Miss Frances Coomb.

At Lower St. Columb, aged 96, Mr. Thos. James: his death was hastened by a journey to the last assizes, where he went to prosecute a man for robbing him of 1000*l.* the chief part of which was in guineas, but of which charge Cowling was acquitted.

At his seat at Trebursye, in Cornwall, at the advanced age of 90, John Elliot, esq. the oldest magistrate, and high sheriff in 1776.

WALES.

The Landships of Llandewi-brefi and Haminirg, in Cardigan, are to be inclosed.

Lord Cawdor continues his attentions to the projected improvements in the harbour of Kidwelly.

A road is proposed from Fishguard by Castlehythe and Llanwinio to Caermarthen.

The harbour of Llanelly and Burry river are to be improved.

A canal or railway is proposed from Llanelly to join Mrs. Kymer's canal at Pudder's-bridge.

A new road is to be made from Swansay to Carmarthen, by which nine miles will be saved; and another very necessary one from Caermarthen to Tenby, saving fifteen miles in thirty-three.

The Holywell and Flintshire bank, has issued silver tokens of shillings and sixpences, of the standard of the dollar.

An instance of the increased value of land in South Wales recently occurred in Carmarthenshire; an estate, which was purchased in 1796 for about 540*l.* was sold by auction last spring, and produced 2900*l.*

Mr. Owen is about to enclose Tenby Marsh, by which he expects to realize a considerable property.

Sir William Paxton, the patron and almost the father of Tenby, has lately done more for the improvement of that beautiful place, than has been done for it since its cruel destruction in the civil wars. It is now the most favoured, as it is the most delightful, of all the places of summer resort.

Lately, at Carnarvon, joined an anxious wife and family, after an absence of seven years, Mr. Morris Roberts, master of the brig Asheton Smith, which was taken by a French privateer, and he has been in captivity for the above period; but, at length, with two others, he escaped from the depôt at Auxonne, and, after enduring incredible hardships, traversing on foot into Switzerland, through Germany, Bohemia, Silesia, and to Koningsberg, the capital of Prussia, where he got shipping for Stockholm, and afterwards walked to Gottenburgh, a distance of nearly 300 miles, has arrived safe in his native country.

Married.] The Rev. R. Morris, of Llangwyfen, to Jane, second daughter of the Rev. W. Evans, of Criccieth.

W. Cobb Gilbertson, esq. of Doleclettwr, to Miss Williams, daughter of the Rev. Isaac Williams, of Ystradteilo.

At Lucton, P. Deverux, Esq. of Lanfair, to Miss Thomas.

John Colby, esq. of Fynone, to Cordelia Maria, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Colby, esq. of Rhesygilwen.

Francis Richard Pryce, esq of Bryn-y-pis, Flintshire, to Susan, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Townley Parker, esq. of Cuerden, Lancashire, accompanied by extraordinary and long-continued rejoicings through the country.

Died.] At Rhiewport, in her 41st year, Mrs. Humphreys, wife of John Humphreys, esq.

At Tydraw Pyle, Mr. Wm. Thomas, an itinerant preacher among the Welsh Methodists for 70 years.

At Haverfordwest, Morgan Rogers, esq. an eminent merchant of that town.

At the advanced age of 109 years, Molly Martin, better known at Hubberstone by the name of Molly Sleep, her maiden-name.

At Abergavenny, in his 74th year, Arthur Harris, esq.

In Caermarthen, the Rev. Thos. Hughes, curate of Llandilo-Abercowyn, and Llanfihangel-Abercowyn.

At Tower, in the county of Flint, Mrs. Wardle, widow of the late Francis Wardle, esq. of Hartsheath, in that county and mother of G. L. Wardle, esq. the patriotic member for Okehampton, 78.

In Haverfordwest, in the 64th year of his age, R. Morgan, esq. formerly of Cadley, near Swansea.

At Tan-y-Bwlch, Merionethshire, Wm. Oakeley.

Oakeley, esq. The loss the inhabitants of the "Happy Vale," and its neighbourhood, have sustained by his death cannot easily be estimated. The excellent roads formed under his direction, through a district formerly almost impassable, are known to every traveller; the tracts which he has fertilized, the barren eminence which he has planted, and, above all, the delightful exhibitions of nature, in bold and picturesque scenery, which his taste developed and adorned, have afforded themes of rapture to every visitor: his beneficence has bettered the condition, and made happy the dwelling, of many a rustic; and the memory of his private goodness will long live in the bosoms of his relatives and friends.

At his cottage, at Cledden, near Trellick, Monmouthshire, Mr. Job Williams, 78, but better known by the familiar name of Job of Trellick. Customary as it is, in this part of the kingdom, for the surrounding inhabitants to attend, almost unsolicited, at the funeral of a neighbour, upwards of 200 decent dressed persons of both sexes, followed his corpse from his house, in regular procession, to the church of Trellick, where it was interred. The principal singers from the adjoining parishes were also present, and performed in the course of the service two anthems, in a manner that did them great credit. Soon as the ceremony was over, the green turf of his grave was covered with a profusion of the choicest and most fragrant flowers the garden produces, an observance never overlooked in any part of the principality, and which custom has been celebrated by the Muse of Collins, in some beautiful lines introduced as a dirge, in Shakespeare's Play of Cymbeline.

SCOTLAND.

There is at present living at Lochlyack, in the parish of Carmichael, a young man, who has reached his 18th year, in full health and complete organization; but whose height is only two feet five inches.

Died.] At Barclay, E. Anne Saunders, aged 108.

At Glenallert, in the parish of Little Dunkeld, Mr. James Stewart, late of Tulloch, 91. This gentleman was a cadet of the family of Fincastle; his father died at the age of 89, and his grandfather was killed at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715. He was himself, in 1746, at Culloden, a lieutenant in Lord Nairne's regiment, and in his cousin's, Captain Stewart, of Kinvaid's company. By his first wife, whose name was Forbes, he had seventeen children. His second wife, Margaret, daughter of Robert Low, of Chapleton, was married to him fifty-seven years, and survives him at the age of eighty-four.

IRELAND.

The Rev. Matthew Crowley, who lately conformed to the Protestant religion, was professor of the Sacred Scriptures in the College of Maynooth. This gentleman's conversion was principally occasioned by the following circumstance:—He had been for some time preparing himself to give his class in the college a series of lectures upon "the Protestant Heresy," as it is theologically termed in the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical seminaries, and for this purpose had diligently studied all the leading points of controversy between the Protestant and Roman Catholic religions, and most carefully examined the Holy Scriptures; and critically, with a mind bent upon impartial investigation, had perused Dr. Stackhouse's invaluable History of the Bible, and the late Bishop Porteus's Lectures on the Gospels. The result has been his renouncing the tenets of that religion in which he was brought up, and embracing the doctrines and opinions of the reformed church. His conversion has produced a very strong sensation in the college of Maynooth, and a great number of the students have manifested an inclination to follow his example.

Died.] At Tyrone, Colonel Charles Robison.

At Williamston, the Hon. and Rev. H. Cuffe.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Died.] At his seat near Boston, New England, the honourable Francis Dana, chief justice of the State of Massachussets, one of the United States of America.

At Paris, in his 86th year, Mons. Bougainville, the celebrated French circumnavigator; having his faculties and vigour till a short time before his death.

On the 14th of March, at Jamaica, Captain T. C. Brodie, (second son of William Brodie, esq. of Great Marlborough-street, London,) of his Majesty's ship Hyperion. After he left the naval academy in Portsmouth Dock-yard, he had the honour to be in the action off Cape St. Vincent, at the Nile, in the repulse of Buonaparte at Acre, and commanded the Arrow sloop in the attack of Copenhagen, of which he brought home the dispatches.

Lieutenant-colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment. He died of a wound he received in the action at Fuentes d'Onor, being shot through the neck by a musquet ball. Lord Wellington sent his own surgeon to attend him, and, after his death, attended the funeral, in company with many general officers, and the whole of his lordship's personal staff. He was the eldest son of Major-general Cameron, and grandson of Nathaniel Phillips, esq. of Slebech Hall, Pembrokeshire. He may truly be said to have been bred in the tented field, having at the early age of fifteen joined the 79th, then at Martinique, under the command of his father, who originally raised the regiment; for a period of fourteen years he was scarcely absent from it, and was actively engaged in Egypt, Holland, Denmark, Flushing, Spain, and Portugal. In the late memorable defence of the village of Fuentes, on the 5th May, he had under his command the 24th, 71st, and 79th; on deciding

ciding to make a charge on the enemy, he headed his own regiment, and shortly addressed his faithful Highlanders, reminding them, that thus his gallant father, if present, would have led them on, and immediately ordered the charge; he had succeeded in driving the enemy out of the village, when a musket shot through the neck stopped his victorious career, and in a few days finally terminated a life devoted to the service of his country. The affliction which his friends experience can only be alleviated by the reflection of his life having been virtuously and serviceably spent, and most gloriously lost; and from the consolation afforded them by letters to General Cameron from Lord Wellington, and other general officers, who all attest the high respect they had for his son, and the universal sentiment of the army to have been, admiration of his gallant conduct, and unfeigned sorrow for his death.

On board his Majesty's ship Gorgon, at sea, the French General Ruffin. This officer bore a distinguished part in the hard-fought battle of Barrosa, where he received a wound in the neck which paralysed his arms. He continued very cheerful, and seemed to suffer but little from his wound till about nine minutes before his death. After having ate a hearty dinner, he was suddenly seized with pain, which terminated in his death: it proved the wound had affected the spinal marrow. The deceased was a great favourite of Bonaparte; he possessed upwards of 4,000l. per annum, landed property in the neighbourhood of Havre-de-Grace. He was a Member of the Legion of Honour, of a Saxon order, and a Count of Bonaparte's empire. He was a stout man, and thirty-nine years of age. After he was taken prisoner, he considered the treatment he received from our officers so kind and generous, that he represented it to Marshal Victor, who, in consequence, suffered a number of our wounded men to be taken off, which it was in his power to prevent. His remains were interred in the garrison Chapel, Portsmouth, with grand funeral honours, the whole of the streets being lined with infantry, and the corpse preceded by a train of artillery, &c. and closed with Generals Whetham, Elliot, and the officers in garrison. The concourse of people was immense.

In Spain, Lieutenant Sharp, 48th.

At sea, in the Caledonia, of a fall from the mast head, Mr. W. Barlow, 19, son of Sir George B.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival of two fleets of considerable value from the East Indies, viz. the Lord Keith, Tyne, and Diana, from Bengal; Earl Spencer, Sir Wm. Bensley, Harriet, and Indus, from Bengal and Fort St. George; and the Sir Stephen Lushington from Fort St. George.—Their cargoes consist of piece goods, as muslins, chints, ginghams, &c. &c. And the following are the cargoes of the David Scott, Bombay, Cirencester, Royal George, Canton, Alnwick Castle, and Surat Castle, from China, viz.

Tea Bohea	Whole Chests	1,612		lbs.
	Half do.	976		874,768
	Quarter do.	2,800		
Congou and Campoi	Chests	70,552	..	6,182,523
Souchong	do.	4,031	..	300,413
Twankay	do.	18,173	..	1,434,474
Hyson Skin	do.	2,319	..	184,094
Superior do.	do.	3,288	..	216,460
Hyson	do.	1,970	..	129,704
	Chests	106,221		lbs. 9,322,436
Raw Silk	Chests	266		lbs. 26,776
Nankeens	do.	700		Pieces 70,000

The Leward island fleet is also arrived without the loss of a single ship, and the fleet from Jamaica is hourly expected. The produce of the island by these vessels are uncommonly fine, particularly the rum, which is of superior quality to any imported for years past, owing principally to the new improvement of distillation in the islands.

The East India Company have declared for sale on the 5th of Nov. 1811; prompt the 7th of Feb. 1812, the following goods, viz. 2224 bales of silk, and further notice of any other goods they may offer for sale. The commerce with Russia and Sweden, notwithstanding the decrees of Bonaparte, every day increases, and the prices of their produce will at once shew the alteration in our market within a few months past. Hemp, 75l. per ton;—Flax, 72l. per ton;—Russia tallow, 60s. to 70s. per cwt.;—Iron, 21l. to 22l. 10s. per ton;—Hogs bristles, 19l. 10s. to 20l. 10s. per cwt. and likely to lessen considerably.

Present

Present Premiums of Insurance at Lloyd's Coffee-House.

From	to	Premium.	From	to	Premium
London	Bengal, out and home	12gs.	Bristol, Liverpool,	Madeira	4gs.
	Madras & China, ditto	12gs.		Windward & Leeward Islands	6gs. ret. 4
	Bengal or China	7gs.			
	Senegambia	10gs.	Dublin, and Cork	Jamaica	6gs. ret. 3
	Madeira	6gs.		United States of America	6gs.
	Windw. & Leeward Islands	6gs. ret. 3		Canada	6gs.
	Jamaica	6gs. ret. 3		Mediterranean	10gs. ret. 5
	South Whale-fish. & back	20gs.		Lisbon and Oporto	6gs.
	United States of America	10gs.		Bilboa, Cadiz	5gs.
	Quebec, Montreal			Nantz and Bourdeaux	
	Smyrna, Constantinop. and Mediterranean, Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples	14gs. ret. 7		Holland, Prussian Ports in Baltic, Archangel, out and home, Greenland, out & home (Bounty & stores)	
	Bilboa	6gs.			
	Cadiz	10gs.	Poole and Dartmout. Exeter & Plymuth.	Newfoundland	
	Lisbon and Oporto	10gs.			
	Nantz and Bourdeaux, Calais				
	Rotterdam & Amsterd. Gottenburg	15gs. ret. 5	Dublin	Liverpool and Chester	20s.
	Bremen and Hambro'			Boston, New York, and Philadelphia	6gs.
	Embden		Newfoun.	Jamaica	4 & 5gs.
	Brazil and South America	8gs.		Windward & Leeward Islands	4 & 5gs.
	Baltic and Lebaw			Mediterranean	10 & 12gs
	Petersburgh			Portugal	8 & 10gs
	Archangel	5gs.	Bay of Honduras	Charles Town, Philadelph. & New York	
	Greenland, out & home (Bounty & stores)			England or Ireland	15 & 20gs
	Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen	2gs.	Jamaica	London, Bristol, Dublin, and Liverpool	10 & 15gs
	Glasgow	2gs.		New York or Philadelphia	
	Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Newry	2gs.			
	Belfast & Londonderry		Windwar. & Leewar. Islands	London, Bristol, Dublin, and Liverpool	10 & 15gs
	Limerick	5gs.		New York, or Philadelphia	
	Portsmouth	1½g.		Jamaica	
	Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth	1½g.	Africa	Windward & Leeward Islands or America	
	Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool	2gs.	East Indies	London	7g. ret 12
Lon. Brist & Liverp.	Yarmouth and Lynn, Hull and Newcastle	1½g.	St. Helena	London	8gs. ret. 4
			Canada	London	15gs.
Bristol	Africa, and thence to place of sale in West Indies or America	20gs.	Baltic	London, Liverpool, Cork, and Dublin	25 & 35gs
	Dublin, Waterford, & Cork	1½g.	Riga, Prus. Ports	London	20gs.
	Greenland, out and home				

At Mr. Scott's, 28, New Bridge-street, or Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s 'Change Alley.—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch from 195l. to 200l.—Kent and Avon, 29l. to 31l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 196l.—West India Dock, 154l.—London Dock Stock, 119l.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SIX Numbers of the BOTANICAL MAGAZINE have appeared since our last mention of this interesting work, which continues to be carried on with unabated spirit; and Mr. Edwards's drawings, if possible, increase in merit.

Anacampseros *filamentosa* and *arachnoides* are separated from the genus Portulaca, by Dr. Sims, the propriety of which had been before suggested by Mr. Haworth. Neither of these

appear

appear to have been figured before, or even mentioned by any botanical author except Mr. Haworth.

Aristolochia tomentosa; a new species from the Hammersmith nursery, nearly allied to A. *Sipho*; with which Dr. Sims seems to think it may have been confounded even by Michaux.

Erica *monadelpha* a new species considered by Mr. Andrews as a variety of E. *Banksii*, and omitted in the new edition of Hortus Kewensis. Very different from E. *monadelphia* of Andrews and Willdenow, which is E. *furfurosa* of Salisbury and, of the Hortus Kewensis.

Rhapis *flabelliformis* β. A male plant. This is one of the humblest of the palms; all of which from their being so seldom seen to flower with us are subjects of curiosity.

Lachenalia *lucida* and *unicolor*; the latter appears to be badly named, three colours being distinguishable in the figure here given. The species of this genus appear to be very numerous; and the distinction of species from varieties, perhaps not yet well understood.

Pothos *pentaphylla*, native of Guiana and St. Lucia, from Mr. Vere's collection, Kennington Gore.

Mesembryanthemum *minutum*; a species never described but by Haworth, and not taken up by Willdenow, though very distinct from *minimum*.

Rosa *bracteata*; a hardy ever-green Rose, brought from China by Lord Macartney, on his return from his celebrated embassy to the emperor. Though of so late introduction into Europe, this Rose has been twice before figured, by Wendland in his Hortus Herrenhausensis, and by Ventenat, from the garden of M. Cels. Communicated by Messrs. Malcolms, nurserymen, at Kensington.

Idia *monadelpha* β. and *fucata*.

Drimia *lanceæfolia*; considered as a species of Sachenalia by all botanists before Mr. Ker. This number contains an enumeration of all the species of this genus known to Mr. Ker.

Allium *bisulcum* of Ridouté; the only author who has before noticed this species.

Neottia *speciosa*. Native of the West Indies; an ornamental plant in our stoves, flowering in the midst of winter.

Eriospermum *latifolium* (α). With an enumeration of the known species of this very curious genus. From Mr. Knight's nursery, in the King's-road.

Crocus *sulphereus* β. One of the least splendid of the species of this harbinger of spring.

Allium *Ampeloprasum*; native of the Levant, of Portugal, and of Home's Island in the Bristol Channel. Mr. Ker suspects it to be the origin of the common cultivated Leek.

Geranium *ibericum*; a species known to Tournefort, but only lately introduced into Europe. Communicated by Messrs. Whitley and Brame, nurserymen, at Old Brompton and at Fulham. It makes a remarkably beautiful drawing.

Cytisus *divaricatus* (β.) a smooth-leaved variety, and rather an ornamental shrub, requiring to be protected from severe frost. From Messrs. Loddiges.

Tussilago *fragrans*; a late introduction among us, though commonly cultivated in France for the sake of its odoriferous flowers. From the Hammersmith nursery.

Podalyria *lupinoides*; a very rare species, and still more rarely seen in flower. Mr. Loddiges, who has been in possession of the plant several years, never was so fortunate as to have it in flower before.

Tulipa *clusiana*. This article contains an enumeration of the species, as known to Mr. Ker.

Carex *fraseriana*. A new and very remarkable species, with leaves resembling a liliaceous plant. Found in North Carolina by the late Mr. Fraser.

Trichonema *caulescens*. From the Hammersmith nursery.

Iris *ruthenica* β. This plant was supposed to have been Iris *verna*; but, from the account here given by Mr. Ker, it seems probable that I. *verna* of Gronovius, Linnæus and Miller, is only a variety of *cristata*; or, at least, it is much nearer a kin to that species than to the one here figured; which has usually passed in our nurseries for it.

Pultenæa *daphnoides*. One of the first, and now one of the most common, of the plants from New South Wales.

Zieria *Smithii*. Native of New South Wales. A shrub named by Dr. Smith, in honour of Mr. Zier, a learned botanist, of German extraction, but who lived and died in this country.

Pittosporum *Tobira*. A fine evergreen tree, with sweet scented flowers; native of China; from the collection of Messrs. Malcolm and Sweet, at Stockwell common.

Stapelia *reclinata*; from the collection of Mrs. Walker, at Stockwell. We have no doubt but that this genus, now so extensive, will be hereafter divided into several.

Bignonia *grandiflora*. This plant is really a great acquisition to our gardens.—It is not improbable but that it may be found as hardy as B. *radicans*; but, if not, it promises to be splendid

splendid ornament of our green-houses. The drawing of this plant is very characteristic, and one of the most beautiful in the work.

Erica *odorata*. The heaths have few of them any scent, but this and *fragrans* make two exceptions, both of them having a powerful and agreeable perfume; that of the former is compared by Dr. Sims to a mixture of roses and honeysuckles. It is likewise very elegant in its growth.

Ruellia *formosa*. A highly ornamental stove plant, producing splendid scarlet flowers most part of the summer. From Messrs. Whitley, Brame, and Martin's.

Lachenalia *contaminata*. L. *lucida*, *unicolor* and *contaminata* appear to be nearly allied, in their flowers, though their foliage is sufficiently different.

Uvularia *sessifolia*. Native of North America, introduced by Messrs. Fraser and Sons.

Smilacina *borealis*. This is the same plant as was figured in the former edition of the Hortus Kewensis, under the name of Dracœna borealis. The one before published under this name as a supposed variety, Mr. Ker is convinced, upon having seen both, it is a different species which he calls *umbellata*. Dianella ensifolia *a*. An old stove plant; but its native country and time of introduction, both uncertain.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

AUGUST.

Reaping month.

Now Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And, nodding, tempt the joyful reaper's hand.

WEATHER more favourable for the reaping and housing of corn, than that which we have had during the present month, has, I believe, been seldom known. The little rain that has fallen, has also been of considerable service.

The wind was westerly from the 1st to the 4th of the month, on the 5th, north-west; on the 6th, 7th, and 8th, westerly; on the 9th, north-west; on the 10th and 11th, north-east; and the 12th and 13th, westerly; on the 14th and 15th, north-east; on the 16th and 17th, north-west; on the 18th and 19th, south-east; on the 20th, 21st, and 22d, westerly; on the 23d, south-west; on the 24th, southerly; on the 25th and 26th, variable; from the 27th to the 29th, westerly; and on the 30th and 31st, north.

We had strong gales and squally weather on the 4th, 8th, and 9th, but during all the remainder of the month the weather was unusually mild and pleasant. There has been no thunder storm.

August 2d. The farmers are beginning to house their pease and their barley. Circular cobwebs are now observable upon the bushes and banks.

August 6th. I have lately seen several of the caterpillars of the death's-head, hawk-moth (*sphinx atropos*, of Linnæus), and am informed, that they are this year, much more common than usual. Some superstitious and foolish persons have imagined, that they are ominous of some evil, but they cannot even conjecture what. The moths which proceed from these are by much the largest of any of the British species, the wings of the females being frequently known to expand upwards of five inches. The caterpillars, which are of great size, and an extremely beautiful colour, feed on the leaves of the potatoe. During the day time, they conceal themselves on the stems of such of the plants where the leaves are large and numerous; and they feed almost wholly in the night.

August 8th. Several species of wild orache, or goosefoot (*chenopodium*), the marsh mallow, or wymote (*althea officinalis*), milk thistle (*carduus marianus*), water hemp agrimony (*bidens cernua*, and *bidens tripartita*), amphibious snakeweed (*polygonum amphibium*), and lavendar thrift (*statice limonium*), are now in flower.

August 12th. The breed of the partridges is said to have suffered greatly from the wet weather that occurred about the season when young birds were hatched.

A pair of cross-bills, (male and female) which were caught in the autumn of last year, have survived the winter, and are now alive and in perfect vigour, at a nobleman's mansion in this neighbourhood.

August 13th. I have observed, that the fruit of the hawthorn is in great abundance. The common people suppose, that this is an indication of an ensuing hard winter; a notion evidently derived from the supposition, that when Divine Wisdom in severe winters deprives the race of smaller birds of some of their usual supplies of winter's food, it gives them as an equivalent an extra provision of haws, and other kinds of wild fruit.

August 20th. The redbreast sings.

August 22d. The clouded yellow butterflies (*papilio edusa*), are in much greater abundance than I have usually seen them. They are nearly as common as the orange-tip butterflies (*papilio cardamines*,) are in the spring.

In

In consequence of a succession of cool weather for some time past, the house-flies are begining to appear torpid and inactive.

Mushrooms are very scarce. The season has been altogether unfavourable for them.

August 26th. The black grapes begin to change colour. Peaches and nectarines are ripe; but, in this part of the country, the crop is a very unfavourable one.

August 31. The harvest is nearly ended, and the corn will thus be housed many days earlier than has been known for several years past.

I have entirely neglected to remark the departure of the swifts. They have, however, I believe, been some time gone.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE state of the wheat crop seems now to be ascertained with probable accuracy, throughout the island, as somewhat below an average quantity, and far inferior to that of last year, in point of quality. Reckoning both quantity and quality, persons of the most general information, decide upon a deficiency of a full third. There will be a considerable quantity of black wheat, and in many parts of the north the barley is strongly smutted. As has been before stated in these reports, a gradual mildew prevailed throughout the summer, and, most unfortunately, about blooming time of the wheat; in consequence, neither the ear nor kernel have sufficiently filled; and, as the state of the weather producing the disease was universal, so has been the disease itself, with the fortunate exception of favourable soils and situations, which have produced fine crops of corn. Although the mildew, taking it generally, was slight and mild, its effects upon some unfortunate exposures were so considerable, that half a crop of wheat was not obtained, and that in quality extremely meagre, and in part smutted. In various parts of Scotland, much wheat was broken and lodged by high winds, from the weakness of the straw, and great complaints are made from thence, of tillage-lands over-run with weeds, particularly knot-grass, the consequence of trusting to a fallow for cleaning land. From the N. W. of England, great complaints of the gravels *scalding* last summer. Spring wheats are said to have succeeded generally better than the autumnal. There is much indifferent corn of every species this year.

For the above most satisfactory reasons, and from the vast rents and accumulated taxes paid by the farmer, wheat continues at a high price, and is likely so to continue, when it is considered, that, on the most accurate calculation which can be made, a full average crop is required for the annual support of our vastly increased population, without reckoning the extra waste of war, and supply of our allies. In the mean time, the usual ideotic cry against monopolizers and forestallers is bursting from many of our public prints, raised by persons who ought to confine their speculations to astronomy, or rather astrology, and the comet. These seers always complain when corn rises, taking upon themselves exclusively to tell the fortune of markets; as though the terms of a bargain could possibly be any other person's business than of the buyer and seller themselves: as though, in a free country, the disposal and management of a man's property could be taken from him: as though the buyer or any body else but himself, ought to fix a price upon the seller's goods: and as though attempted regulations of this kind had ever yet answered any good purpose. This popular cry, in order to be reconciled to common sense, ought instantly to be directed from the middlemen or corn dealers, one of the most useful and beneficial classes of society, to the opposers of a GENERAL INCLOSURE BILL, our natural, legitimate, and only effectual remedy.

Little wheat seed can yet have been put into the ground, from the long drought, but the present rains will make the land work well, and which have come, it is to be hoped, in time for the turnips, a crop that must otherwise have been soon irrecoverably injured; at any rate the supply of green seed must be much reduced, and the late crops of hay are extremely light. A considerable quantity of flax has this year been grown in the north, and almost intirely from home-grown seed; the crop very good. Orchards in Scotland and Wales have not been so fruitful as in England. Wool, universally a drug, affected in a considerable degree by the discouraging speculators on our dispute with America, which serves equally to depress manufacture and raise the price of corn. The Merino improvement at present under a cloud.

Live stock dear, considering the season, but declining in price. Pigs most abundant, and cheaper.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. 5d. to 6s.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Lamb 5s. to 7s.—Pork 3s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon 7s. Irish ditto 3s. to 5s.—Fat 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.—Skins 15s. to 30s.

Middlesex, Aug. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest, 30·03. Sept. 3. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 28·41. —— 10. —— N.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 37 hundredths of an inch. { The mercury stood at 29·57 in the middle of the day on the 22d, and at the same hour on the 23d it had fallen to 29·20.

Thermometer.

Highest, 78° Sept. 11. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 43° Sept. 24. —— West.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 15°. { This variation occurred between the 27th and 28th instant, the mercury having stood at 63° in the morning of the former day, and was down at 48° on the latter, at the same hour.

The quantity of rain fallen in the course of the month is equal to little more than an inch in height. It is remarkable that from Sunday the 25th of August, to Monday the 23d of Sept. there was, with the exception of a trifling shower or two on the 21st, not a single drop of rain. On the 23d the rain for a few minutes was very heavy, and proved extremely useful to the gardens and to the land in general where it fell.

Since Mr. Lofft's representation of the Comet was printed, we have been favoured with the following from another correspondent.

*** *Communications, free of carriage or postage, are earnestly invited to be addressed for* SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, *the Editor, at No. 5, Buckingham Gate, London, on all subjects practical and speculative. In the order of insertion, preference is, however, always given to Notices of Improvements in the Arts of Life; to economical Subjects in general; to original facts in Natural History, and in the various Sciences; to accounts of Tours and Voyages; to topographical Descriptions, particularly of distant Countries; to accounts of curious Objects of remote Antiquity; to original Biography, Anecdotes, and Letters of eminent or remarkable Persons; to observations on the State of Society and Manners in various Countries and Places; to copies or extracts of scarce and interesting Tracts; to illustrations of classical Authors; to fugitive pieces of original Poetry; and to Letters of literary Persons on points of Enquiry, or information connected with the objects of their pursuits.*

Some valuable notices of German and French Literature are deferred till next month, as are many esteemed communications for want of room.

The proposal of D. is accepted, and we shall be glad of other communications of extracts from Scarce Books and Tracts, a part of our Magazine which in time will not be the least valuable.

A. B. is informed that CORRECT information relative to the present state of the various countries under the dominion of Bonaparte is particularly desirable.

We are desired by the author of the account of Pernambuco to state, that since he was at that place, he understands from good authority, that nearly the whole of the agents then resident there are not so at present; and those which are there at this time are entire strangers to him.

ERRATA.—At page 210, col. 2, after *fluid, or medium*, dele the semicolon.

—— At page 222, col. 2, in the P. S. for *Introductor*, read *Introduction*; and for *them*, read *candles*.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 219.] NOVEMBER 1, 1811. [4 of Vol. 32.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ACCOUNT *of the* LEIPZIG FAIR *at* EASTER, 1810.

[The Editor has usually introduced the results of this Fair to the notice of his readers, within three months after it took place; but, in the present interrupted state of communication with the continent, he considers himself fortunate in being able to furnish this article at the distance of nearly eighteen months!]

A FOURTH part of the business done at this great mart may be placed to the account of the book-trade, without including bibles, liturgies, journals, &c. which are seldom admitted into the general catalogues. As the productions of the press are rather articles of luxury than necessity, the general stagnation of commerce was particularly and most severely felt by the booksellers, who had to drink deeply of the cup of woe, that had been poured out over their country. Of this, the Fairs in 1809 had given the most melancholy indication; and the winter of 1809-10 continued to present the most unpromising results. Hence, as Easter approached, almost every thing that the year 1809 had produced for the book-trade was returned, the most important assortments having met with scarcely any vent. Many an impression now made the journey to Leipzig a second or third time. But, notwithstanding these unfavourable symptoms, the spirit of enterprize had not been extinguished. The most expensive undertakings had been boldly continued, and others not less costly begun; and, in every department of literature, products of sterling merit brought forth. None of the old-established firms was absent; and many who had not made their appearance for several years, either attended or sent their agents. The sufferings of Vienna, and of every part of the Austrian dominions, during the preceding year, had not detained the most respectable booksellers from their annual journey to the banks of the Pleisse.

Degen, whose magnificent edition of Wieland's Musarion, a lasting monument of German typography, had been admired even by the enemy's generals at Vienna, sent new proofs of his zeal for his art, particularly *Bonde's Epithalamia*.

From Copenhagen, Königsberg and Riga, as likewise from Pesth, Grätz, and the left bank of the Rhine, the old known houses appeared; and on the left bank of the Rhine new ones had been established, the solidity of which inspired confidence.

The Catalogue again evinced, that, among the states connected by the common use of the German language, literary enterprize, and zeal for arts and sciences, had not been overwhelmed by the evils of war and revolution. Many were astonished when they saw the portly book instead of the empty, shrivelled, meagre, list of a few novelties, which had been looked for. The harvest of good productions had been so considerable in every department, as to remove any apprehension of a stillstand or retrogradation.

We shall now take a rapid view of the most important of the newest acquisitions. The Germans have not many prizes to distribute; but the judges of literary merit, at their fifty equally-distributed and still-flourishing universities and high-schools, promulgate their decisions in from twenty or thirty generally, read journals and periodical publications, where now, with greater dispatch than ever, every thing worth knowing is announced, illustrated, and, by salutary collision, improved or condemned.

The two main pillars on which German science and literary culture rest, are—Philology, in the most comprehensive meaning of the word, which, proceeding from Greece and Rome, explores all the mines of the East and West; and a purified Philosophy and Theory of Arts and Sciences, founded on literature and experience. Of the thriving state of philosophy, we find again every where speaking proofs. With respect to classical

antiquities and criticism, there was no want of researches of intrinsic value, though not always distinguished by number of sheets or volumes. The octogenay Heyne, gave in his two Lectures on the Fortunes of Byzantium, a pattern for the manner of writing a topography of the Ancient World. Classical Mythology continues to be considered, in a more comprehensive point of view, as the archive for the symbolical learning of the primeval world, and loses more and more the appearance of mere tales for the nursery. The ingenious Creuzer's *Symbolik und Mythologie der Griechen*, abounds with hints and erudite disquisitions, while viewing the subject from this more exalted place of observation. Much is to be traced back to the primitive sources of the first ages of mankind in Asia. Görrer's *Mythengeschichte der Asiatischen Welt*, will present to cooler enquirers much matter for investigation, or may become to his countrymen what *Count de Gebelin's Monde primitif* was in his time. Gruber's *Wörterbuch der Klassischen Mythologie*, (A—D) a work which has been many years bringing to maturity, gives the first complete views of what has, during the last forty years, been collected and sifted by German skill and critical acumen, in the department of mythology. In that of archæology, properly so called, Böttiger's Explanation of the Aldrobandine Marriage, is accompanied with an excellent dissertation on the Art of Painting among the Ancients, by Mr. Meyer, of Weimar. Homeric criticism was revived by Lobek, in his collection of the Fragments of Ante-Homeric Poets. Lyric poetry was enriched by Volger's collection of the Fragments of Sappho. A new edition of Pindar is preparing by Bockth, according to his ideas respecting metrical arrangement and breaking of the lines. The tragic writers seem to have enjoyed peculiar attention. The learned Hermann gave in his edition of the *Hercules furens, of Euripides*, a valuable contribution to the metrical criticism of that poet. Seidler and Matthiä proceed with unabated ardour in new editions of all the tragedies and fragments of Euripides; and Erfurd continued his large and smaller editions of Sophocles, acquiring with every step more mastery of his subject.

Another volume of Schleiermacher's Translation of Plato could not fail to meet with a welcome. Asu had enriched his Phœdrus with Scholia from a manuscript found in Munich, and with his own annotations.

Another volume of the Collection of Annotations on Aristophanes, viz. all the Commentaries on the Nubes, is finished by Beck. Such a collection, with so many notes by the editor himself, is a valuable addition to the stock of criticism. Of the later epic poets, Musæus has found a critical commentator and translator in *Passow*, whose work is accompanied with a learned inquiry respecting Musæus and the fragments of his poems.

The most learned work announced at the fair, was *Schafer's* new edition of *Gregorius de Dialectis*, with critical and palæographical remarks by the learned Bast, in Paris. Schæfer likewise superintended a new edition of Æsop's Fables by Furia. There was no want either of re-impressions of older esteemed editions. Here the enterprising printer and publisher Tauchnitz, in Leipzig, particularly merits honourable mention. From his office came forth two neat correct editions of the smallest size, of Sophocles and Pindar, both printed under the care of the critical and accurate Schæfer, who likewise superintended a new magnificent edition of *Valkenaer's Theocritus*, printed at the same press. This edition, of the largest size, and printed with a new type, is executed in so splendid a manner that it may challenge comparison with the finest productions of the press in other countries.

Corais's edition of *Polyænus*, and *Plutarch*, the newest of that beautiful series of the Bibliotheca Græca, is indeed printed at Paris, by Didot; but at the expense of the brothers', Zosimali in Vienna, who with rare zeal had caused this collection of these ancient writers to be prepared for the use of their modern Greek countrymen. In Rochlitz, *Denkmalen Glücklicher Stunden*, is a well executed translation of Sophocles' Antigone, which had been acted several times at Weimar. *Koreff*, a native of Breslau, but residing at Paris, sent a metrical translation of Tibullus, which is decently printed in 4to. at Paris, and has likewise intrinsic merit. Later in summer was finished a new work of J. H. Voss, his long expected translation of Tibullus. Many had failed in their attempts to transfuse the beauties of the most tender of elegaic poets into the German language; here we discern the hand of a master.

To philology, in a more extended sense, belong likewise the modern languages, which the German studies with critical accuracy, extending his attention to the classical authors of every country: of this we have a proof in an elegant edition of the *Lusiada* of Camoens, with various readings and annotations, by V. Winterfeld.—J. W. Beck, by Quæstiones de Originibus Linguæ Franco-gallicæ, has contributed to the formation of a new etymological Dictionary of the French language. In the Catalogue we find under the head of *Foreign Literature*, above two hundred articles, among which are Grammars, Chrestomathies, Class-books, and Dictionaries of almost all the languages of Europe—the less common of which are the fourth volume of Von Linde's (Rector in Warsaw) *Polish Lexicon*, M.—O. which gives a comparative view of all the dialects of the Slavonic language; and Kopitar's Grammar of the Slavonic language, as spoken in Krain and Carinthia. Samples of almost every production of Danish literature, during the preceding year, were exhibited by *Brummer*, from Copenhagen, notwithstanding the unfavourable rate of exchange with that city.

Docen, Beneken, and other eminent philologists, in the journals and other contributions devoted to old Teutonic Literature, elucidate the history of the *Minnesänger*, the sources of ancient German poetry. A Dictionary and Grammar of the ancient Teutonic, has been announced by two eminent philologists of Berlin—Von Hagen and Büsching. Campe's large Dictionary proceeds rapidly towards completion. The fourth part contains in the letters S. T. 13,036, articles more than Adelung; with a discourse by *Bernd*, the learned and indefatigable editor. The last volume, was to appear at Easter, 1811; and to it will be added an etymological volume by *Vater*, of Konigsberg. Much is likewise expected from the labours of the Bavarian Academy, with respect to German Grammar.

The treasures of the East continue likewise to be explored by intelligent orientalists. In this respect the journal entitled the "*Fundgruben des Orients*," undertaken by Count Wenceslaus Rzevuski, and published by the learned Von Hammer, in Vienna, deserves particular notice. For the instruction of the students of the Oriental Academy, in Vienna, a drama in the Turkish language has been published. Wahl, a professor in Halle, has completed his preliminary labours for the publication of Sha Nameh. *Gesenius*, to whom we were indebted for a new useful Hebræo-chaldaic Lexicon, has extended his labours to the ancient Maltese language. The manuscript from which a translation of the whole of the Thousand and One Nights is announced, by Caussin, in Paris, was found in Cairo by a German, Von Hammer.

The contents of the Catalogue evince anew the justness of the German's claim to the title, "Central Librarian of Europe."

The twelfth volume of Harles's Fabricius; the eighth of Reuss's Repertory of the Acts of all Literary and Scientific Societies, are additional proofs of his collecting or methodizing diligence.

The eighth volume of Bouterweck's *History of Modern Literature*, brings the literary History of England down to the latest times, with a critical discrimination from which even Britons might learn.

Hardt gave, in the fourth part of the Catalogue of the Manuscripts of the Central Library in Munich, an enumeration of the manuscripts, No. 348—472, removed thither from Augsburg.

The indefatigable Meusel continued his *Account of Deceased Authors* to the end of the tenth volume, containing N—Q; and Jördens concluded with the sixth part his Dictionary of German poets and prose writers.

Among the Encyclopædias and Literary Histories of single Sciences, of which almost every year brings forth new ones, the systematic *Encyclopædia of Medicine*, by Burdach, and Becker's, *Literatur der Nahrungskunde*, hold a distinguished rank. The Letters of the Family of Klopstock, which have appeared at Halberstadt, under the title of "*Klopstock and his Friends*," are highly interesting: though the mode of publication has brought merited censure on the editor. Lastly, Aretin's Mnemonik, with tables of characters printed on stone, deserves honourable mention. How easily might all this degenerate into mere pedantry and sciolism, if the torch of philosophy did not diffuse light over the chaotic mass; and certainly the true spirit of philosophising is not extinguished, whilst new editions of such works as Schulze's Logic appear; and when a *Hofbauer*, agreeably to a prize-question of the Berlin academy, publishes his Researches on Philosophical

Analysis,

Analysis. A specimen of the judicious application of philosophy to statistics, is given in KING'S *Der Staat und die Schule;* and to Jurisprudence, by the clearthinking Zachariä, in his *Philosophische Rechtslehre.*

It cannot however be denied, that the influence and extravagancies of the newest theories, are still discernible in many works, to the great detriment of true philosophy, as SALAT'S has shewn in his Lectures on the indifference lately shown towards it in Germany. Attempts, like the proposal for studying christianity as an *idea a priori*, are still made in all the sciences. And medicine in particular must here but too frequently serve as an *arena* for the contending system-builders.

*** Some other articles relative to recent German Literature are in the hands of the editor, and shall be introduced within the two or three next months.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ANY discovery that promises to be an advantage to mankind, more especially if it tends to improve the art of healing, and thereby lessen the calamities incident to the human body, cannot, I apprehend, but be interesting to the public in general, and to medical men in particular. With this view, therefore, I beg leave to submit to the attention of your readers, a short account of a mineral water, which, about three years ago, I accidentally discovered on the southern coast of this island.

This water, on examination, not only by the taste, but by the application of chemical re-agents, was found to contain sulphat of iron and sulphat of alumine; substances which, though rarely met with in combination with water, yet exist in this in such large proportions, as to give it a very distinguishing character, and render the other ingredients which enter into its composition wholly imperceptible to the palate. As I have not been able to learn that any mineral water of the same class has hitherto been discovered in Europe, possessing such powerful properties as the Sand Rock Spring, I shall here take the liberty of transcribing, in his own words, the result of the several experiments which that very accurate chemist, Dr. Marcet, has recently made on this water, in order to determine its component parts, and which he has made the subject of a very valuable paper, just published in the first volume of Transactions of the Geological Society of London. It appears, therefore, from Dr. Marcet's conclusion, that each pint or sixteen-ounce measure of the aluminous chalybeate water contains the following ingredients:

Of carbonic acid gas, three-tenths of a cubic inch.

	Grains.
— Sulphat of iron, in the state of crystallized green sulphat, ...	41·4
— Sulphat of alumine, a quantity which if brought to the state of crystallized alum, would amount to.....	31·6
— Sulphat of lime, dried at 160..	10·1
— Sulphat of magnesia, or Epsom salt, crystallized	3·6
— Sulphat of soda, or Glauber's salt, crystallized	16·8
— Muriat of soda, or common salt, crystallized	4·0
— Silica	·7
	107·4

Dr. Marcet goes on further to state, "that he is not acquainted with any chalybeate or aluminous spring in the chemical history of mineral waters which can be compared, in regard to strength, with that just described. The *Hartfell* water, and that of the *Horley Green Spaw*, near Halifax, both of which appear to be analogous to this in chemical composition, and were considered as the strongest impregnations of the kind, are stated by Dr. Garnett to contain, the one only about fourteen grains, and the other forty grains of saline matter in each pint."

Since the period of my first discovering this water, I have employed it very extensively both in my public and private practice; and the result of my experience of its effects, has proved it to be a tonic of the most powerful kind, and as such singularly efficacious in the cure of all diseases termed asthenic, arising from a relaxed habit and languid circulation. In addition to the high opinion which I have thus been enabled to form of its good effects, I am happy to have it in my power to add the testimonies of other medical gentlemen of the first respectability, particularly of my worthy friend Dr. Lempriere, physician to the forces at the Army Depôt Hospital in this island, who has authorized me to say he has given the water in nearly two hundred cases at that establishment, principally consisting of those terminating in, or connected with, chronic debility; but more particularly to

patients

patients who have been reduced by long residence in warm climates, by visceral obstructions, obstinate intermittents, chronic rheumatism, and the like, and where the ordinary tonics, both of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, had failed to produce the desired effect. In such cases, provided the thoracic and abdominal viscera had not been materially impaired, or, if they had been previously diseased, the more important symptoms had been removed, the mineral water never failed to produce the most speedy and most beneficial effects, such as be had not before observed in any other remedy, evinced by a rapid improvement in the patient's countenance, spirits, and appetite, and ultimately by a permanent establishment of his health.

The mode in which I have usually administered this medicine, and which I believe in general has been adopted by others, has been in the first place to evacuate the patient's bowels by a dose of rhubarb and magnesia, Epsom salts, or other mild aperient, in order to remove any vitiated bile, or other offending matter which may have been accumulated in the intestinal canal; and then to begin the following morning after breakfast with about two ounces or a small wine-glass full of the water, and this quantity repeated three times a day; after continuing it for some time, this quantity may be increased to four ounces four times a day, making in the whole one pint in the four-and-twenty hours, (which has been the most that has ever been found necessary to prescribe in one day, even in those obstinate cases of intermitting fever brought from Walcheren.) The first dose may then be taken in the morning, fasting, and the subsequent doses at the intermediate times of the day, so as not to interfere with the meals. Sometimes, in very delicate and irritable stomachs, this water may produce nausea; and sometimes, though rarely, may excite vomiting; those unpleasant effects are however easily obviated by taking off the chill, which is best effected by immersing the glass containing it in a vessel of warm water, or by adding to it a tea-spoonful of brandy, tincture of cardamoms, or other aromatic tincture; and should sickness still ensue, it may be diluted by adding to it half its quantity of pure rain-water, previously boiled, and allowed to settle.

The aluminous chalybeate spring issues from a cliff on the S.S.W. side of the Isle of Wight, immediately under St. Catherine's down, in the parish of Chale, between the village of which and the village of Niton it is nearly equidistant. Its distance from the sea-shore is about one hundred and fifty yards, and the elevation about one hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea. The views from the spot are highly interesting, commanding the Under-cliff to the east, the British Channel to the south, the winding coast to the west, and, at encreasing distances, Freshwater-cliffs, the Needles, St. Alban's Head, and the Isle of Portland.

As a more particular and detailed account of this water will, I have every reason to believe, shortly appear from another and more able pen, I shall conclude this hasty communication, and beg leave to subscribe myself,

T. L. Waterworth, Surgeon.

Newport, Isle of Wight,
Sept. 14, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read the letters signed "A Wanderer," relative to the Lakes of Cumberland, with much interest and great pleasure; and have only to regret a writer possessing such an enchanting power of description, did not spend more time in a county possessing so much sublime, magnificent, and romantic, scenery. As I made a tour of the Lakes in the autumn of 1808, I beg leave to attempt the delineation of some parts omitted by your correspondent, which should you judge worthy of insertion in the Monthly Magazine, is quite at your service.

I arrived at Penrith on Thursday the 29th of September, and in the evening rode to Lowther, the seat of the Earl of Lonsdale, where I found the superb mansion, then erecting by the noble owner, under the direction of Mr. Smirk, architect, in great forwardness. The first stone of this noble edifice (Lowther Castle) was laid on the 29th of December, 1806. The fronts (for there are two) are each of them 340 feet in length, and the breadth of the building of 140 feet. Within this area are a number of spacious and magnificent apartments, such as can hardly be paralleled in this kingdom. The grand staircase will exceed any thing of the kind that is to be met with any where. I was credibly informed the expence (including the furniture)

was

was estimated at 300,000l. It unfortunately coming on wet, I was prevented seeing the fine gardens and terrace, or rambling through the woods, which I had anticipated. The former house, called Lowther-hall, was burnt down anno 1770. It was in height three stories, and extended 387 feet. It contained a number of stately apartments, corridores, large galleries, a noble library, and a chapel. The windows of the middle story were dressed with pediments, in a handsome manner. The fabric was finished with a balustrade, figures, and vases, and a large pediment at each end, which had a good effect. A correct view of Lowther-hall appeared in the Universal Magazine for May 1772.

The next morning (Friday the 30th) proving favourable, I determined to visit Nunnery, for which purpose I took the Carlisle road for about two miles, and then turned to the right, to Kirk Osward, distant eight miles and a half, the roads very bad. One mile and a half further I reached Nunnery, the seat of Mrs. Bamber, the object of my excursion. The gardener met me at the gate, to conduct me through this fairy dale. The house, fronted with a beautiful red stone, in a plain neat style, is erected on the remains of the old house of Benedictine nuns, founded, as Denton mentions, in the reign of king William Rufus. The situation is rather confined; and, though the vale spreads out in a beautiful manner from this point, the house commands but a contracted prospect. The grounds to the south-west lie on a descent along the little river Croglin, to its confluence with the Eden. The late proprietor, Christopher Aglionby, esq. (brother to Mrs. B.) attending to the natural beauties of the situation, formed walks on the banks of the two rivers, and through the woods, where he might enjoy the romantic scenes. We traversed two or three meadows before we entered the wood that fringes the border of the rivers. After passing groves of noble forest trees on one hand, and infant plantations on the other, a fine theatre presented itself, closed on every side by stupendous rocks, which begin hereabouts to show themselves in a thousand romantic shapes, and beautifully clothed with woods, whilst the river Eden, in broken streams, wound through the vale. On the banks of the Croglin-water, the road is gained by cutting away the rocky points in some places, in others by excavating the projecting cliffs. Here the forest rises beautifully, shade above shade, not crowded with brushwood, but the long stems of straight and lofty trees form a sylvan colonade. As we proceeded up Croglin-water, I found the vale straiten, the cliffs increase in eminence, and hang over our heads in a tremendous manner, their sides and summits supporting noble oaks. The least mishap in this part of our ramble must inevitably have plunged both into the abyss below. Here the water falls down a fine declivity, not so as to give surprise, but placidly flowing over each shelving rock, and, little agitated, glides away, till it murmurs through the pebbly channel. As we advanced, the noise of a cascade struck the ear a few moments only before it burst upon the sight. The scene is noble and solemn: branches of trees are stretched and mingled from precipice to precipice; the water gushes in one entire spout through the parted rock. Every step we proceeded from this point had new and excellent beauties: I was enchanted. The sound of waterfals struck the ear on every hand; on the path, (made by a vast flight of steps,) unexpectedly turning round a point of rock, I instantly stood on the brink of a deep abyss, where the water is precipitated thirty-five feet perpendicular, into a bason of eighteen feet in depth. The footpath continues running by the side of the river, and the dale is in some parts so narrow that there is little more than room for the path between the river on one hand, and the rocks on the other. In some places it spreads to a great width, in all it is a most romantic and beautiful walk. The river is sometimes hid behind trees, sometimes it glides smooth and calm, sometimes a distant fall is heard; here it tumbles over a ledge of rocks, stretching quite across; there it rushes over rude fragments, torn by storms from the impending masses. Each side, but particularly the farther one, is bordered by lofty rocks, generally clothed with wood in the most picturesque manner. In many places, where they seem to be quite perpendicular, and without any earth on them, underwood, ashes, and other trees, shoot up, growing to the common height. Language describes such subjects but weakly, and communicates but a faint idea of scenes like these, where the painter finds innumerable lessons of wild nature, a thousand elegant views of waterfals, rocks, and woods, mingled. Though too confined, the views are wild and picturesque. Romantic and unrivalled beauties, exhibiting

biting the sublimity of uncultivated nature in its most majestic form, attract the attention of all strangers, and the admiration of every one who has taste to admire nature in those forms, where the grand, the sublime, the romantic, and the beautiful, are all united. Torrents roll roaring down the mountains into distinct streams; and separated as it is from the busy haunts of men, the most rigid enthusiast could not have chosen a spot more recluse, or better suited for the purposes of devotion and retirement. I cannot close the account of these walks better, than with the observation of one of the first landscape-painters of the age: "Here are some of the finest forest scenes in England."

I returned to Penrith by the banks of the river Eden, a most delightful ride. After partaking a hasty repast, I took the road to Keswick; the first view of the beauties of the Lake and Vale of Keswick, is commanded on the Penrith road, about two miles from Keswick. As I approached it, its verdant borders were lighted up with all the splendor of an evening sun, which brilliantly illuminated the beautiful features of this charming vale; while the lofty mountains were partially shrouded with a mist, that, whilst it added to their sublimity, veiled them in that rich and purple hue which it is the utmost effort of the pencil to imitate with success. The glowing sun shone from behind a cloud, threw his rays over the beautiful expanse of water as we approached its variegated shores, and illuminated the craggy and broken precipices that environ the head of the lake, and the beautiful islands which rise on its bosom. As I approached nearer, the beaming tints of daylight gradually receded, and the whole became spread with the softest tints of twilight. I stood admiring, till the landscape had lost its colour, the outlines of the mountains, intersecting each other in a variety of lines against the still bright horizon, attracted notice, and the utmost surface of the lake yet gleamed with the last rays of departing day. As the enjoyments of the table, after a day spent in the manner I have attempted to describe, may not amuse your readers, I will here conclude this letter.—Adieu!

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN all ages of the world, superstition and ignorance have been united by the strongest bonds, and, much to the injury of science, possessed of an unbounded influence over the human mind. Their tendency has uniformly been to oppose all kinds of reformation, to obstruct the progress of light and knowledge, and to keep the world in a state of heathen darkness. No wonder then that priestcraft, bigotry, and intolerance, have so boldly usurped the standard of reason and truth; that famine, pestilence, and disease, continue to rob life of its dearest enjoyments; and that the world so slowly advances towards perfection.

How great was the opposition which the introduction of *Jesuit's bark* received, about the middle of the seventeenth century! Its virtues required only to be known, in order that they might be properly appreciated: accordingly, when the season of alarm was passed, it was generally accounted one of the most valuable remedies which was to be found in the whole province of medicine.

Other instances might easily be adduced, each of which would, of itself, be sufficient to establish the principle which I have been attempting to lay down.

Cætera de genere hoc, (adeò sunt multa,) loquacem,
Delassare valent Fabium. HOR.

It has been with no inconsiderable degree of pleasure that I have lately read in your Magazine, of the beneficial effects derived by persons subject to asthmatic complaints, from the smoking of Stramonium. Two or three cases have come under my own observation, in which the greatest possible relief has followed the use of it. But though every day's experience shews it to be an almost infallible cure for asthma, many, I doubt not, are to be found throughout the kingdom, whom a superstitious dread of its poisonous effects would deter from making trial of its healing qualities. Let such be reminded, however, that a fear like this has proved fatal to thousands.

What unmerited abuse did Mr. Sutton incur, when he introduced a method of preventing patients in the small-pox from falling victims to the ignorance of physicians; and how reluctantly did parents, whose tender apprehensions had got the better of their judgment, yield up the prejudices which they had imbibed on the subject! With what difficulty was it too that Mr. Baldwin got his first patient to apply oil as a remedy for the plague.

"My

"My opposite neighbour," he observes,* "being at his window, looked afflicted; I asked him what ailed him? He told me that a young man, his relation, in a part of the same building he inhabited, was struck with the plague. 'Anoint him with oil,' said I, 'and he will do well.' He had no opinion of the oil, and did nothing. The next day I questioned him, 'Well, how is your relation? Have you anointed him?'—'No: he is better!' It was false; the man was worse. The third day in the evening I saw him again; he was crying:—'What is the matter with you; is your relation dead?' 'No, but he is very ill: he is dying!' 'Anoint him with oil,' I said to him again: 'what do you risk?' 'Oil is heating,' he replied.—'Heating or cooling,' I said, 'would you have the man die? try it.' And he left me, and went and saw that his relation was anointed: and the next day the man was free from pain; with a good appetite, and a large tumor in his groin, but perfectly easy. I ordered him to humect frequently the tumor with oil, and in eight days it came to suppuration, and soon afterwards the man was walking in the streets. This being promulgated among the neighbours, another infected person tried it, and was cured; and then another, and another, to the number of seven, whose names I possess, and whose blessings I enjoy."

As a proof of the efficacy of oil in extracting venom from a wound, I will take the liberty of making another quotation from this gentleman's work.†

"I have tried it," says he, "on five rats, stung one by one by a scorpion. The first swelled to a great size, and appeared to be near dead. I poured some pure oil upon him, and he recovered, and in a few minutes ran away. But he might have recovered without the oil, as people say.

"I put a second to the scorpion, and the rat was stung, and I left him to himself, and he died very soon: then I presumed that the former had been cured by the oil.

"I tried another, and cured him; and another, and he died. And another, and he was cured.

"There was that virtue, therefore, in the oil, or that predilection in the malignant humour which the sting infused for the oil, as to draw it from the body and avert the poison."

The communication of a correspondent in your Number for June, (p. 529) greatly tends to substantiate this fact, and to prove that oil, administered as a remedy, may be made subservient to many valuable purposes.

Sept. 13, 1811. I. E. Y.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN addition to my observations on the prevalence of the opinion among the ancients, concerning the sympathies between the liver and the mind, which you have inserted in the two last Numbers of the Monthly Magazine; I take the liberty to submit the following, which you will, perhaps, have the goodness to print in your next.

In pursuing this subject, it becomes more and more interesting; for it appears that the knowledge of this fact was not only prevalent among the Greeks and Romans, and their descendants, but among various Oriental nations, and may be traced back as early as Jeremiah, who says, "Mine eyes do fail with tears, my bowels are troubled, my liver is poured upon the earth; for the destruction of the daughter of my people." *Lament.* ii. 11.

Solomon was evidently acquainted with such sympathy as I have alluded to, as appears by the following metaphorical allusion to it. "He goeth after her straitway, as an ox goeth to the slaughter; or as a fool to the correction of the stocks; till a dart strike through his liver." *Proverb.* vii. 22.

The whole story of Προμηθεὺς Δεσμώτης, which is believed to be very ancient and of Egyptian origin, is considered by Darwin as intended to convey a physical truth, though wrapped up in symbolical language, according to the custom of the ancients, who were wont to convey instruction in the form of fables and poems. Several critics with whom I have lately conversed on this subject, have expressed themselves of the same opinion. By the fire which Prometheus stole, was meant spirituous and hot liquors, which are known to bring on tedious and distressing hepatic disorders,* which, though they do not kill the patient

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* Political Recollections relative to Egypt. (page 137.)

† Page 140.

* There can be no doubt that the absurd enthusiasm, dejection of spirits, and affectation of martyrdom of many of the modern methodists, jumpers, Sweedenburgers, &c.

patient immediately, nevertheless torment him through life. Prometheus was represented as having a vulture gnawing his liver, which was continually reproduced; in other words, he was never consumed by the disorder. The curious reader may likewise find interesting particulars relating to this subject, by referring to the words for *liver*, *melancholy madness*, &c. in the Dictionaries of various Asiatic languages. F.

Sept. 19, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE musical instrument called the *Euphon*, invented by Doctor Chladni, consists externally of small glass cylinders, which are "rubbed longitudinally with the fingers," previously moistened with water. These cylinders, which are of the thickness of a goose-quill, are all equal in length, "and the difference of the sounds is produced by the interior mechanism." This short description by the inventor, gave rise to the conjecture that the sounding parts of his clavi-cylinder also vibrate longitudinally (Monthly Mag. xxxii. 107.); that conjecture, however, will not be thought very probable, on considering the compass and the dimensions of the instrument, and that the vibrations of straight rods or tubes produce sounds which are extremely acute. The clavi-cylinder is stated to be 8 *decimetres* in length, or nearly 31·5 English inches; in width about 19·7 inches; and in depth very nearly 7 inches and 1 tenth. In form it is said to resemble the piano-forte. Its compass is four octaves and a half, extending from the lowest C to the highest F of the harpsichord. Parallel to the clavier, a glass cylinder, equal to it in length, is placed between the inner extremities of the keys and the back of the instrument. This cylinder is turned round by means of a treadle acting on a leaded wheel. By depressing the finger-keys the sonorous parts are brought in contact with this revolving cylinder, which is frequently wetted during performance. I give this description from the reports of the French Institute and of the Imperial Conservatory of Music. Its tone resembles that of the harmonica, "But what distinguishes and essentially characterizes the clavi-cylinder, is the valuable property which it possesses of giving a fine swell.* By varying the pressure on the keys, the sounds may be increased or diminished at pleasure, by the most imperceptible gradations. In particular it possesses this quality in an eminent degree, from the *medium* of intensity to the *smorzando*. The limits between that *medium* and the *maximum* of *rinforzando* are not very extensive, because the sounds of the instrument have but little force, and that if we would preserve the beauty of the tone *(timbre)* in all its purity, the keys must not be too forcibly pressed." 1808. U. M.

Cirencester, Sept. 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

TO the remedies published in your Magazine for that distressing pain the tooth-ach, the following may be added, if you think proper. After enduring the tooth-ach myself for more than a year, and after the failure of a great variety of prescriptions, strongly recommended and duly tried, an infusion of dock-roots perfectly removed the pain, so as never since to return, and prevented the teeth from any farther decay. I believe the kind of dock is very common. It has a long root, which appears yellow where it is broken off. Its leaves are long and narrow, and greener than the leaves of some other kinds. The roots should be washed clean and bruised with a hammer, after which, boiling water should be poured upon them in a basin, till they are covered. Infusions, thus prepared, were taken according to the directions given me, in the following terms: "Drink a tea-cupful of this for three mornings together, then every other morning for a week or nine days; leave off taking it for nine days; then begin again and proceed in the same manner."

CHARLES MERRICK.

Oakley Park.

N.B. In the Medical Pocket-book the following treatment is recommended: "If hollow or decayed, apply compound tincture of benjamin, or some essential oil, on cotton to the part; or pills with camphor and opium; or chew the roots of pellitory of Spain. Some burn the nerve with vitriolic or nitrous acid, or a hot iron, or touch the *antibelix* with the latter," &c.—DR. ELLIOT.

&c. originate in a depressed action of the brain, sympathising with the liver, hurt by spirituous and fermented liquors.

* ——de donner des sons filés:—"*Filer un son*, in music, implies the conduct of the voice in singing, in such a manner as to be able to prolong, swell, or run rapid divisions of many bars without taking breath."—DR. BURNEY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your readers inform me what is the meaning of the word "Gambit," found in French and English chess-books, as "the king's gambit," "Cunningham's gambit," "the gambit-pawn," &c.? I have had a fruitless search after its meaning in the treatises on that interesting game, and in a great number of dictionaries.—And can any one explain how the piece called by the French *the fool*, came to be called by the English *a bishop?* A. BODORGAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM glad to see in your respectable Magazine the letter of SCION, concerning what is called, or seems likely to be called, the American Blight, which is now becoming every day more formidable, and bids fair, if no remedy be found, to ruin our orchards. I wish there was a necessity for describing it; but it is to be feared that too many of your correspondents and friends have an opportunity of examining it, as few, if any, orchards in this country are free from this pestilential insect. The first I observed of it was about ten years ago, on a codlin tree in my garden; I was amused with it at first as a very curious insect, and such as I had never seen before, nor could I find any description of it in any natural history; but my curiosity was succeeded by a much more unpleasant sensation, when I found the deleterious effect it produced on the tree, and observed that the disease had spread to a fine young apple tree that stood near it. I procured a pair of fumigating bellows, and threw upon them a powerful fume of brimstone; and finding that of little avail, I put some tobacco in the chamber of the bellows, tried that upon them, but except where I threw the stream sufficiently hot to burn them, I saw very little effect produced, and this I attributed in a great measure to the insects being enveloped in a kind of white fur, and likewise because it burrows in the crevices of the bark, and thus entrenched bids defiance to its enemies.

A report ran through this part of the country that this disease was introduced by the poplar, which is often very foul; and I was at first much inclined to believe the report, because the disease came on my tree about the time I planted the first poplars, and it was rendered more probable by the circumstance of the codlin tree being the nearest tree to the poplars; the insect that often covers the green shoots of the poplar is different in some respects from the Blight we are speaking of, but whether a variety of the same kind I cannot say.

On examining the American Blight through a microscope, I discovered that what appears a white mould, is a kind of fine cotton filaments, that adhere to, or grow on, the rump of the animal; and about the arms, although it is scattered more or less over the other parts of the body, which is something like that of a flea, only not covered with so hard, or so complete, a shell; they have six legs, two horns, and a long proboscis, or trunk: some of them have wings, but seem to make little use of them. The birds of the finch-kind eat them greedily. Whether the charge against the poplars be true or false, many gentlemen have cut all of them down on their premises: your readers will do well to examine into the matter; and, if the poplars are found guilty, let them be brought to instant execution.

Allow me to make another observation. I do not observe that all apple trees are equally affected with this disease: in all the plantations that have fallen under my observation, I have observed the orange pearmain, the Blenheim orange, and some other apples, principally of the eating sort, selected from among others by this ravager; I have not seen them attack the hard cider fruit. It is surprising how soon they will kill a large tree: a friend of mine in one orchard, has, at this time, nine large apple-trees, all totally destroyed in about three years. I think that the attention of your ingenious correspondents cannot be called to many subjects of equal importance, and hope soon to see some remedy applied to stop the progress of this destructive ravager.

Evesham, J. COLLETT.
Sept. 17th, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, "Enquirer," (in the last Number of your Magazine) respecting "the shade of difference between *était* and *fut*," I will endeavour to satisfy him as clearly and concisely as I am able, and shall be happy if the attempt meets his expectation.

The word *était* is the *imparfait* ou *present*

sent relatif (de l'indicatif) of the verb *être*. *Fut* is the *parfait defini*, &c.

E'toit denotes an event or action that is past. Example:

" J'ai vu l'impie adoré sur la terre
Pareil au cèdre il *cachait* dans les cieux
Son front audacieux :
Il *semblait* à son gré gouverner le tonnerre,
Foulait aux pieds ses ennemis vaincus :
Je n'ai fait que passer, il *n'était* déja plus."

E'tait is also used when speaking of habitual or frequent actions, at a time that is not defined. Example: Lorsqu'il *était* à Paris, il allait tous les matins au manége, ou il *montait* plusieurs cheveaux. —Henri IV. *était* un grand prince, il *aimait* son peuple. Rome *était* d'abord gouvernée par des Rois, &c.

The word *fut* should be used only when we wish to denote an action at a time of which *nothing* remains, or that is absolutely past. Example: " Il *fut* hier, la semaine passée, le mois dernier, à la chasse." Hence it would be improper to say, " Il *fut* aujourd hui, cette semaine, ce mois, &c." Nor is it proper to say, " Il *fit* un tres grand frai cette semaine, ce mois-ci, cette année," because la semaine, le mois, l'année, are not yet entirely over, &c.

There are French grammarians who call the *parfait defini* (i. e. *fut*) *parfait historique*, because it is frequently made use of in the historical style. Example: Alexandre *attaqua* Darius Codoman, le *vainquit* deux fois, *fit* prisonnières sa mere, sa femme & ses filles.

This illustration, I think, will shew the proper application of the words *donnait* and *donna*, since these are respectively made use of according as the phrase denotes either an action that is present at the time of another action, or as an action that is completely over.

So likewise, with regard to the words *faisait* and *fit*, particular attention must be pain to the tendency of the phrase, as I have attempted to demonstrate in the preceding examples. Thus it is perceived that there is nearly the same " shade of difference," and the same precision required in the French language respecting the words *était* and *fut*, as there is the English *was* and *has been*. J. B.

Greenwich, Sept. 16.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine

SIR,

IF Mr. Farey will peruse again the article on Tuning, in your Magazine of September, he cannot but perceive my object to be, not to advocate the correctness of any system of temperament, but to point out " the best practical method of tuning keyed stringed instruments." I gave instructions to produce the interval of a proper fifth in the temperament called *the equal temperament*, from its being in most general use, and because, of the various systems, it has been pronounced the best deserving that appellation, by Haydn, Mozart, and other masters of harmony. After the pledge given by so renowned a champion in musical controversy as Mr. Farey, that he will prove the error of whatever I may advance, it would be temerity in me, were I so inclined, to attempt enquiring into the relation betwixt his schisma and my comma. But, being still of opinion, in spite of all I have read and heard, that mathematical speculations cannot be of any practical use in directing the tuning-hammer (a mere mechanical operation, guided by the ear, as the brush of the painter is by the eye), I consider useless, to the object in view, my entering upon any.

JAMES BROADWOOD.

Great Pulteney-street, Oct. 7.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN Mr. Wood's recent publication on the present state of the Isle of Man, I find, among other conjectures as to the etymology of the name *Man*, he has introduced the Welsh word *Mon*, signifying isolated; I take the word on his authority, doubting, however, whether it be radically Welsh, as it bears so great a similarity to the Greek word μονος, solus. The question, whether colonies were settled in Ireland from Miletus, is one of such mere curiosity, that it ought not to irritate the passions of any party at this remote period: but I will enter no farther into it, than to say, that the thing is not impossible. That the Milesians founded many colonies, is universally admitted by the ancients; and that such great navigators might, by degrees, have found their way to Ireland, is not more wonderful than that, at the earliest period of their history, they should have founded Sinope, sailing against so long and strong a current into the Black Sea. Leaving, however, this wide discussion, I beg to offer my conjecture to Mr. Wood, that the name Mona, though not connected with μονος, solus, is still to be found in the Greek language. Xenophon, in the first chapter of the fifth book

book of the Anabasis, when the ten thousand having arrived at Trapezuns, on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus, are divided in opinion as to their further progress, uses the word μονη (Dorice μονα, from μενω, maneo), in the sense of remansio, a remaining behind; and, at the beginning of the sixth chapter of the same book, he says, "Ου δει προσεχειν μονη," you must not think of a remaining or settling. And Polybius uses the word μονη, as mansio, "Μονη και στασις," mansio et statio. The tedious coasting voyages of the ancients induced a necessity, when they intended to establish an annual trade, of leaving a part of the crew behind, in distant countries, to prepare a cargo for their next periodical return. Tacitus, in his Life of Agricola, considers the Silures (the inhabitants of South Wales), as Iberians, from their dark complexion and black curly hair. The Iberians were originally from Carthage; and the Carthaginians from Phœnicia. The station of these Iberians, on the north side of the Severn, was strong, and convenient for trade: but those of the Greeks, in Anglesea and Man, were still more secure, not only against the barbarous inhabitants, but against their rivals, the Iberians. They were also adapted to a more extensive collection of articles of commerce from England, Scotland, and Ireland.

If Mona be considered not as a proper name, but as descriptive of the use to which the Greeks applied these islands, as stations, factories, or, more literally, as abiding-places; the difficulty arising from both the islands having been occasionally called Mona vanishes: and, that one of them (Man) should, for the sake of distinction, have been called Monaoeda, as in Ptolemy, is to be accounted for also from the Greek language, Μονα, mansio, and οιδαω, tumeo, the swelling Μονα; for, "in the midst is a high mountain called Snafel." Vide Pinkerton.—The same author says, that "the Welsh call Anglesea the mother of Wales, from its *fertility*:" the cause of this appellation may be obscure; I am far from considering the island as the *natural mother* of Wales, as having furnished its original population; but rather as a *nursing mother*, the more polished and flourishing colony having gradually overflowed, and formed settlements on the coast of Caernarvonshire, and communicated civilization and commercial advantages to the rude inhabitants.

Lechhampstead. J. L. A. REED.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Observations on Mr. Woodhouse's *Work on* Isoperimetrical Problems.

IT is a remark that has frequently been made, and there appears to be too much truth in the assertion, that the mathematical sciences are, in these kingdoms, very much on the decline. That the French mathematicians have left us considerably in the rear, is a *truism* which few persons will be inclined to dispute, and the contrary of which no one would undertake to prove. The causes that have produced this falling off are numerous; trade is inimical to pure mental improvements; political disputes draw men from their closets, and check the aspirings of genius; at the same time, neither honors nor rewards are, in this country, held forth to stimulate those exertions which are necessary to produce scientific excellence.

These remarks have been suggested by reading, in the *British Critic*, a review of Mr. Woodhouse's Treatise on Isoperimetrical Problems. That there is either a scarcity of mathematical knowledge, or else, that arrogance sometimes supplies the place of merit, is, from that review, extremely obvious. The reviewer of such a work ought to have brought to the task a considerable fund of scientific information; but this man was doubtlessly, in his youth, stopped at the threshold, and was never able to wade through *Ludlam's* Elements; however, as he is veiled in obscurity, he may continue to spin such cobweb critiques, on works like the present, which are far above his comprehension, till some noble lord shall think fit to present him with a *cure*, when he will gently descend down the stream of oblivion, to be heard, or thought of, no more. The critic seems first to doubt, whether Mr. Woodhouse's work be of any real utility; it would be difficult to ascertain the different degrees of utility which the different branches of the mathematical sciences possess; but it is sufficient to observe that, as a discipline of the mind, they have, *all of them*, a considerable degree of utility; though, with respect to their practical application to the concerns of life, some are more eminently useful than others. He next complains of the complexity of the formulæ; to him they certainly may appear so, for they are, no doubt, more difficult to unravel than the algebraic formulæ in Mr. Ludlam's elegant little work mentioned

tioned above: but, had he only been able to have read the elements of the fluxional calculus, and to have learned the different systems of notation made use of by the French and German philosophers, the terrific form under which those frightful formulæ appear, would have vanished. In short, from reading this review, an unfavourable opinion would be entertained of the work, and hence *another* reason why mathematics do not flourish in this country, since, however eminent a man may become, his works are almost certain to be depreciated by some anonymous blockhead. But we will now leave him to his fate. As Mr. Woodhouse justly observes, "there needs no other apology for the present work, than the mere statement of the fact; that there is, on the same subject, no English, and only one foreign, treatise, of which the celebrated Euler is the author." It is evident, then, that Mr. W. has rendered very essential service to English students, by presenting them with a small work, the subject matter of which had engaged men of the sublimest genius in almost every country in Europe, during the last century; but which was written in various languages, and scattered through a number of large *tomes* not easily procured. The history of isoperimetrical problems may be met with in Bonnycastle's translation of Bossaut's History of Mathematics; Mr. W. has, however, given sufficient historical information to enable the student to trace the gradual improvements made by every author on the subject. Mr. Woodhouse begins his first chapter by giving us *James Bernouilli's* solution of the following problem, proposed by his brother John, viz. "To determine the curve of quickest descent between two given points." To those who are fond of geometrical discussions, and who love to trace out the tract by which science proceeds from its birth to maturity, the present solution will be particularly gratifying.

The solution, by *James Bernouilli*, is extremely plain, but Mr. W. has rendered it much more so, by converting *Bernouilli's* geometrical formulæ into the analytical formulæ of the differential calculus. At page the 9th, Mr. W. has abridged *Bernouilli's* solution, but his conclusion would have been rather neater, and something shorter, if he had used the following process; see page 10, line 1; "or from similar triangles," MG : EG :: LN : GT, therefore $\frac{EG}{MG} = \frac{GT}{LN}$ and $\frac{MG}{\sqrt{HC}} \times \frac{EG}{MG} = \frac{LN}{\sqrt{HC}} \times \frac{GT}{LN}$; that is, $\frac{EG}{\sqrt{HC}} = \frac{GT}{\sqrt{HE}}$; which is the same result as was found in page 5. In the next section we have the solution of a far more difficult problem, proposed by *James Bernouilli*, and solved by his brother John. In this section also we have *Brook Taylor's* solution, and the imperfections of his and the *Bernouillis'* solutions are pointed out. The mean tricks practised by *John Bernouilli* to his brother James, in order to conceal his own plagiarisms, are here very justly exposed. In the third section we have *Euler's* first memoir on his isoperimetrical problems, table of formulæ, and the solutions of problems by it, together with the solutions of our countrymen *Simpson*, *Emerson*, *Maclaurin*. In the next section we have Euler's second memoir of the general formulæ of solution, the characters of distinction which problems admit of, and exceptions to the general formulæ. The fifth section brings us to Euler's tract, entitled "Methodus inveniendi lineas curvas proprietate maximi minimive gaudentes." Here we have the distribution of cases into relative and absolute maxima and minima, rules for finding the increment of quantities dependent on their varied state, with formulæ of solution. The Sixth chapter contains the *Calculus by Variations*, invented by La Grange, and we believe that this is the only work, in English, where that calculus is to be met with: after explaining the calculus, it is applied to the invention of new formulæ. We are next presented with La Grange's general method of treating isoperimetrical problems, the equation of limits, and cases of relative maxima and minima reduced to those of absolute. In the eighth chapter, particular formulæ are deduced from the general one, for the purpose of facilitating the solution of problems; and this chapter concludes with the solutions of twenty-nine problems, the solution to many of which might in vain be sought for in any other English author. Thus I have given a brief analysis of Mr. Woodhouse's work, and, to students who are properly prepared for perusing it, I may affirm, that no difficulties can occur, except such as are naturally attendant on difficult subjects. Those persons who are unacquainted with the foreign method of notation, would do well to consult "Principles of Analytical Calculations," by the same author; a profound

work

work which few, even of our anonymous scribblers, have dared to meddle with.

THOMAS WILSON.

13, *Bridge-street, June 7*, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is allowed that the English translation of the Scriptures is executed with great elegance, but I believe not always with strict fidelity; or, which amounts to nearly the same thing, it does not invariably convey the true meaning of the original to the uninformed reader and auditor. Take the following instance in regard to coins, as mentioned in the story of the good Samaritan, related by our Saviour, St. Luke, chap. 10. The following clause of the Greek text, v. 35.

Ἐκβαλὼν δὸ δηνάρια ἔδωκε τῷ Πανδοχεῖ,

is translated, 'He took out two pence and gave them to the host." Now in what a ludicrous light does the generosity of the humane Samaritan appear to ordinary hearers of this gospel, when read in church? How few of them would be aware, that, instead of two copper pence, two pieces of silver coin, equal in value to about sixteen pence of our present money, were actually left for the expences of the poor wounded man; and, if we allow for the difference in current value between ancient and modern times, perhaps equivalent to thirteen or fourteen shillings of the present British currency.

A LAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT in your widely circulating Miscellany for August, having expressed a wish to be informed of some efficacious remedy for the tooth-ache, I request you, as well for your correspondent's accommodation as the benefit of the community at large, to give the following remedy for that distressing complaint a place in your excellent Magazine. Judging from my own experience, as well as from the testimony of numerous friends, I believe its efficacy to be very considerable; and if, after this public diffusion, it may be established as a certain remedy, I presume its cheapness and simplicity ought to give it a decided preference to all others.

Take a sheet of common writing paper, fold it into a conical form, and set the larger end of it on fire, collect the smoke (which will issue copiously from the smaller end) in a clean silver tablespoon, and, when the paper is wholly consumed, a small quantity of oil will be found in the spoon. Then make a pellet of convenient size, and, having caused it to absorb as much of the oil as will saturate it, put it carefully into the carious tooth.

Especial care must be taken that the pellet is not made too large, for if that circumstance be not attended to, in forcing the pellet into the tooth, great part of the oil will be squeezed out.

To conclude, I shall not scruple to observe that I have by this simple process administered ease to numerous sufferers, after making trial of the usual anti-spasmodics and anodynes of the Materia Medica, and having borne the mortification of witnessing their uniform failure.

STUDIOSUS MEDICINÆ.

Near Devizes, Wilts, Sept. 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE divine implement, the PRINTING PRESS, is not yet consecrated in the heavens, and it seems to deserve a place, at least as well as many other fancies that fill up the celestial globe. Its figure being chiefly strait lines it is certainly not favourable to picturesque beauty, and to dispose of it properly requires a corresponding arrangement of stars.

On looking among the unformed stars, I find a whole group to my purpose, and adapted exactly to the platten and framework of a printing-press. It is the space lying between Virgo and Berenice's hair, and it includes nearly twenty stars of the 4th magnitude. I therefore recommend our globe-makers, as a tribute due to the press, to introduce one in that place.

There are also four other modern inventions which deserve similar consecration, and for which there is room among the unformed stars. I allude to HERSCHEL'S TELESCOPE, the TELEGRAPH, the STEAM-ENGINE, and the AIR-BALLOON, and there are spaces well adapted to receive them, between Cassiopeia and the Little Horse; near the feet of Bootes; between the Hare and Noah's Dove; between the Air-Pump, the Centaur, and to the south of Taurus.

It is inconvenient to remove any of the existing constellations, otherwise many of the monsters, which are now to be found on the celestial globe, ought to be displaced, and something more rational introduced.

The constellations are so identified with the study of astronomy, that it would

would be a vain endeavour to try to remove them altogether; we ought, however, to complete the system which has been begun, and in so doing to select worthy objects. COMMON SENSE.

Sept. 21, 1811.

*** Allow me to add, that, since I published my speculations on gravitation, I hear it more loudly asserted by those who are filled with pre-established notions, that Gravitation, Rotatory Motion, and Centrifugal Forces, are immediate and constant emanations of the Deity. In this way the enemies of philosophy have always endeavoured to stifle enquiry; but on this occasion I shall put them down by asking them how they account on their hypothesis for the *disturbancies* and *anomalies* of the planetary motions, regularly and mechanically occasioned by their approximating towards each other in their orbits?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to Humanitas, vagrants are not transported from Ireland without a trial by petit jury. The grand-jury, under an act of the Irish parliament, present incorrigible offenders as vagrants; these persons are asked, whether they submit or traverse. In the latter case, proofs of their vagrancy, that is of their being idle or disorderly persons, and having no visible means of procuring an honest livelihood, are adduced before the court, and a jury impannelled for the purpose, who find for or against the presentment according to circumstances. Like other strong measures which society finds it necessary to adopt for protection against notorious offenders, it is capable of being abused, but under proper caution it is found a useful law, by which offenders, whose guilt, though obvious, is not easily proved, can be removed from the scene of their depredations.*

Lisburn. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE been much interested by the perusal of the long extracts in the Supplement to your justly popular Magazine, from the Letters of Miss Seward. Their power to amuse, combined with the highly favourable auspices under which they are published, will ensure them considerable celebrity, and probably an extensive sale; I am therefore rejoiced to find, from the specimen there given, for I have not seen the work itself, that her sentiments on many important subjects are liberal and enlightened, and that she professes to be inimical to bigotry, intolerance, and fanatical superstition. Her strictures on the character of the late Dr. Johnson are decisive on this point; but how shall we reconcile with this the following passage respecting another not less eminent, and in the unvarnished annals of truth and virtue, not less distinguished person of the same day? Speaking of the writers who replied to the celebrated work of Mr. Burke, on the French revolution, Miss Seward thus expresses herself: "As to the anti-sophist Priestly, I dislike his disingenuous manœuvrings about christianity too much to respect his opinions on any subject, so I did not read his reply." Who, Mr. Editor, could have conceived it possible that the charge of "disingenuous manœuvrings," could ever have been brought against the memory of one, who was uniformly the undaunted friend, the avowed champion, the unwearied searcher after truth in all its bearings, whether on religious, moral, civil, or political, subjects? Surely if there ever lived a man, whatever might be his occasional errors or mistakes, whose conduct was perfectly upright, and whose views, principles, and conduct, led right onward, it was Dr. Priestley! How then shall we account for this totally unfounded aspersion? Is it not the language of prejudice and bigotry? the very failings which the lady herself was so quick to discern, and so eager to censure, in Dr. Johnson? That Miss Seward knew little or nothing of the writings of Dr. Priestley, but through the undeserved calumnies of his numerous enemies, appears highly probable from her frank avowal, that she would not even look at any composition of his, although it were on that side of a much agitated controversy, on which, in her mind, lay the sacred cause of truth and justice.

It has now ceased, Mr. Editor, to be of any moment to the personages alluded to in this paper, to the philosophic Dr. Priestley, the energetic Dr. Johnson, the eloquent Mr. Burke, or the once-ani-

* This explanation is by no means satisfactory to the Editor; and he invites further information from his Irish readers, presuming that the reports of the Irish papers are correct, as stated in the work on Juries, and by Humanitas; nor ought any one to be *transported* whose *guilt* has not been *proved!*

R. P.

mated and lively Miss Seward; what judgment may be formed of them, or of their writings, by the inhabitants of a world which they will not again revisit. It is not therefore on their account that the writer of this paper takes up her pen; but if those, who have left the scene, are no longer interested in its affairs, it is not so with those who still remain in it; with many others who are entering into life, and with myriads of human beings yet unborn, whose mental and religious progress will be impeded or forwarded in proportion as their principles and opinions are just, or erroneous. If the diligent enquirer after truth, "through evil report and good report," is thus to be reprobated, without any real knowledge of his character, by the heedless dash of a fashionable pen, what is it but to render useless the indefatigable labours of a great and powerful mind; and to deter others, as far as the influence can extend, from pursuing a like honourable path? What is it but to gain new subjects to the reign of prejudice and error; to arm in their defence the vindictive and malignant passions; to put shackles upon the mental and moral powers; and to prevent their expansion in the laudable pursuit of whatever may enlarge the knowledge, ameliorate the condition, and increase the respectability and happiness of man.

York, August 27, 1811. C. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to solicit an explanation from some of your well-informed philosophical correspondents, respecting the morbid propensity which is known to exist among some domesticated animals, to devour their own young; and particularly among such animals (the rabbit for instance) as are not by nature carnivorous? E. T. PILGRIM.

Woburn, August 11, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is somewhat strange that the fruit of the sassafras tree, which is highly esteemed in many parts of South America, as a nutritious article of diet, should not have been noticed by any of our botanical or medical writers. As the nut has lately been imported into this country in considerable quantity, some account of it may be acceptable to many of your readers. The nut is about the size of a large kidney-bean; it contains the fine fragrant property of the sassafras wood; its substance is the same as that of cocoa, and by means of heat is convertible into chocolate; but in this process its aromatic quality is dissipated; hence it is named sassafras cocoa. This nut in a ground state is employed in the same manner as cocoa or coffee, by boiling it in water or milk; but, on account of its aromatic quality being very volatile, it requires to be boiled in a pot with a close cover, and not for so long a time as is requisite for cocoa. Its aromatic quality renders it very pleasant to the palate, and agreeable to the stomach; and at the same time possessing the well-known correcting properties of the sassafras root, and the nutritious virtues of cocoa, it becomes a valuable article of diet for a great variety of invalids. It has been found to recruit exhausted strength more rapidly than either cocoa, chocolate, or any farinaceous substance, and to sit lighter on the stomach than either animal or vegetable jellies. The cases in which it is most esteemed are, weakness of the stomach, indigestion, cutaneous foulness, consumption, asthma, and scrophula; but, as it contains the property of correcting the vitiated habit as well as imparting nourishment to it, there is scarcely a disease, especially of a chronic nature, in which it may not be employed with advantage.

39, *Strand*, WILLIAM WILSON.
Sept. 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM persuaded that great good has resulted from your very excellent work, it has long been the vehicle of much valuable information; and, if you think the following merits insertion, I send it for the satisfaction of your correspondent who enquires how to take honey from the hive without destroying the bees; a cruel practice, which too generally obtains in this country; a more humane method has long been adopted in France, and it is to be hoped will, ere long, become general in England.

A Mr. Manley has tried the following plan, and with success: he says, "I never destroy the old stock of bees; but, after lifting them, to examine what honey there is, if I think the hive is full, I put another under it with a flat top, having a square hole in the centre. When the bees are in the under hive, I place a shutter,

shutter, which is of wood, in the hole at the top; and that prevents them from going into the upper hive. I then invert it in a bucket, and strike it with a rod till I think they are all out, after which they go into the under hive.

Another gentleman recommends the following: remove the hive into a darkened room, that it may appear to the bees as if it was late in the evening; then gently invert the hive, and place it between the frames of a chair, or any other steady support, and cover it with an empty hive, raised a little towards the window, to give the bees sufficient light to guide their ascent; hold the empty hive, steadily supported on the edge of the full hive, between the left side and arm, and continue striking with the right hand round the full hive, from the bottom upwards; and the bees, being frightened by the noise, will ascend into the other. Repeat the strokes, rather quick than strong, round the hive, till all the bees are gone out of it, which will be in about five minutes. As soon as a number of bees have got into the empty hive, it should be raised a little from the full one, that they may not return, but continue to ascend: when they are all out of the full hive, that in which they are must be placed on the stand, to receive the absent bees as they return from the fields.

Toddington, Bedfordshire, J. P.
Sept. 24, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the public in general seem to be of opinion that there is a distinction between the animals called crocodiles and the alligators, which seems very doubtful; I took an opportunity, lately, of very carefully both examining and drawing one of the latter, lately brought by the ship Elizabeth, to this port, from the Black River, in the island of Jamaica; having been caught when very young by her carpenter.

This alligator is not above two feet long, and, as far as I can observe, exactly resembles those animals which have been frequently exhibited in London, (both dried and living) as crocodiles of the Nile. Inhabiting swamps and rivers, it is an animal difficult to catch, as at the least noise, being amphibious, it drops under water like a frog or water-newt; and, being generally in company with the parents, whose size renders them formidable enemies to man or beast, and who seem to prefer negro flesh to white, few persons are willing to undertake the business of ensnaring them.

This female, in warm weather, prefers being out of water for a long time; and one of its habits has shewn me, why it moves the upper and not the under jaw; for, when out of water, it reposes the head on the table, lifting up the upper mandible, and thus it remains till the mouth has flies in it, on which it instantly drops the jaw, like a trap-door, over the imprisoned sufferers. And thus, no doubt, it reposes it at the bottom of rivers to take in eels or other fishes; its temper seems gentle when not irritated, and, young as it is, it already knows its feeder; but when provoked by a cat or dog, it has already seized them. The manner in which its teeth are set, seems particularly calculated for taking and holding eels, as there are two waves in each jaw that enable it to press the prey out of a right line; the sharpness of its teeth, which are like fangs, and longest at each extremity of these waving indentures, also greatly aid its hold. In closing, there is reason to think they cross each other, but this I could not exactly ascertain. In the fossil ones I found that always the case, and observable in that of Mr. P. Hawker, of Stroud, which, like this, is a sharp-nosed alligator. The rows of teeth above and below, consist almost generally of thirty-six in each jaw, and are white as ivory, curved a little, long, and pointed. At the extremity of the nose on the upper side is a circular membrane, darker than the rest of the skin, and having two valves in the form of two small crescents, both of which it opens for air at the same time, though but rarely; above the eyes, which have nictating membranes, are two strong plates of bone; next comes the hinge of the upper-jaw, with four studs or scales, and behind them two plates, like shields; then the neck, after which four plates make the commencement of a process that extends to the point of the tail. The whole of what may be properly termed the tail (commencing below the anus, which is a ring of scales) consists of thirty-six joints, eighteen double-finned, and eighteen single-finned above; and this rule held good with two dried animals, called crocodiles, now in Mr. Bullock's Museum.

The arms before resemble the lizard's,

and have, like him, five fingers terminated with sharp claws; like him also, the division is of three inwardly and two outwards, the thumb and little finger being of the same magnitude. The hind legs are webbed strongly, and the claws strongest; in other respects the body resembles the coats of a turtle, but the arms are scaled and well defended.

Like the turtle, its belly is pale straw-colour, inclining to green, quite flat, the scales polished and squared, and each scale has a mark as if it had been pinned like a tile. The hinder legs in construction are much like those of a frog, and he goes very fast by their aid. In general, when out of water, it sits with the head elevated a great deal; in the water, with it supine. It eats the guts of chickens, or any offal; its smell is rather fishy, but not very disagreeably so.

What variety there is of this tribe, I believe we are but little acquainted with; neither has it been as yet well ascertained, what is the distinction between the Gangetic, that of the Nile, and these of the West Indies. Should any of your correspondents have observed the habits of either of them, I hope they will second my endeavours, by sending their remarks to accompany these, in order that thereby we may know how to distinguish the Greek, or Asiatic, crocodile, from the American, when reposited in museums. How far this alligator of the West Indies agrees with that at the British Museum, or in what respect it accords with the fossil of Mr. C. Hawker, I shall be glad to know, as in that fossil, I have observed a process of bony rings resembling those that surround the eyes of turkies; but, as I have never seen an alligator skinned, it is impossible to decide as to that peculiar defence against the pressure of air or water; and, as this annular bony ring has not, I believe, been as yet described minutely, I shall conclude this paper with the particulars of its construction. It consists of seventeen scale-like bones that, when united, form a circular iris, broader on one side than the other, four of which have double cavities, two sides of each separate scale form circular projections, while the other two sides are segments of a circle that, when united, compleat the annular boundery, whose projecting force is curved towards the light, each of about the thickness of a sheet of cartridge paper.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, dec. 26, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I ADMIRE the eloquence of your correspondent's observation on Christianus. But he did not observe that the 15th chapter of John is written wholly in metaphor. And what about the quotation from the 10th chapter of Hebrews? To understand aright verse 28, 29, we need only read them in the context, verse 27, 28, 29, and 30. SENTIVA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Ex fumo dare Lucem.

HIGHLY delighted as I profess to be with the prospect held forth in your last number, by your correspondent "Common Sense," of this country becoming independent of the "northern barbarians," for the supply of tallow, by the introduction of a more wholesome and economical artificial light from vegetable wax; I cannot refrain from setting that gentleman right, in respect to some errors he appears to be in concerning the scheme of Mr. Winsor, (copied from the late M. Le Bon, of Paris; himself again a copyist from Van Helmont, Lavoisier, Bishop Watson, Dr. Priestley, and others,) for the introduction of gas-lights. In the first place, your correspondent seems at a loss to comprehend how, after the beautiful demonstrations he, Mr. W. afforded the public in Pall-Mall, his excellent system miscarried.

Mr. Winsor's system, if so it may be called, has not miscarried. It is founded on the ever-beautiful, undeviating, operations of nature, or, I would rather say, on the eternal chemical operations of the divine cause, and consequently cannot miscarry or fail. Like the latent heat of Dr. Black it slumbers, and that from causes it would be difficult, and perhaps improper, if possible, to explain in a miscellaneous publication; but it will assuredly, under the benign influence of an enlightened prince, shortly emerge from the obscurity under which, owing to the prejudices of ignorance, and the causes above alluded to, it has hitherto been clouded.

As to the calculations of Mr. Winsor, generally supposed to be greatly exaggerated, (but by means of which, and the assistance of that two-edged sword, ridicule, they being unfairly taken without their context, a worthy member for a large northern county, caused the bill to be thrown out of the honourable

House

House of Commons, in the session 1809;) I am desirous of saying no more, than that the trade being, by the Act of Parliament, 50th George III. cap. 163, left open to competition, no danger need be apprehended from their exorbitant realization: and, relative to "the Spirit of Philosophy and Patriotism," so elegantly alluded to by your correspondent, I beg to assure you, from positive and practical knowledge, that, in unison with that praise-worthy, when not abused, object, self-interest, they have been equally active in furtherance of the scheme in question.

In respect to the escape of crude or unignited gas, I know that that imperfection, and the consequent disagreeable odour, is entirely obviated; and they who have enabled Mr. Winsor so long to resist the various obstacles which ignorance, prejudice, and self-interest, have thrown in the way, are far from calling upon the country for the furtherance of their laudable and desirable object, to furnish any of the "countless millions" mentioned by your correspondent; desiring, on the contrary, only to be enabled, by the completion of their charter, to afford to their fellow-subjects light and fuel, together with tar-pitch and other most valuable articles, at a very reasonable rate; to his Majesty's exchequer a considerable and seasonable supply; and to themselves a renumeration and revenue adequate to the advance of their own capital, and remunerative of their scientific, patriotic, and persevering, efforts and industry.

GABRIEL GAS-LIGHT.

Walworth, Oct. 2, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the investigation and developement of truth is one of the leading characteristics of your Magazine, I feel confident you will give an early place to the following facts, which are elicited by an observation of your own, founded on a two-year old information of the gaoler of Horsham, and I believe some observations in a provincial paper. To draw the attention of the public more completely I will quote your words, "the attention of the public appears to be very properly drawn towards the extraordinary regulations of Horsham gaol. The editor of the Monthly Magazine was told by the gaoler about two years since, that no sheriff of Sussex had been to inspect it for fifteen years, and yet numerous sheriffs' prisoners were constantly confined in it." The truth of this I am not disposed at all to doubt, but feel a degree of pleasure in informing you that it is no longer true, for that the present sheriff, William Dearling, esq. of Donnington, near Chichester, one of the worthiest men in existence, and of whose benevolence volumes might be written, shortly after his appointment personally visited Horsham gaol, and pointed out to the magistrates many important improvements, among which were an intended partition in the chapel, to separate the unfortunate debtors from the vile felons, who were suffered to mix promiscuously together. The order for its execution was obtained from the quarter-sessions; but, since that time has not yet been executed, because a neighbouring local magistrate, whose name I shall for the present conceal, thinks that, the present regulations and customs having existed so many years, it is not worth while to change them.

I would say more of the benevolent intentions and acts of the present high-sheriff of Sussex, who is a blessing to his neighbourhood and connections, but I am not willing to give him the pain I am sure it would inflict on his worthy mind; yet one thing more of Horsham gaol must be mentioned, his javelin-men or attendants, copying his example, made up a purse among themselves of a very handsome sum for the poor debtors, then confined at their last assizes; and these gentlemen besides personally inspected the gaol as well as the sheriff; so that, if the next sheriff follows the excellent example of the present, (who has been the occasion of that public attention you so justly praise) the "extraordinary regulations of Horsham gaol" will continue to be reformed till no reasonable complaint against them exist.

Chichester, PHILO-JUSTITIÆ.
Sept. 16, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

INQUISITOR, in your repository of September the 1st, makes the following queries respecting Dorchester in Oxfordshire:

1st. What is the etymology of that name?

2dly. Whether the village of that name in Oxfordshire was ever a city?

3dly. Whether the church was ever a bishop's see?

4thly. Whether certain hills in the immediate vicinity were the sites of a Roman encampment?

The replies to more than one of these enquiries might, perhaps, be most reasonably expected from some person resident in the place, or its neighbourhood; but, as Inquisitor concludes his string of interrogatories with a declaration, that common report and traditional information will not satisfy him, but that he wishes for some more scientific authority, I presume to offer what, I hope, will prove acceptable intelligence to him, on at least three of his queries, and will lead him to an inferential conclusion, with no small degree of certainty, on the remaining one.

The name of Dorchester is most indisputably composed of the British word Dour contracted into Dor, signifying water, and the Roman word Castrum, an encampment, imitated or anglicised by the word Chester. There is no doubt whatever among antiquaries but that wherever the name of any town in Great Britain has its termination in Chester, Cester, or Caster, (which are only provincial variations of one and the same Latin word, Castrum,) I say, among antiquaries it is universally admitted, that there the Romans had a station of greater or less magnitude; which, upon the final departure of these strangers from the island, was occupied by the indigenous inhabitants; who eternized the origin of the establishment by adding to some British syllable or syllables, indicative of some local distinguishing peculiarity, a termination exclusively descriptive of a Roman foundation. This position might be exemplified by the mention of numerous instances throughout the kingdom, where the conjecture has been established in certainty, beyond all controversy, by the discovery of Roman remains, and other irrefragable testimonies. Among these, by way of example, may be enumerated Winchester, Leicester, and Doncaster; all of which are well known to have been among their most eminent stations in the island. On the authority of venerable Bede (which with antiquarians and historians has generally been considered conclusive), we may also determine this village of Dorchester in Oxfordshire, which has not unfrequently been confounded with the county town of Dorsetshire, to have been a city of importance, and the see of a bishop, originally founded by one Birinus, the apostle of the West Saxons. This account of venerable Bede is confirmed by the frequent notice of the same circumstances in other of the monkish writers, especially William of Malmsbury, insomuch as to leave no room for doubt respecting any of these positions. All our early historians make mention of the removal of the episcopal see from Dorchester to Lincoln, in the time of William the Norman, by Remigius then bishop, after its having continued in the former city near five hundred years. I am told, a stone effigy of a bishop in his robes was, not very long since, dug up in the church; and the bishop's palace is frequently mentioned by different topographical and antiquarian writers, especially by Leland and Hearne.

Sept. 5, 1811. ANTIQUARY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE lately seen a letter from Rhode Island, mentioning the very gloomy appearance of the numerous apple orchards in part of that state and Connecticut, from the depredations of the canker-worm, which had generally quite destroyed the young fruit, and endangered the life of the tree. Last year they were considerable, and early in July last far more alarming. The only means of preventing them when discovered, and which in many instances had proved to be effectual, was encircling the tree about knee high with a streak of tar, early in the spring, and occasionally adding a fresh coat. Whether or not the canker-worm of America is of the species alluded to by Scion, in your last number, the proposed remedy is simple and cheap, and I think merits a trial on the apple, and other trees liable to the ravages of insects. A. Z.

Becontre, Essex, Sept. 6, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. LEDBEATER, baker, of this town, had the misfortune to lose a favourite mare, on Thursday night last. On opening the body, the intestines were found in a state of mortification, and burst. On searching for the cause, a large stone was found in the colon, near the rectum, of the enormous weight of seven pounds fifteen ounces: it is rather of an oblong form, and measures 22 inches round, and 21 inches over. The mare was twenty years old, and has been often afflicted with violent spasms, similar to the cholic, for upwards of seven years. I have frequently made up medicines for her during the above period; and, from the symptoms and actions of the mare, during the continuance of the

spasms,

spasms, which sometimes lasted several hours, I gave it as my opinion that ulceration of the kidneys had taken place, and would some time be the cause of her death, having no conception of so large a stone being formed in the intestines. WM. SIMMONS.

N. B. The above stone is in my possession, which I intend keeping for the inspection of the curious.

Thame, Sept. 9, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AMONG astronomical wonders, the Tail of the Comet has always disconcerted the conjectures of system-mongers; and on this phenomenon we have had more hypotheses, than on any other topic of philosophical investigation.

If we consult those midwives of learning, the Cyclopedists, we shall pretty uniformly find that the tail of a comet has been considered as a collection of vapours rarefied by the comet's approach to the sun, and serving as a train to the nucleus of the comet. This, however, must be a vapour of the brain; for it in no degree accords with the phenomenon, the tail going before or behind, or to the right or left of the nucleus, indifferently; and forming at successive times every degree of variation from the course of the comet.

In truth, the direction of the tail obeys but one law, and that is to spread in a direct line from the Sun, so that the nucleus and its coma are constantly in the real line drawn from the centre of the tail to the centre of the sun. Does not this law prove then, that the comet's tail is nothing more than a peculiar phenomenon of the solar rays? Does it not prove that the tail is a combined effect of the solar rays, and of some economy or power of adaptation in the comet itself? Even in looking at the comet after sunset, with the associations which attend the phenomena of evening as the solar light leaves elevated terrestrial objects, are we not insensibly led to consider the luminous tail as an emanation of solar light? In a word, has it not all the sensible appearance of mere solar rays, as viewed with the naked eye and with a telescope?

How then are solar rays brought into that situation? Let us not puzzle ourselves by hard names, but apply to the vast our ordinary perceptions on minute objects. We see the atmosphere of the nucleus with the naked eye, as well as with a telescope. It is peculiar to cometary bodies—we see nothing like it in the planets: hence then we have two features of peculiarity, the direction of the tail from the sun, and an enlarged atmosphere of a peculiar character, by which to account for a peculiar accompanying phenomenon. Are they sufficient to explain it? Perfectly so. Suppose a globe of water, with an opaque ball in its centre—in other words, the pellucid atmosphere of a comet and its nucleus—suppose them placed in the sun-shine—the situation of a comet at all times—is it not then evident the globe of water, with its opaque ball, would by the refraction and reflection of rays of light, exhibit all the phenomena of a comet's tail, under all the circumstances and variations of that tail?* By the ordinary laws of refraction, the tail would be lengthened as it approached the sun, and would shorten as it receded, which we know accords with the phenomena.

The tail of a comet is therefore a grand optical exhibition of the phenomenon of light. As the solar rays pass in their ordinary course through space, they exhibit no peculiar appearances but when they impinge on the atmosphere of a planetary body, and undergo decompositions, refractions, and reflections; then they exhibit their general, visual phenomena, whether it be as condensed in the shape of a comet's tail, or in giving luminosity to the figure of a planet. As the spherical refracting medium approaches the fountain of light, the foci of convergency of course are extended, and the quantity of light is increased; and then is the comet's tail of the largest dimensions, and the most luminous.† As it recedes from the

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* The character of the cometary atmosphere, and fluid surface, accords no doubt, on my recently published Hypothesis, with the powers of centrifugal force required to prevent its falling into the sun, in its perihelion. Indeed, the phenomena of the tail, created by that required peculiarity of atmosphere, serves as a further proof of my notion, that centrifugal forces are created by the action of the fluid parts of planetary bodies.

† The length of the tail and the distance from the sun being ascertained, we might thence deduce the refrangible power of the comet's atmosphere, and also its sphericity or diameter. The principle which I have advanced is indeed capable of being extensively applied in calculating distances.

fountain

fountain of light, the foci draws nearer to the comet, and the tail shortens; at length the comet recedes so far from the sun, that the quantity of light ceases to produce the same visual effect, while the increased distance from the earth combines also to render it altogether invisible.

Telescopes destroy the tail, because they magnify the space without increasing the light, an effect which is universal when they are applied to luminous objects, but more sensible in regard to a comet's tail, than to any other object of telescopic observation; serving therefore to prove that it is light itself, rather than any crude vapour on which light is impinging. The stars are seen through it, because they shine by their inherent light, and there is no substance or opacity intercepting their rays in the comet's tail; and the tail disappears even before the lunar twilight, so rare is its light, and so much indebted is it for its resplendancy to the contrast of nocturnal darkness.*

Such are the obvious and necessary causes of this grand phenomena!—Let us reflect however with charity on the terrors of superstition, and on the vagaries of learning! What becomes of the flaming sword of priestcraft, of the mephitic and disease-creating vapours of hypochondriacs and physicians, of the restorative supplies of the philosophers, of the cause of the deluge, &c. &c. &c.? Need we wonder at the swoonings created by the Phantasmagoria—at the spectres of solitude—at the terrors of children in passing through the comet's tails of our apothecaries' windows—or at the alarm spread through nations by eclipses of the luminaries?

COMMON SENSE.

Buckingham Gate, Oct. 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am one of those who ever feel warmly interested when they see that science and literature flourish in Europe now as of yore in the Grecian and Roman empires, I was particularly gratified with perusing in your miscellany of the 1st of September, the observation of Common Sense; and more especially so when I had the satisfaction to find that our ideas on the subject are precisely consonant; and, though I am of opinion that, excepting Milton and Klopstock, no poet dare presume to stand forth at the side of Homer, I think that it is no disparagement to the father of the poets to place John Milton on his right, and Friederick Gottlieb Klopstock, as the younger brother, on his left.

But in England we hitherto know little of Klopstock, save that he lived, and, according to report, gave to the world one of the greatest poems which have ever been produced.

In the English translation of this inestimable work, we discover about as much of Klopstock's Messiah as we should behold of Theseus, were we to see the hero represented by a man decrepit and halt, hobbling along on a pair of crutches of unequal length.

I am enabled, however, to state to the public, that an undaunted young foreigner, a native of Germany, purposes (unless some adverse fortune should repress his bold design,) shortly to present to the British amateurs of literature a translation in English blank-verse, of a Canto of Klopstock's Messiah. He will in the preface assign the reason of his publishing one canto singly; he will also point out some reasons why a good translation of that poem has not been produced before now.

The translator alluded to is as yet wholly unknown to the public, his age is nearly nine and twenty, he has resided in England about eleven years, during which he has not only devoted a great portion of his time to literary studies, but has attained a familiarity with the English language, which he writes with facility and grammatical accuracy. But, lest I should be either too sanguine or too diffident in making any observations respecting him as a votary of the Muse, I forbear to say any thing further, save that he confidently trusts his work will be entitled to its epithet—*a Translation.*

K.'s PEDESTAL.

September 9, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

The REIGN *of* ABSURDITY.

BEFORE we enter upon the reign of Absurdity, it may be proper to take a view of the empire of Taste at the time

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* Nor can we omit to notice Mr. Lofft's observation of the division of the tail, and of the unillumined space immediately behind the centre of the nucleus. I have distinctly noticed it, and it exactly accords with this hypothesis, particularly if, by the centrifugal force, the nucleus, and its fluids, form an oblate spheroid, and the axis of the comet is in a suitable position in regard to the eye of the spectator.

of the old king's dethronement. He had divided his territory into many provinces, which were in general ruled by petty kings under his direction. Painting, Poetry, and Music, were provinces which he took under his immediate care, and he was assisted in the government of them by Simplicity and Grandeur. Prose was governed by Sound Sense, (so called to distinguish him from Common Sense, a contemporary lately deceased,) Tragedy by Pathos, Comedy by Wit, and many of less consideration by inferior rulers appointed by the emperor. Absurdity, on his accession to the throne, made it his first business to destroy or banish all the faithful servants of his father. Sound Sense was assassinated, and his province equally divided between Pathos and Frivolity; Pathos was destroyed to make room for Bombast, and Wit was banished in favour of Grimace. He reserved for himself those states which his father had governed; but, as they were now become less considerable, he dismissed his assistants. His grandfather Judgment, in conjunction with Candour, had been appointed overseer of all literary works, but this department was now given to Malice and Party-Spirit.

Thus firmly fixed on the throne which he had usurped, Absurdity began to look around for some additions to his empire. Next to his territory lay that of Fashion, a powerful and haughty queen. This empire soon became his, for reasons that will be hereafter mentioned. By this addition to his empire, he became possessed of the provinces of Dress, Furniture, and Amusements. The first had been under the direction of Convenience, but was now transferred to Foppery, a near relation to the new Emperor. The second was given to Ostentation, who, to secure the favour of his sovereign, pretended a great affection for the early works of his father, with which he stocked his province. He had however a further view in this; the government which he held had been, till it was given to him, under the dominion of Comfort, and he wished, as far as lay in his power, to vex or even destroy him; and he at last effected it by means of a powerful armament of Chinese and Egyptians.

The District of Amusements, Absurdity annexed to those which were under his own inspection, taking care however to change all the inferior officers. Day gave place to Night, Recreation to Fatigue, &c.—It may seem strange to those who are not versed in state affairs, that this vast empire should immediately submit to Absurdity; the reason was this—the Prime Minister of Fashion was Novelty, who felt it his duty to receive the *new* king with every mark of satisfaction and pleasure, and to persuade the people (with whom he was a great favourite) that it would be much for their interest to become his subjects. They readily acquiesced, having been instructed by him, that whatever was *new* must be *delightful*.

To render this acquisition permanent, Absurdity married Fashion, and they have ever since manifested that they are indeed *one*. Absurdity, finding himself so strong, determined to make an attack upon the empire of Religion. This empire was divided into two parts, Heathenism and Christianity. The first of which (as I should have before stated) he inherited by right of his mother, consequently his arms were directed solely against Christianity. This part of the empire was divided into four provinces, which were respectively governed by Superstition, Fanaticism, Hypocrisy, and Sincerity. Thinking that this would be a great enterprize and worthy of all his exertions, Absurdity summoned all his subjects, who were capable of bearing arms, to assemble round his standard. These he committed to the care of two experienced generals—Persecution and Ridicule. Thus headed, this powerful army marched forward to the attack.—Superstition (being previously much inclined to his mother) first fell into the hands of Absurdity; in fact, without any hostility, he submitted on this condition—he was to swear allegiance to Absurdity; and, in return, Persecution and his forces were to be delivered into his hands, and employed in his service.

On the first report that Persecution had entered the country, the subjects of Hypocrisy assembled in great numbers, and, not doubting that he would be subdued before he reached them, manfully swore that they would lose their lives rather than suffer the empire of Religion to be subverted. When however they saw Persecution at the head of his troops, their courage failed; they fled from the contest, and were not heard of until they again appeared to join the victorious party. Their neighbours, the subjects of Fanaticism, gave this general a very different reception—far from avoiding him, they embraced him as a friend, yet

with all submission, humbly begging that they might share in the punishments which he inflicted on his enemies. Accordingly he destroyed the greater part of them.

Absurdity had thus met with great success; one province alone remained unconquered, and this he determined to subdue by stratagem. Knowing that he was detested by the inhabitants, he conceived it would be useless for him to appear in the business. He therefore sent Sophistry to persuade them to join the cause, (not of Absurdity, for that he knew they would not, but) of Superstition, promising them, in exchange for their provinces, the districts of Ease and Licentiousness. They had, however, notwithstanding the secrecy which was used, heard of the Alliance between Superstition and Absurdity, and seeing through the affected solidity of the ambassador, dismissed him in confusion. Absurdity, thus foiled, sent Ridicule with his forces against them; but instead of subduing them, he was received with contempt, and treated with neglect; until wearied with useless exertions, he returned to head-quarters. Persecution was next opposed to them, and it was imagined that, on his approach, terms of surrender would have been sent. But this was not the case, the only precaution they took was to set Vigilance at their head, and they then suffered him to enter their territory without opposition. Of course he began immediately the work of destruction, committed to him. The inhabitants of both sexes and all ages fell victims to his fury; but what astonished every beholder was, that, though he continually destroyed them, they became still more numerous and powerful. The fact was this; the soldiers of Persecution, admiring the patient fortitude of their enemies, and disgusted with the wanton cruelty and sanguinary disposition of their leader, deserted to the opposite party. Persecution, perceiving the defection of his soldiers, and aggrandizement of his enemies, returned disappointed to the emperor; who, finding that no hostilities would produce any effect while they were under their present general, determined upon his destruction. For this purpose he sent among them Liberty. Not suspecting that he was a friend of the emperor, they received him gladly. He told them, he came to offer his services, and begged they would not scruple to use him as they pleased; at the same time insinuating, that, now he was arrived, they had no further need for their general. Accordingly, Vigilance was banished at his request. Finding that he was in favour with the people, he thought it a good opportunity to introduce his friend, Division; who, coming under the appearance of Conscience, separated them into small parties.

The emperor thought this a fit time to send assistance; he accordingly dispatched Affectation, Pride, Interest, Ambition, &c. though under different names—such as Propriety, Dignity, Zeal, &c. These were to exert their influence in an underhand manner, and if possible to remain concealed until they had completed the destruction of the empire. Much they have done—much remains for them to do—and, as I cannot decide, and am afraid to guess, what will be the result of their operations, I shall say no more, but abruptly subscribe myself, NON-ENS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to communicate to your correspondent, who signs himself An Enquirer, in No. 217, of your valuable miscellany, my opinion respecting the different import and uses of the two tenses of French verbs, concerning which your correspondent seems desirous to be informed. Your correspondent, Sir, needs not, I suppose, be told that action, existence, &c. can be spoken of in three different ways only; that is, as having ceased, as going on, and as not begun; and that for this purpose three principal tenses of verbs are employed, called the perfect, the present, and the future; in addition to this, verbs are capable of pointing out the progressive state of an action, &c. at the three periods above mentioned, for they may represent the action as going on formerly, now, or hereafter, as, *I was writing; I am writing; I shall be writing.** To de-

* I am aware that many will object to this species of phraseology, as unnecessary, contending that in *I shall write*, the future progression of the action is as unequivocally pointed out as in *I shall be writing*, and I do not question but it may seem so to an Englishman; but I confess, that if a person were to say to me I shall write to night when the clock strikes ten, or I shall be writing to night when the clock strikes ten, in the first instance I should conceive the person intended to begin writing as the clock struck; and in the second, before the striking of the clock.

scribe

scribe the future progress we state of an action, the French are compelled, like the English, to use circumlocution; but, in order to denote its former state of progression, the French verbs have a tense, of which the English verbs are deficient; hence arises the difference between the two tenses in question. The imperfect of a French verb describes an action, &c in a state of progression, at some period of time prior to the present moment, necessarily implying its commencement before the said period, and leaving the mind generally unconscious whether the progression does or does not continue still. The perfect indefinite, on the contrary, describes an action as having commenced at a former period of time, and implies its having ceased before the present moment; thus, if we say, *il l'aimait*, he loved her, we point out with the tense the affection of the man as in a state of progression, and which, for ought we know, may still be going on, for we may add *et il l'aime encore*, and he loves her still. Let us now change the imperfect for the perfect indefinite, and say *il l'aima*, the idea is not the same, for the probability of the man's affections continuing still is entirely done away. Again, *il batisait une maison quand son frère était á la campagne*, he was building a house when his brother was in the country, does not convey the idea that the house was finished; but, if we change the verb to the perfect indefinite, and say *il batit une maison quand son frère était à la campagne*, it will decidedly imply, that the building was completed before the brother left the country. It cannot be denied that some verbs can scarcely admit the use of the imperfect tense, because the action denoted by them can hardly be conceived as in a state of progression, thus for example, we could not say the ship was blowing up, the lightning was striking the steeple, &c. but such verbs are easily discovered.

The next question of your correspondent is, on what occasions are these two tenses employed; and this seems to me to be sufficiently pointed out by the different import of each tense, for if the definition, which I have given, be, as I trust it is, correct, it necessarily follows that the imperfect must be always used, when we wish to denote the former progressive state of an action. 1st. Before another action commenced, as, *j'ecrivais avant qu'il entra*, I was writing before he came in. 2nd. At the time that another action was going on, as, *j'ecrivais pendant qu'il lisoit*, I was writing whilst he was reading. 3rd. At the time that another action took place, as, *il courait quand il tomba*, he was running when he fell; and that the perfect indefinite should be employed when we wish to express that an action was completed. 1st. Before another action took place, as, *Je la vis avant qu'elle mevit*, I saw her before she saw me. 2nd. Whilst another action was going on, as, *il la tua pendant qu'elle le regardait*, he killed her whilst she was looking at him. 3rd. At the time that another action took place, as, *Je le lui dis quand je las vis*, I told it to her when I saw her. It is further to be observed in regard to the imperfect tense, that it is also used to denote actions that have been reiterated, and therefore it is always employed to point out the customs, employment, &c. of individuals no longer living, or which formerly belonged to persons now alive, provided that the particular period of life in which they were practised be clearly defined; thus we say *son mari était officier*, her husband was an officer, (alluding to a widow,) or, *son mari était officier dans sa jeunesse*, her husband was an officer in his youth, (alluding to a married woman); but, if we wish only to say that the husband, who is still living, was an officer, without defining at what period of his life, the perfect definite must be then used, as, *son mari a été officier*, her husband has been an officer.

The next use which I shall notice of this tense is to construe the English imperfect of the subjunctive, when it is preceded by the conjunction *if*, as, if I were rich, *si j'étois riche*; but when the conjunction *if* is employed in the sense of *whether*, both languages require the subjunctive mood; as, I asked him if he would come, *je lui demandais s'il viendrait*.

I beg now to conclude, wishing that in some future number of your Magazine I may have the pleasure of seeing this subject discussed by some native of France, because every shade of difference must unquestionably be more easily perceived by a Frenchman than it can be by me; the observations I have made being chiefly suggested by the resemblance there is between the French and the Spanish verbs, with the latter of which, I, being a Spaniard, ought to be supposed acquainted.

L. J. A. Mc. Henry.

October 8, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is with pleasure I see a disposition in your Magazine to correct all abuses that are injurious to the public; such objects steadily persued must recommend it universally; and, as there are none more deeply to be deplored than those which arise out of the insolence and injustice of stage coachmen, I must beg of you to state a very bad, but very common, case, and my idea of an effectual remedy.

I lately took my place in a stage going to London, under the profession, by public advertisement, that it was safer than usual, being a Milton patent, calculated to be loaded only in a luggage-box below, with safety wheels, &c. but before we had got ten miles the passengers found it had become the most dangerous to travel in of any in the island, for the coachman not only had thirteen passengers at the top, but, in addition to the luggage-box-ful, he added as much as the coach could carry above, till the springs descended to play no more, and the body struck the axle-tree every gully it ran over. He next left the horses to the care of a passenger who had a child on his knee, and went to fetch parcels, and, to crown all, insulted all who found fault with him. Thus situated, three of his passengers demanded a chaise of the landlord of an inn where he stopped, who regretted he had none, as he publicly declared he believed the coach would break down before it got to London. All considered their lives as in danger, and one left the coach at last under that impression. To compleat all, the coachman refused to set down his luggage, and afterwards detained a part and overcharged the rest at the inn, compelling him to pay the overcharge before he would deliver it, notwithstanding the gentleman had come at his own expence to town. Yet for all this there was only one remedy, and that a very troublesome one. He complained, and was recommended to inform, in order to enforce a penalty by the court. The coachman not appearing to the first summons but sending his attorney. Then at next appearance came his attorney, counsel, learned in the law, &c. and by a mere quibble, founded on the place not being taken in the name of the passenger, but of the house he was to be called for at; by concealing the way-bill and keeping the book-keeper out of the way; in short, by using every evasion, he succeeded in avoiding the fine pointed out by the acts, and only refunded and paid costs in the end, employing a reporter to misrepresent the results, as if he had come off with flying colours.

For the other offences the remedy was to return to two distinct counties, there wait till the magistrates met, and the coachman could be found there, sending a summons ten miles to meet him, and all this while neglecting your business, and living at an inn, or bringing an action, and staying in London two months to meet the trial.

Thus, Sir, you will see that the remedy, as the law stands, is worse than the evil; and it is well known that under the late act they load more than ever; and penalties, if levied, which few will be at the trouble of soliciting, they take care to recover by overloading again.

My idea of a remedy, therefore, for these crying evils is, to bring in a new act of parliament, declaring that every stage coachman, who lets a place in any stage for a journey, shall only take half the price before-hand, and shall at the time give a policy or contract, signed, stating to whom the numbered place actually belongs, what luggage is allowed, the terms on which they are to be conveyed, the time he will set out and arrive, barring accidents of road or weather, the places at which only he will stop; that he will not leave his horses but under the care of a regular horsekeeper, that he will not load a patent-coach except beneath, or take more than a fixed number of passengers inside or out; that he warrants against drunkenness in his driver, or starting into a gallop, &c. That let the act express what shall be the penalty for each breach of contract, to be proved by the oath of the passengers, on his arrival at the end of the journey, before any sitting magistrate, and I trust we shall soon travel in peace and security. G. CUMBERLAND.

Oct. 10, 1811.

P.S. Is there any reason why a person having engaged a place should not be at liberty to transfer it?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE is a peculiar archness about some people which makes it difficult to ascertain at all times whether they are in earnest or joke. If you are acquainted with your Hackney correspondent, who signs himself F. (page 28, of this volume) you may perhaps inform

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us whether his intention was to smile at Mr. Abernethy, or really to applaud his ingenuity. After reading his letter two or three times over, all we can understand is, that the "constitutional origin of local diseases" is always to be traced in the liver; and that to some "derangement in the hepatic functions," we are always to impute hypochondriasis and melancholia. What is still more happy, we are informed, that small doses of *pilula hydrargyri*, is the cure for all. Happy discovery! Does F. recollect how exactly he has placed Mr. Abernethy in the character of those advertisers who offer remedies for vapours, indigestion, palpitations of the heart, and all the other complaints which a valetudinarian can at any time fancy, whilst he is reading a description of them.

But it may be answered, that these gentlemen make a secret of their remedies; whilst Mr. A. tells us at once, what his is. True: but attached to the remedy is a note referring us to the book which contains all this knowledge. In this book, so many cases described the nature of which would have escaped the penetrating eye of any other practitioner, surgeon, or physician, that the unhappy sufferer will find no security, but under the care of the author of these "*excellent*" observations. Observe also the additional note, "Some more modern writers have absurdly called this disorder the spleen; whilst others, influenced by the whimsical humoral pathology, have denominated it the vapours." Foolish people! How much wiser are those who like Mr. Abernethy have discovered that the liver only is in fault.

But who are the authors that have preceded the writer of these "excellent observations." First, we are introduced to Greek etymologies, which every school-boy learns in parsing his lessons, and every chemist's apprentice traces in Quincy's Lexicon; next we have a string of quotations from Horace and Juvenal, to which, and many more, the copious indexes to those authors would refer any one; and lastly, we are reminded of the extraordinary assertions of a gossip, who relates, and seems to believe every old woman's story he can collect.*

These poetical figures and idle tales may sound like arguments, or authorities, to miscellaneous readers. As a reverend writer remarks of some kind of sermons, it is indifferent from what part of Scripture you take your text. Phrygia and Pamphylia, Asia, Cappadocia, and Pontus. Say pretty things show your learning, and take care not to enter into close reasoning, and all will do well. Your correspondent indeed admits, that these passages are only metaphorical. Do they prove more then than the passage which the grave Daniel Turner has produced from the Proverbs, by which he wishes to insinuate, that sinners of Solomon's days were liáble to the same dangers as in our own times? "He goeth after her straight-way, as an ox goeth to the slaughter, or as a fool to the correction of the stocks, till a dart strike through his liver," &c.

To conclude, Sir; before the circulation of the blood was discovered by our immortal Hervey, the liver was considered as the principal organ, in whatever related to that fluid. No wonder then that it should be used metaphorically for the health of the body. Nor can we question that, when that organ is diseased, the whole must in a certain degree suffer. But are we from hence to infer the converse, that whenever the bodily health suffers, the liver must always be in fault. It is time that physic, with the other sciences, should banish every inference from metaphorical language. T.

Westminster, Sept. 2, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Mrs. Shallow—Mrs. Townly—Miss Townly—Master Shallow—on the choice of a School.

Mrs. Shallow. I AM sadly afraid that I shall be obliged to part with my darling little fellow: his father, when he left England, charged me to send him to a boarding-school: he has now been absent two years—his return is daily expected—and I shall be much blamed if he finds my poor Tommy still at home.

Mrs. Townly.—Bless me, Mrs. Shallow! hav'n't you yet sent the boy to school? I understood from Mr. Shallow that every thing was arranged for his proceeding thither immediately after his own departure; and that, though he had had much difficulty in persuading you to the measure, you had at last given your entire consent.

Mrs. Shallow.—Mr. Shallow told you the truth, madam. He did indeed extort a promise from me that Tommy should be sent to a boarding-school; though

* Pliny.

not without a previous stipulation on my part, that the choice of a school should be left wholly to myself.

Mrs. Townly.—Your precaution was a prudent one. Schoolmasters are in general very inhuman fellows; little better, I assure you, than downright savages. They think no more of whipping a poor little helpless fellow, when he offends them, than you would think of whipping your cat.

Mrs. Shallow.—My Tommy whipped like a cat! it sha'n't be, Mrs. Townly. He shall never be sent to a boarding-school.

Mrs. Townly.—Besides you will scarcely meet with a schoolmaster who is in any respect like a gentleman. His manners are uncouth; his dress slovenly; his language pedantic; and his countenance austere. There's Mr. Venables, I conclude you must have heard of him—He is precisely the character that I have described to you; and yet my friend, Mr. Johnson, who, by the bye, is not without his eccentricities, speaks most highly of him.

Mrs. Shallow.—That is easily accounted for; his son, I have somewhere heard, is placed with him; and it is for Mr. Johnson's interest to recommend the master of his son.

Mrs. Townly.—Whatever may be Mr. Johnson's defects, my dear madam, I must, I believe, acquit him of intentional misrepresentation. He has, as I observed before, some singular notions: he is blind to the imperfections of his son; his excessive and ridiculous propensity to reading, he calls a laudable attention to his studies; and his scrupulous adherence to some unimportant minutiæ, which in such a youth is absolutely laughable, he terms a conscientious regard to principle. For these beneficial effects, as he expresses it, upon the disposition of his son, he considers himself indebted to Mr. Venables, who in accomplishing such salutary ends, does not always, I understand, spare the rod.

Mrs. Shallow.—The rod, Mrs. Townly! Oh, my poor dear Tommy!—he never saw a rod in all his life—the bare sight of one would frighten him into fits. But I'll keep him out of the hands of this cruel Venables.

Miss Shallow.—Oh la, mamma! do not mention the barbarous man any more. I do assure you, mamma, I was never whipped at school. Miss Melmoth was too good to inflict punishment upon the young ladies; and she used to exclaim with vehemence against the inhumanity of Miss Miles, the other governess, who you know was ruined for punishing Sir William Mildman's daughter with severity, because she had broken into the box of one of her schoolfellows.

Mrs. Shallow.—A brute! to punish another person's child with severity. She richly deserved to be ruined for it, and I am heartily glad she met with her deserts.

Miss Shallow.—But, mamma, it must be admitted that Miss Mildman was not a well-disposed young lady; she had done bad things several times before.

Mrs. Shallow.—It matters not, child. If Miss Miles had served you so, I would have had her sent to gaol.

Miss Shallow.—So my governess said, mamma. She said that Miss Miles ought to have been confined to hard labour in a gaol, for exercising such unwarrantable severities.

Mrs. Townly.—Will you permit me, Mrs. Shallow, to recommend a school for your son—one that will exactly suit him. My nephew is there, and I am perfectly satisfied with his treatment. I mean the academy of Dr. Montague, who has lately been established by the Hon. Mr. Dalone, in opposition to Mr. Venables, who, it seems, had expelled Mr. Dalone's son from his seminary for some trifling misconduct.

Mrs. Shallow.—An audacious fellow! to take such a liberty with the son of a gentleman of Mr. Dalone's fortune and consequence. For, though I have not the honour of Mr. Dalone's acquaintance, yet, from his having the title of honourable, I readily admit his pretensions in these respects, and give him full credit for possessing many other valuable qualities. Surely it was not his son who was expelled from school for striking a poor cobler's son with an open knife in his hand!—the story was related to me somewhere, but the names of the parties were, I think, omitted.

Mrs. Townly.—It is the same story. Mr. Dalone himself informed me that his son was in such a passion, that he was not aware he had the knife in his hand; that the cobler's son gave the first provocation; and it was only the use of the jackanapes's left hand which was gone: that he would otherwise have made him an ample compensation for his loss.

Mrs. Shallow.—The statement you give of the affair differs materially from the one which was before reported to me. But yours I cannot reasonably doubt, as it is

not to be supposed that the Hon. Mr. Dalone would tell an untruth. But you were speaking of Dr. Montague—I like the name both of the gentleman and his house.

Mrs. Townly.—Yes, Dr. Montague sounds much better than Mr. Venables. It was partly on this account that I first thought of the school for my nephew. For, in selecting a place of education, as in choosing a new gown, we must be guided in some degree by the opinion of the world. Fashion ought to be consulted; and that will generally be most fashionable, which is best calculated to gratify both the eye and the ear. The Hall possesses these advantages. It is an elegant building. The site is beautiful and commanding; and the playground is retired and spacious.

Mrs. Shallow.—My Tommy shall be a pupil of Dr. Montague's. He shall be sent immediately to the Hall.

Mrs. Townly.—'Tis true Dr. Montague's terms are high—much higher than Mr. Venables'—but the advantages are proportionate: the young gentlemen have a footman in livery to wait upon them.

Mrs. Shallow.—A footman in livery to wait upon them! Tommy shall certainly be sent to Dr. Montague's.

Mrs. Townly.—For breakfast they have the choice of milk, tea, coffee, or cocoa.

Mrs. Shallow —Tommy is vastly fond of cocoa. Matilda, we will go this very evening to the shops, and lay in a stock of clothes for your brother. He shall go immediately to Dr. Montague's.

Mrs. Townly.—The dinner is excellent. The young gentlemen have either roast meat or boiled, at their option; and it is a constant rule for them to have sweetmeat-dumplings every other day at least. After dinner, each young gentleman who chooses it, has a glass or two of port wine; but for this indulgence there is, I believe, an additional charge in the bills.

Mrs. Shallow.—Dear Mrs. Townly you quite transport me.—Wine after dinner, and sweetmeat-dumplings! I do hope there are raspberries—Tommy doats upon raspberries. Do Matilda, my love, fetch your brother. What a charming school this is! Wine after dinner, sweetmeats, tea, coffee, and a footman!

[*Enter Tommy.*]

Come hither, my dear—should not you like to go to a school, where there are very nice things? A footman to wait upon you, my love, and cocoa, and wine, and sweetmeats!

Tommy.—But, mamma, ar'n't there birch-rods too?

Mrs. Townly.—No, my little fellow: Dr. Montague, the master, is a very good-tempered, kind-hearted, man. He always says, that beating only hardens bad boys, and that good boys don't deserve to be beaten: so you have nothing to fear, my little man.

Tommy.—I think, mamma, I should like to go to school to Dr Montague.

Mrs. Shallow.—You shall go, my love. But, my dear Mrs. Townly, may I request of you to add a few more particulars about this delightful school? I am actually in love with this good Dr. Montague.

Mrs. Townly.—I will satisfy you, madam, most readily; and I know not how I can do it more effectually, than by repeating to you the substance of a parallel, which was lately drawn, with the utmost modesty, in my hearing, by Dr. Montague himself, between his own academy and the school of Mr. Venables.

Mrs. Shallow.—O, pray let me have it! for I am so prepossessed in the doctor's favour, that I shall rely implicitly on his candour and accuracy.

Mrs. Townly.—He began with expatiating on the vast superiority his system of mildness and conciliation had over the rigid and austere discipline of our common boarding-schools, and reprobated with becoming warmth the brutality of Mr. Venables, who had been known, he said, to flog a boy for the very venial fault of common swearing. He next adverted to the discretionary power which is often delegated to ushers, and commented on the mischievous tendency of allowing them, on any occasion, to correct a young gentleman. For his own part, he continued, he was fortunate in having procured two of the best-tempered fellows in the world to assist him, who were continually playing at games with his pupils; while Mr. Venables' assistant always kept aloof, and seemed designed rather to be a restraint upon his boys' amusements, than to participate in them.

Mrs. Shallow.—What a good-humoured, liberal soul it is! How very different from the narrow-minded Venables.

Mrs. Townly.—Dr. Montague then adverted to the style of living at inferior boarding-schools. It was no unusual practice, he said, to give boys milk or milk-gruel twice a day, and in other respects to keep them on very ordinary fare: but, for his part, he judged differently.

ferently. He apprehended that a boy ought to be accustomed to that kind of diet which he was likely to be used to when older; and it was on this principle that he allowed wine to his pupils, and did not, like Mr. Venables, restrict them to small-beer.

Mrs. Shallow.—What amiable sentiments! It is amazing to me that any parent should be so infatuated as to suffer his child to be fed on milk and small-beer!

Mrs. Townly.—Dr. Montague then touched with considerable feeling on the enormous length of the school-hours at most seminaries. It was cruel and unnecessary. Mr. Venables, he observed, had deservedly suffered in his own health by the unreasonable confinement of his scholars; but, added he, I have always made my health and that of my pupils a primary consideration: for it is a maxim with me, that want of health is want of ability to prosecute my labours; and I accordingly arrange matters so, that the hours of recreation much exceed those of business. He then proceeded to the discussion of several other points, in all of which it plainly appeared that his system had a decided superiority over that of Mr. Venables: and this I maintained yesterday in a pretty warm altercation I had with Mr. Johnson on the subject.

Enter a Servant, with a letter for Mrs. Townly.

Servant.—My master, madam, ordered me to wait till you had read the letter: he wishes it to be returned to him.

Mrs. Townly.—What is the meaning of this? Mrs. Shallow, I will take the liberty of opening it.

Mrs. Shallow.—Oh! by all means, ma'am.

[*Mrs. Townly reads.*

Dear madam,—I cannot resist the inclination which I feel to communicate to you the contents of the inclosed letter, which I received this morning. I have just been told where my servant may meet with you; and, as I am on the point of setting out on some unexpected business into Devonshire, where I must remain for some weeks, I will trouble you to return the letter, when you have read it, by the bearer, whom I have ordered to wait for it. Yours, truly,

HENRY JOHNSON.

What is all this? [*Reads the inclosed letter.*

To Mr. Johnson. Oxford.

My dear sir,—I have just witnessed, with no little surprise and with extreme satisfaction, the examination of your son preparatory to his being admitted of our college. The manner in which he has acquitted himself is such as reflects the highest credit not only on the young man himself, but on the gentleman by whom he has been educated, and whose name, I understand, is Venables. I wish I could speak with equal praise of the son of your neighbour, Mr. Eton, who, with every indulgence that could be extended to him, could not get through his examination, and was consequently rejected.

Yours, dear sir, very truly,

JOHN DONE.

Bless me! and this Eton has been many years under the care of Dr. Montague!

Mrs. Shallow.—My Tommy shall never go to the university. I dare say Dr. Montague thinks Latin and Greek of very little consequence.

Mrs. Townly.—I do assure you, madam, I received a most beautiful letter from my nephew the other day; it was so well written and worded, and so correctly spelled. But, would you believe it, Mr. Johnson insinuated that he might have been assisted in it by the master, or one of his assistants.

Mrs. Shallow.—I will not be influenced by the opinion of Mr. Johnson. My son shall be sent immediately to Dr. Montague's. SCIPIONIGER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE extraordinary zeal with which the forming of public canals and bridges has lately been undertaken, will perhaps give sufficient interest to the following remarks, as to render them deserving a place in your valuable Magazine. By a residence near the spot, I have opportunities of observing the activity and spirit with which the intended Strand Bridge is conducted:* and it is much to be regretted, that, by reason of bad roads to the works on the Surry side, its progress is but little observed or known. But the new Commercial Road, and streets branching from it, are already much advanced, and promise soon to obviate this inconvenience: indeed, to one who has not for this last four months visited the neighbourhood of old Cuper's Bridge, the late alterations and improvements are astonishing. An in-

* The foundation-stone was laid on Old Michaelmas-day, 1811.

tended

tended road from the bridge is likewise now spoken of, which is to connect itself with the Marsh Gate, or the Asylum, and will much accommodate the inhabitants of Kennington, Vauxhall, &c. who may wish to reach the centre of the town; and prove desirable to those employed at Somerset-house whose dwellings are on the Surry side of the Thames. But the benefits likely to be derived from these improvements may in some measure be calculated, when it is known that the population of Lambeth alone has increased to near 42,000 persons.

An ingenious gentleman shewed me, some years ago, a model of an intended iron bridge, of one arch, which he had proposed for erecting where, I believe, the Southwark Bridge is now to be built. A part of his plan was, if I remember right, the removal of London Bridge; and to avoid the enormous expences incurred in keeping the piers in repair, which the velocity and weight of the water must always occasion:

"Where, gathering triple force, rapid and deep
It boils, and wheels, and foams, and thunders, through."

Other advantages of this substitute for London Bridge, he observes, would be, that of its admitting vessels of considerable burthen to reach Blackfriars Bridge, &c. And history informs us, that five arches of London Bridge were carried away by the ice, and that two, at another time, fell down. Much will be said on every bold speculation; but without considering my own opinion material, the following particulars respecting the building of Westminster Bridge, may not be at present inapplicable or useless. The completion of this bridge was retarded three years, by the following accident: The fifth pier, from the Westminster side, was discovered sinking at the very time it was thought that the whole was finished; stones fell out of the next arch; the arches which rested on the pier were obliged to be taken off, by replacing under them centres, like those on which they were built. To settle the sinking pier, it was then loaded with 12,000 tons of cannon and lead; the pier that had failed was eased of its burthen by a secret arch; and at midnight, Nov. 17, 1750, it was opened for public use: though, by a ludicrous blunder in dates, the Gentleman's Magazine, 1750, tells us, that the bridge was completed a year before the first pile was driven. But the compiler of Gephyrologia, drew much useful information for his historical account of bridges, from this reputable work; in which we learn, that it was common for much company to assemble, at that time, with French horns, and entertain themselves with "the surprising echo in the arches."

I have, before I read this particular, entertained a friend, by convincing him, that a person turning his face to the stone-work, may, without raising his voice, hold a conversation with another person on the opposite side of the road, each being under the recesses on the top of the bridge, and standing in a similar manner. To the arch before spoken of, the curious are sometimes allowed to descend, when the pavement happens to be raised by the workmen who come to inspect or repair it. Perhaps no bridge can be kept in better order than it is at present; and it will no doubt excite surprise to hear, that it was formerly thought necessary to protect the passengers in their way over it, by the employment of twelve watchmen every night. J. M. FLINDALL.

Lambeth, Oct. 14, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the "Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters," which are inserted in No. 217 of your Magazine, two alleged errors are pointed out in the rendering of Mark xiv. 51. by the authors of the improved version. Here, as in the greater part of their work, those authors have strictly adhered to the translation of the New Testament by the late Archbishop Newcome, who has not deviated in this instance from his usual accuracy.

If "a Man of Letters" had consulted the original, he would have seen that the word rendered *lay hold on*, is in the present tense, κρατοῦσιν: and though *colloquially* we say "lay hold *of* a thing or person," yet I take it to be the custom of our best and purest writers to combine with this verb the preposition *on*.

Permit me, before I conclude, to ask "a Man of Letters" by what authority he styles the youth spoken of in Mark xiv. 51. *the cinædus?* I refer him to the commentators for proof that such an application of the word is inaccurate and unwarrantable. N.

Sept. 9, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COMPETITION seldom proves otherwise than beneficial to the public, though, by interfering with the profits of individuals, it often draws upon itself the enmity of those who, from having long enjoyed the monopoly of a lucrative concern, are accustomed to look with an eye of extreme jealousy upon every plan likely to encroach in the slightest degree upon their long-enjoyed profits; and every measure, by which a monopoly of any description is likely to be abolished, should always furnish an object of congratulation to the public: with pleasure, therefore, must the inhabitants of this immense city behold the rapid progress which the West Middlesex Water-Company are making in their works, since it will have the effect of introducing a proper degree of competition into the trade of furnishing to them the necessary and important article of water, which for many years has been almost wholly monopolized by the New River Company:—a company, however, which I by no means intend to accuse of having exercised, oppressively, the power which every monopoly bestows on its holders, and particularly the monopoly of so necessary and indespensable an article as water. But, though they may not have misused that power, yet, while they continued in the unrestrained possession of it, it was always liable to be abused, and the public were always exposed to the risk of having to pay for their commodity whatever price the company might think proper to exact; for, as water is an article which cannot be dispensed with, while it can be procured from only one source, there it must be obtained, be its price high or low. By the institution of a new company the monopoly will be destroyed, the power of extortion curbed, the public be freed from the risk of imposition, and the two companies will become a mutual check upon each other; the fear of throwing an advantage into the hands of a rival tending to keep each company within the bounds of moderation, and to endow them and their servants with attentiveness and civility. This new company, however, departing from the practice followed by its predecessors, of conveying the water through the hollowed trunks of trees, have adopted the use of iron, as a more durable material for the construction of their pipes, and this has either become the subject of real apprehension, or has been made use of by interested individuals, for the purpose of arresting the progress of the company's works, and preventing their interference with the previously established water-companies. Some have asserted that the water, in its passage through these iron pipes, from its first entering them till it reaches the houses of the inhabitants of the metropolis, must remain so long in them as necessarily to acquire the properties which iron, when it sufficiently impregnates it, is known to communicate to water, and that the water will become wholly unfit for domestic purposes, and prove exceedingly injurious to the constitutions of those who may use it. Others object to the use of it, not from any apprehension of danger, but from the idea that the iron will alter the nature of the water, and communicate to it the quality of hardness, which will render it almost wholly unfit for culinary purposes, and entirely so for washing.

If these opinions be the result of actual apprehension, it is singular how general that feeling has become; if they be the invention of persons adverse to the prosperity of the new company, great must have been the industry with which the alarm has been spread, for in all parts of the town, and in persons in all stations in life, have I found the same opinions to prevail, respecting the effects of these iron pipes upon the water.

It is certainly true that the water must remain in the pipes, or be in progress through them, for a very considerable time, since, according to the company's advertisement, the water is obtained (I think) ten or twelve miles off, and must have some miles more to pass through them in its ramifications through the town, before it reaches the cisterns of our houses.

To guard the public against the danger of using this water, (if there be any danger in using it,) or (if there be none) to protect the new company from the effects of an erroneous opinion, whether springing from an ill-grounded apprehension, or the jealousy of a rival company, is certainly an important and desirable object, and I know of no better means of attaining it than by introducing the subject into your Magazine, as a question worthy of the attention of such of your correspondents whose acquaintance with the subject may enable them to answer it in a decisive and satisfactory manner.

October 14*th*, 1811. H.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

QUERIES *respecting* VAPOUR BATHS.

1. AS vapour or steam baths have of late been much and deservedly recommended from their powerful and penetrating effects, especially in all *chronic* and obstinate rheumatic affections, it is a much wished-for object to ascertain, whether there is *any* and *what* difference in the vapour of *sea* and that of *fresh* water?

2. Sea-water being rendered fresh or sweet by distillation, does it alter the nature of the steam, so as to render it probable to cause any different effects in its medical application?

3. As two *inflammable gasses*, viz. the sulphurated hydrogen, and the ammoniacal gas, are miscible with water, it may be presumed that certain waters and natural springs, impregnated therewith, will have some good effects as medicinal baths; it is not probable that these waters, being reduced into vapour, and applied to medicinal purposes, will act with the same characteristic difference as the simple hot waters and their aeriform substances?

5. In like manner, as the following six uninflammable gasses, also miscible with water, viz.

Carbonic acid gas—Muriatic acid gas
Sulphurous acid gas—Fluoric acid gas
Phosphoric acid gas, and nitrous acid gas,

exist more or less in natural springs, and, as these waters are frequently applied both as warm-water baths and hot-vapour baths, is it not presumable that these gasses will penetrate *diseased parts*, and act with the same characteristic benefit as the simple vapour baths, by solving, dispersing, and expelling, diseased particles, and healing and invigorating the enfeebled organs.

For the Monthly Magazine.

POLITICAL ERRORS *of the* SPANISH WARFARE.

EVERY friend to liberty wishes success to our gallant, but unfortunate, allies, the Spaniards; and every friend to Great Britain must also know, that the emancipation of the Peninsula would be attended with commercial advantages, and many other probable benefits, of incalculable moment. It was not to be expected that the Spaniards could overcome the French, whose valour, Harry Fielding says, is reliance upon superior numbers, and whose perseverance, he adds, is like that of hunger, suspended, but not destroyed, by defeat. From causes, connected with the decay of national well-being in all respects, the Spaniards have done less than could in other circumstances have been prognosticated; and it may be useful to show some important errors into which they have fallen.

Popular associations are incapable of carrying on war.* The Juntas should therefore have appointed one person of extreme caution; the kind of character which the Italians opposed to French impetuosity; in whom should have been lodged the supreme military power. The famous defence of Saragossa was indubitably owing to the personal merits of Palafox.

They have totally mistaken the proper method of defending a country against an invading enemy. From the time of the Romans, to the famous campaigns of Dumourier and Lord Wellington, the only proper and effectual plan for defeating the invasion of a powerful enemy, is the following: to take up an impregnable position, and never to fight, without a certainty of success; to throw garrisons only into towns of great strength; to deprive the enemy of subsistence by laying waste the country before them, and to save the whole kingdom by sacrificing one of the provinces. The success, indeed infallibility, of this plan is affirmed and well displayed by Robertson, Ch. V. anno 1536, 1554, 1557. Under the year 1522, he shows, that it was the method by which the French defended themselves against the English. The Spaniards seem also not to have known, that an irregular army is much easier led to battle, than induced to bear the fatigues of a campaign;† and that want of courage, according to Cæsar, results from inexperience in war. In omitting the Fabian system and training of their troops, they have therefore made the most unfortunate mistakes. To subject undisciplined troops to the forms of artful war, is a revival of the Pretender's errors, who thus repressed the native ferocity of the Highlanders, from which alone he could hope for success. Add to this, that recruits shudder at the fatigues of military life.‡

In their modes of desultory warfare, against regular troops, they seem not to have known the policy of eternally fatiguing them, by retreating, when they

* Robert. Ch V. anno 1522.
† Goldsm. Engl. Hist. Lett. 52.
‡ Liv. 23, 18.

pressed on to attack, and again appearing in their rear. Tacfarinas thus insulted and despised the wearied and disappointed Romans.* The French should have been harrassed in passing long and narrow defiles,† which appears to have been sometimes, but not sufficiently, done. If the Spanish soldiers were dispirited, they should be wearied with drudgery and labour, an expedient of Sylla, that they might give the preference to danger. Sertorius, instead of standing still, was always in motion, and making new levies: he harrassed the rear of the Romans, and cut off their convoys. He made no use of retiring to towns and enduring sieges, but when he wanted to secure a safe retreat for his troops, and time to raise fresh forces. He made his appearance at different places almost at the same time, and by drawing the Romans from one action to another, obliged them to divide. By occupying woody and marshy countries, the Spaniards could elude successful pursuit.‡ Wasting the country is a desperate, but most effectual, method of defence.§ The exclusive use of animal food would be productive of solid advantages. Corn is a bulky and perishable commodity, and requires carts and horses, but cattle can follow in flocks and herds.‖

This idea has not been sufficiently acted upon, so far as concerns the removal of cattle, upon which the French must principally of course subsist. Unwilling to repose on so momentous a subject, upon mere hypothetical grounds, I beg to adduce some passages from Gibbon, which appears to be in point. They vindicate the system adopted by Lord Wellington, and show that it has succeeded in enterprizes fully as desperate. "A people ruined by oppression, and indolent from despair, can no longer supply a numerous army with the means of luxury, or even of subsistence."¶ If so, it is not improbable that the difficulties of the French may ultimately become insuperable. "The Roman generals, whose army would have been consumed by the repetition of severe contests, embraced the more rational plan of destroying the Goths, by the want and pressure of their own multitudes.** The most skilful evolutions, the firmest courage, are scarcely sufficient to extricate a body of foot, encompassed on an open plain by superior numbers of horse.* The guerilla service would therefore be more advantageous, if a larger number were cavalry. In short, the system by which Theodosius exterminated the Goths, appears highly deserving attention, in the present case. "The Romans, being placed in secure stations, were thus insensibly emboldened by the confidence of their own safety. From these secure stations, they were encouraged to make frequent sallies on the Barbarians; and, as they were seldom allowed to engage, without some decisive superiority, either of ground or numbers, their enterprizes were for the most part successful, and they were soon convinced, by their own experience, of the possibility of vanquishing their invincible enemies. The detachments of those separate garrisons were gradually united into small armies; the same cautious measures were pursued, according to an extensive and well-concerted plan of operations; the events of each day added strength and spirit to the Roman arms; and the artful diligence of the emperor, who circulated the most favourable reports of the success of the war, contributed to subdue the pride of the Barbarians, and to animate the hopes and courage of his subjects. The republic had formerly been saved by the delays of Fabius, and while the splendid trophies of Scipio, in the field of Zama, attract the eyes of posterity, the camps and marches of the dictator among the hills of Campania, may claim a juster proportion of the solid and independent fame which the general is not compelled to share, either with fortune or with his troops. The deliverance and peace of the Roman provinces, was the work of prudence rather than of valour."† Good too might be derived from bringing the French to action during the Siesta.

The inundation of the Emperor Napoleon, will doubtless consist of burning Lava: possibly the extermination of the Spaniards is meditated, and the Fabian system is undoubtedly the most eligible to defeat his views. The expulsion of the French from St. Domingo, was effected by the following means: The blacks compelled them to fight for two or three hours, during the heat of the meridian sun. The next day, at the

* Tac. Ann. iii. 21. † Plut. in Lucullus.
‡ Cæs. B. Gall. L. 5. § Gibbon, c 24.
‖ Id. c. 26. ¶ Id. c. 11. ** Id. c. 26.

* Gibbon, c. 26. † C. 26.

same hours, they again brought them into action. This process they continued for a succession of days. The result was, that disease soon rendered the greater numbers non-effectives. If Buonaparte be compelled by famine to divide his troops, successive actions in the above manner would more speedily, than is supposed, render the second Punic war as abortive as the first, provided as before observed, the Fabian system be adopted, till his concentrated army is forced to disperse; and the heat of Spain, is far beyond the climate of France.

Conceiving that the glory and interest of England are equally concerned in this grand design, I trust in my opinions, for the candid acceptation of patriotic minds, even though it is to be feared that, the cause is hopeless.

E. F. G.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am persuaded of your desire to furnish the readers of your valuable Magazine with strictly accurate information, I take the liberty of correcting what appears to me an error in page 141, of your thirty-second volume. An original letter is there given, which purports to be the production of Dr. Samuel Clarke, by whom, in common, probably with most of your readers, I at first conceived to be meant the celebrated rector of St. James's. But the date, the sentiments, and the style, soon convinced me that, it must have proceeded from a very different pen: who was the real author, will be seen in the following short extracts from "The Non-conformist's Memorial," 2d. edit. vol. 1, 301, &c.

"Samuel Clark, M.A.—Soon after his ejection, he settled at Wycombe, in Bucks. He died February 24, 1701, aged 75."

What is still more decisive, a quotation is afterwards made from the very letter which has occasioned these remarks.

"Of Mr. Humphrey, to whom he writes it, an account will be found in the same useful publication," (vol. iii. page 190, &c.)

N.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS *of* FERDOUSSI *and* HAFEZ, *the celebrated Persian Poets; from a Persian MS. by* DOULETSCAH BEN ALAEDDOULET ALGAZI ALSAMARCANDI, *in the National Library at Paris, by* M. SILVESTRE DE SACY, *now first published in England.*

ALL the learned agree, that, from the first establishment of Islamism, no poet has appeared, whose genius has equalled that of Ferdoussi, or rivalled him in the beauty and eloquence of his compositions. His poem entitled *Schah-nameh* is the most decisive proof of his superiority, since, during a space of 500 years, no writer has produced a work, equal to this *chef-d'œuvre.* So justly has another poet said, "May I be regarded as an infidel, if there be any Persian poet who has struck his coin in the mint of Ferdoussi; Eloquence and the Art of Poetry, precipitated from the throne, were crawling upon the ground,—Ferdoussi took them by the hand, and again seated them upon the throne." Azizi has said, in the same sense, "Three men have been raised by poetry to the rank of prophet, although Mahomet has said that there will be no prophet after him. The epic, the ode, and love-song, have assured this rank to Ferdoussi, Anveri, and Saadi." The only rival, however, who can dispute the pretensions of Ferdoussi, is Nazami.

The proper name of Ferdoussi is Hassan, son of Ishak Scherefschah. In some works he has only the name of Scherefschah. He was of a family of peasants, in the territory of Touss. Some say that he was born in a village named Rizan, dependant upon that town; others, that his father was attached to the service of Souri-ben-Moazz, surnamed Amid Khorassan, in quality of gardener, and charged with the culture of an estate, which Souri possessed in the suburb of Touss; that this estate, which consisted of a canal, and four gardens, bore the name of Ferdoussi, whence our poet derived the same appellation. However this be, Ferdoussi, having experienced some vexation from the governor of Touss, went to Gazna to make his complaints to the court, and obtain justice. He staid some time at the court of Sultan Mahmoud, without being able to terminate the business upon which he came; and, as he was not able to defray his daily expences, he made verses for all manner of people, and thus earned his subsistence. He ardently desired the acquaintance of the poet Ansari; but the rank which that

poet

poet held in the court, did not permit Ferdoussi to have access to him. One day, however, he dexterously got into the company of Ansari, who had with him then the poets Adsjedi and Ferrakhi, his pupils. When Ansari perceived him, he was surprised to see a man in the garb of a peasant, and said, "My friend, poets only ought to mix in the society of poets."—"I have already," replied Ferdoussi, "began to make some progress in the art." Then Ansari, having recited this verse, "The brilliancy of your cheeks effaces that of the moon." Asdjedi said, "The rose in the midst of the parterre has nothing comparable to your charms;" and Ferrakhi added, "Your eyelids pierce the cuirass, and penetrate even to the bottom of the heart." Immediately Ferdoussi took up the word, and ended the quatrain with this verse: "Like the victorious lance of Kiou in the day of Pescheh." All the parties present were charmed with this happy impromptu; and Ansari said, "You have answered extremely well: have you read the history of the ancient kings?"—"Yes," answered Ferdoussi: "I have with me the history of the old monarchs of Persia." Then Ansari proposed, in order to try him, some more difficult verses; and, having discovered his genius, excused himself for the manner in which he had spoken before he knew him, and admitted him into his society. The sultan Mahmoud had long before solicited Ansari to put into verse the history of the ancient kings of Persia. The poet excused himself always by pleading the multitude of his avocations; and perhaps he was conscious of not possessing talent sufficient for so grand a work. As yet he had found no person capable of undertaking it: at last he thought of proposing it to Ferdoussi, who willingly assented. Ansari hastened to communicate it to the sultan; he informed him of the uncommon talents of the young poet, and the hope which he entertained of his ability to execute it with success. "Make him then compose," says Mahmoud, "some verses in honour of me." Ansari executed the sultan's order, and Ferdoussi extemporaneously composed this distich: "When the child has his lips yet moistened with the milk of his mother, the first word which he pronounces in his cradle is the name of Mahmoud." This distich much pleased Mahmoud; and he no longer hesitated to impose upon Ferdoussi the task which had been offered. He ordered him a lodging in the interior of his palace, gave him a pension, and assigned him every requisite for his maintenance. Ferdoussi passed four years at Gazna, occupied in the composition of *Schah-nameh*. Afterwards he obtained permission to return to Touss, his native place; and, after having passed another four years without interruption of his labour, returned to Gazna, and presented the sultan with four parts of his poem. Mahmoud was highly pleased, and Ferdoussi continued his labour with the same ardour. The sultan from time to time gave him other marks of his recollection of him, and satisfaction. Ferdoussi also composed some verses in honour of Khodja Ahmed ben Hassan Meimendi, who had the charge of supplying his necessities; but he did nothing to merit the good graces of Ayyar, one of the most intimate confidants of Mahmoud. Ayyar became jealous, and, to avenge the slight of Ferdoussi, insinuated to the sultan that the poet was attached to the sect of the Kafedhites, schismatics who did not acknowledge Abubecr, Omar, and Othman, for legitimate successors of Mahomet. Mahmoud was a bitter enemy of this sect, and held it in horror. He then began to change his sentiments concerning Ferdoussi; and, having sent for him, severely reproached him, and said, "I know you are a Kafedhite, and I will have you crushed under the feet of my elephants, as an example to the rest of your brethren." The poet fell at the feet of the sultan, protesting that he was a Sunnite and orthodox; and that he had been calumniated with the sultan." The latter replied, "The town of Touss has always given birth to the most zealous partizans of this impious doctrine; I much wish to pardon you, upon condition that you renounce your errors." From that time Ferdoussi always lived in fear of the prejudices of the sultan; and Mahmoud never had a good opinion of him. Notwithstanding, the poet, having concluded the Schah-nameh, presented it to Mahmoud: he flattered himself with being richly recompensed with obtaining some estate and dignity, and being admitted to the intimacy of Mahmoud. The prejudice which Mahmoud had conceived against him, was the cause why he only gave him 60,000 pieces of silver, in the ratio of one piece for every verse of the Schah-nameh. Ferdoussi found this recompense very inferior to what he thought he had a right to expect: nevertheless, he took the 60,000 drachms, and, having gone to the baths, gave 20,000 of them in payment to the master

master of the baths; gave another 20,000 for the purchase of some glasses of a kind of beer called *Sakka*, and distributed the remaining 20,000 in alms. Afterwards he concealed himself in the town of Gazna, and, having obtained, by means of the librarian of Mahmoud, the copy of the Schah-nameh, which he had offered, he inserted in it some verses, which contained a satire upon the sultan. Among the verses were these: "I have employed many years in the composition of this poem, and I expected, from the magnificence of the sultan, that a crown and a treasure would be the recompence of my labour. If the king had been the son of a king, he would have put a crown upon my head; but as he is not of noble origin, he cannot bear the names of heroes." He staid four years concealed at Gazna; and afterwards secretly staid some time in the house of Aboulmaali, a bookseller. Mahmoud having sent some persons to look for him, and these people having published in every town the subject of their commission, Ferdoussi departed to Touss, with much difficulty and inquietude; and, as he saw that he was no longer in safety, he bade adieu to his relatives and family, and took refuge in Rostamdar. The lieutenant of the province of Djordjan, for Minotchehr, son of Cabous, was then governor of Rostamdar. Ferdoussi having fled to him, he received him kindly, and offered him 160 mithcals (a mithcal is $1\frac{1}{2}$ drachma) to delete from Schah-nameh the satire which he had composed against Mahmoud. Ferdoussi agreed to it, and returned to Touss, where he lived in oblivion, and so remained till his old age.

Notwithstanding, Mahmoud, in the course of one of his Indian expeditions, upon writing a letter to the king of Delhi, turned towards Ahmed ben-Hassan Meimendi, and said to him, "If this Indian does not submit to my orders, nor conform to my wishes, what resolution must I take?" Meimendi answered him in a verse from the Schah-nameh. The sultan, then recollecting with regret the injustice which he had committed to Ferdoussi, asked what was become of him? Meimendi seized the opportunity, and told him, that the poet was become old and infirm, and lived in poverty and oblivion, at Touss, his native place. The sultan immediately ordered that they should load twelve camels with indigo, for a present to Ferdoussi. When the camels arrived at the gate of Touss, which is upon the side of the river, the body of Ferdoussi was carrying out at the same gate, for interment. They took the presents to his sister, but she refused them, saying, "I have nothing to do with the riches of kings."

Ferdoussi died in the year 411 of the Hegira, 1020-1 of the Christian era: his tomb is in the town of Touss, near the place named Mezar Abbassia; it is now a place frequented by pilgrims. It is said, that the Scheik Aboulcassem Korkani refused to make the accustomed prayers for Ferdoussi, because that poet had celebrated the praises of the Magi; but the night following saw Ferdoussi in Paradise, elevated to a great degree of glory. He asked him, how he had merited such a distinguished rank? The poet answered, on account of a verse in which he had celebrated the glory and unity of God.

LIFE OF KHODJA HAFEZ SCHIRAZI.

HAFEZ is generally considered a prodigy of eloquence. His works include a multitude of things, which are beyond the understanding of man. He always affects enigmatical expressions, and his style bears the stamp of the sentiments of a *fakir*; hence he was denominated *Lessan-algaib*, i. e. mysterious tongue. His style of writing is simple, and without constraint; but it always conceals a grand sense, and profound and sublime thoughts. Poetry was the least of the talents of Hafez; he excelled in a circle of sciences, in knowledge of the Koran, and all the exterior and interior branches of learning. The Seid Cassemalanwair, himself a Library, held Hafez in the highest esteem, and read his poetry without intermission. It has always been the delight of the greatest men, and most distinguished literati.

The proper name of Khodja Hafez is Schemseddin Mohammed. He was celebrated in the province of Fars, and at Schiraz, in the reign of the family of Mozaffer: but he had always the greatest contempt for the world, and its good things. He lived without ambition and constraint, as he says himself, "O thou, who art intoxicated with wine, and robed in a dress which glitters all over with gold, when you pass by me, give a salutation to Hafez, who wears only a habit of woollen." The usual society of Hafez was that of dervises and monks; sometimes, however, he mixed with persons of rank and quality, and, by means of the amenity and suppleness of his character,

racter, he mingled with the gayest young people, and equally pleased every body. His poetry consists only in songs, which have been collected after his death. Two or three here follow, which show the mind of this Oriental Anacreon.

"Young man, pour some wine into my glass; for the cup of the tulip is full of the brilliant colour of that liquor. Why all this frivolous discourse? Why not cease your insensate words? Leave that fierceness and proud disdain. Remember that Time has consumed the glittering robe of the Cæsars, and the crown of the Kayanian monarchs has fallen into dust. The short sigh of the zephyr may teach you how fleeting is youth. Pour me out, young man, that salutary medicine, which heals the chagrins of the mind. Trust not to the deceitful caresses of Time, and his seductive attractions; woe to him who does not guard against his malice. Give me, give me, a glass of that liquor, that we may not draw upon us the just reproaches due to Avarice. Use all the gifts of Fortune to procure the juice of the vine. Will the morose and austere leave any thing behind them?

O Hafez! your verses, although written in Persian, are spread over Egypt, and Syria, even to the Greek empire, and Rei."

ANOTHER SONG.

"Two affectionate friends, and two glasses of old wine, a tranquil indolence, a book, and the shade of a grove, are blessings which I would not sacrifice for all the happiness of this world and the other, though all mankind should fall at my feet, to persuade me to renounce them. Whoever sacrifices the happiness of a life peaceable, and without ambition for the gifts of fortune, is an insensate, who sells Joseph for a paltry sum. In the day of misfortune we must triumph over sorrow by a cup full of wine, for there is nobody in whom we can place confidence. Amidst the whirlwinds, which combat in this garden, we cannot distinguish the rose from the jessamine. Come with me! neither your austere piety nor my libertinism will change any thing in the state of the universe. Have patience, O my heart; the master of the world will not abandon this precious gem to the destructive hands of the author of all evil. The world is corrupted; its constitution is ruined. O Hafez! what in this misfortune would avail the skill of the most wise physician, and the advice of the most rigid Brahman."

It is mentioned, that the Sultan Ahmed, who reigned at Bagdad, passionately desired to draw Hafez to that place; but, however pressing the desires which he expressed to the poet, he could never prevail upon him to quit his country; he preferred a morsel of dry bread, in the place where he had been used to live, and had no desire of seeing a strange country. He sent nevertheless the following song, written in honour of the Sultan Ahmed.

"Praises to the all-powerful God, for the virtues with which he has enriched Ahmed Awis Hassan Ilkhani, the king, son of a king, emperor and shoot of an imperial family, that we may justly call the soul of the world! If the moon had not begun to exist before your birth, the prophet would not have needed, in order to prove his mission, to separate it in two! You are the prodigy of the power of Mahomet, and the most excellent gift of divine goodness; in you are united glory of birth, splendour of virtue, and all which conciliates affection. Far from thee be the pernicious looks of the evil eye;* it is you who are my soul, it is you who are the object of my love. It is not to the roses of Persia that the flower of my life owes its bloom and its beauty. Long live the Tigris, whose waters bathe the walls of Bagdad, and the sweet odour of its vines. You wound the heart like a fine head of hair upon a handsome face. The power of Chosroes and the glory of Genghizkan were united to give thee birth."

Hafez had also a mind fertile in repartee and agreeable pleasantry; many of them are preserved, and the following is one instance.

The Emir Timour Courcan, having become master of the province of Fars, put Schah Mansour to death. Hafez was then living; Timour sent for him, and, when he was present, said, "I have subjugated with this sword the greatest part of the earth, and I have depopulated a large number of towns and provinces to augment the glory and riches of Samarcand and Bokhara, which are the usual places of my residence, and the seat of my empire. Notwithstanding, you, who are but a contemptible man, you pretend to give Samarcand and Bokhara, in return for a small black mote, which raises the beauty of a handsome face, as you have said in one of your verses, 'If this young beauty of Schiraz would accept the homage of my heart, I would give Samarcand and Bokhara, for that mote which augments her charms.'" Hafez kissed the ground before the prince, and said, "Alas! prince, it is through this extravagance of

* This is a very common superstition; but Mr. Douce's admirable notes upon Shakespeare are so well known as to render it necessary only to refer the reader to them. Vol. i. p. 493. seq. *Tr.*

mine

mine that I am become so poor, as you now see me to be." This repartee so pleased Timour, that, instead of reproaching him, he treated him graciously.

Khodja Hafez Schirazi died in the year 794 (anno 1391-2 of the Christian era) and was buried in the musella,* (i. e. oratory) of Schiraz. When the Sultan Aboulcassem Babour Behadur seized this town, Mohammed Mamai, one of his principal officers, built a magnificent edifice upon the tomb of Hafez. It still subsists, but at some distance from the town. A description of it may be seen in Pietro della Valle, and Niebuhr.

* In the campayna around the large towns of Persia, is a place of prayer, where the mussulmen assemble on certain occasions for their public worship. *Voyag. della Valle, T.* iv. *p.* 409, *V.* 339, *Specim. Poes. Persicæ, p.* 65.

ORIGINAL LETTERS.

FROM *the* LATE REV. GILBERT WAKEFIELD *to* MR. PYTCHES, *on the* PROSPECTUS *of his* DICTIONARY.

Sir, *Hackney, July* 15, 1796.

I FEEL myself honoured by your opinion of my ability to contribute to such an absolute and most important desideratum, as a complete Dictionary of the English Language. The entire devotion of my time to my own pursuits, and the necessity of this devotion for my subsistence, renders it impossible for me to contribute, as I could wish, to this great undertaking. What few observations have been noted on the margin of my Johnson, shall at any time be at your service; but they are scarcely worth the trouble of extracting. Give me leave, however, to suggest one most important remark; an ignorance or neglect of which, has ruined, and rendered ridiculous, every dictionary that I have yet seen; not to mention the extreme prolixity to which this absurdity or inattention has given rise.

It may be relied upon as a general and almost a universal truth, that no word has more senses than two: a literal or proper, and a translated or figurative signification. Now, when Johnson and others have sometimes ramified meanings mistakenly into a dozen or twenty, who does not see the immense waste of time and paper in this respect? to overlook the general futility and falsehood of such idle discriminations. First, let the original and proper signification with its etymology be given and exemplified; then, the translated meaning in all its varieties. The shades of them, and their progressive explanation, so as to show their immediate rise through all their stages from the root, will constitute a most valuable and philosophical employment, of immense incalculable utility to literature. This subject, as now inadequately and briefly stated, has been frequently agitated in my mind; and sure I am, that no dictionary can be truly valuable, but by a sacred observance of the rule here laid down.

I am, Sir,
With great respect and the best wishes for your undertaking,
Your obedient servant,
GILBERT WAKEFIELD.

EXTRACT.

SIR WM. BOSWELL *to* SIR THOMAS ROE.

Hague, 14 *June*, 1639.

HAVING written thus far before dinner, and coming to conclude my letter, I fell into memory of a story, which my lord of Dorchester, not long before his death, for a condimentum of my public service here, told me.—That being ambassador into France with my lords of Carlisle and Holland, the virtuous duchess of Cheureuse came to give him a visit apart in his lodging, found him in his night-gown, cap of consideration, and dumpes dolorouses; upon which she asked him what he ailed: and he answered, that he was perplexed to see the public affairs in hand go on so ill: to which she replied—Y'bien, Monsr. Estez donc si foli de vous tourmenter de public.—Adieu, Monsr. Cuni dicto abiens. Neither could all the intreaties his lordship could use, move her to stay, or speak one word more for that time.

A. GORGES *to* CECYL.

Ex. MSS. Ashmolean, vol. 1929, *p.* 116.

Honourable Sr.

I cannot chuse but advertyse you of a straunge tragedye yt this day had lyke to have fallen owte between the Captayne of the Guarde and the Lyuetennant of the Ordennance, if I had not by greate

chaunce comm in the very instant to have turned it into a comedye:—for, upon the report of her Majtie's being att Sr. George Carye's, Sr. W. Rawley having gazed and syghed a long tyme at hys studye window, frō whence he myght discerne the barges and boates aboute the Blackfryers stayres, soodaynly he brake owte into a great distemper, and sware yt. hys enemyes hadd of purpose brought hyr Matie thither to breake his gaule in sounder wth Tantalus' torment; that, when shee went a waye, he myght see hys deathe before hys eyes, wth many such like concepts. And as a mann transported wth passion, he sware to Sr. George Carye that he wolde disguise hymselfe, and gett into a payr of oares to ease his mynde but with a syght of the Queene, or els he protested hys harte wolde breake: But the trusty jayler wold non of yt, for displeasing the hygher powers as he sayde, wch he more respected, than the feeding of his humor; and so flattlye refused to permit hym. But, in conclusyon upon this dispute, they fell flatt owte to coleryck outrageous wordes, wth stryving and struggling at the doores, yt all lameness was forgotten, and in the furye of the conflyct, the jayler had hys newe periwigg torne off his crowne; and yet heare the battle ended not, for at last they had gotten owt daggers, wch when I sawe, I played the stycklar betweene them, and I purchased such a rappe on my knockles, yt I wyshed both theyr pates broken, and so wth much adoo they stayed theyr brawle to see my bloodyed fyngers. Att the fyrste I was readye to breake wth laughinge to see these too so scramble and brawle like madd men, untyll I sawe the iron walkying, and then I dyd my beste to apease the fury. As yet, I cannot reconcyle them by anye psuasions, for Sr. Walt. swares yt he shall hate hym for so restrayning hym frō the syght of his Mrs, whylst he lyves, for yt he knewe not (as he sayd) whether ever he shall see hyr agayn, when she is gown the progresse. And Sr. George on hys syde sweares yt he shold lose hys longinge than yt he wolde drawe on hyme her Majtye's displeasure by such lybarty. Thus they continew in mallyce & smartynge, but I am sure all the smarte lyghted on me.—I cannot tell whether I shold more allowe of the passionate lover or the trusty jaylor: But yt yt selfe had seene it as I dyd, you wold have byn as hartely merry & sorry as evar you weare in all your lyfe for so shorte a tyme. I praye you pardon my hasty wrytten narration wch I acquaynt you wth, hopyng you will be ye peace maker: butt good Sr. lett no body knowe heareof, for I feare Sr. W. Rawley wyle shortly growe to an Orlando Furioso, if the Bryght Angelica psevere agaynst hym a little longer.

Yr. Honour's humbly to be commanded,

A. Gorges.

London. In haste this Wensdaye.

If you lett the Q: Magt. know hereof, as you thinck good be it so, but otherwyse good Sr. keep it secret for theyr credytt, for they know not of my discourse, wch I could wish her Majtie knew.

Superscribed,

To the Honourable Sr. Robert Cecyl,
Knight of hyr Ma.ties Prevy Councell.

(In another hand.)

26 Julij, 1592. Mr. A. Gorges to my Mr.

THE EARL OF STRAFFORD, FROM UTRECHT.

7 *March*, 171⅔.

Now the poor king (of Prussia) is dead, the world will begin to speak well of him, and really he had a great many good qualities: He was good-natured and affable; he was generous and just; he loved his children and people; he was magnificent and charitable, and has left many monuments of great value, which will make him remembered hereafter. He was a great encourager of arts and sciences. He both made commerce and industry flourish among his people, and has really rendered his family and dominions greater than he found them, without ever having ventured or risqued their ruin. He had some faults, as no man is perfect; his chief were being passionate and suspicious, which was a handle ill-designing people laid hold upon; and, working upon his easy temper, made him do violent things, which, I am satisfied, he almost as soon repented as he did them: but those who had power to make him do them, had power to persuade him it was a mark of weakness and irresolution to retract.

*** *Communications of Original Letters of Eminent Persons are always acceptable.*

SCARCE

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

A Dying Father's last Legacy to an Onely Child, or Mr. Hugh Peters' Advice to his Daughter, written a few days before his Execution.

(Continued from p. 249.)

20. I add hereunto your case, under cross providences: yea, such as where promises seem to speak one thing, and Providence another; under which the best saints have had great and strange sinkings of spirit; for which you have *Sibbs*, *Burroughs*, and others to help.

My poor thoughts also are these for case and cure; when *Job* faints, *Job* 4, 5. When *David* chides his soul, *Psal.* 42. When *Heman* is even distracted, *Psal.* 88, 15. *Jacob* will not be comforted, *Gen.* 37. 35, and so divers. This great dissention springs from either the overweening some comforts we enjoy, our overvaluing them breeds much trouble in the loss of them: so *David* with his *Absalom;* or from the surprizall being sudden and unexpected; a prison at first uncouth, in time easie and sweet; where a mortified heart grows suited to it: (to this I could speak much) or else it may spring from some secret weight God may put into this change of Providence, which we are not aware of; and so the scale grows heavy with some lead hanging at the bottom unseen: a small thing troubles more than a greater: the former we apply to our own strength in it, but for the other to God's. Or, lastly, it may spring from the dispensation itself; as when the cross is heavy, or multiplyed, or of long continuance, or toucheth some noble part; as wounds that touch the liver, heart, brain, &c. Nay, I must tell you, when we make our case worse than God doth, as by our refusing the Lord's comforts, which *Jacob* did. *Gen.* 37, or where we let loose the reins of passion, as *David*, *Oh my son, my son, &c.* Or when we drown all our present enjoyments in that one cross providence, which is too near the spirit of *Haman*, who crost by *Mordecai*, slights all his favours at court, and dies upon the other.

21. And if you ask me (after all) what you shall do with your fears to which your sex and condition prompt you? you shall have what I know, though the Lord Jesus answers all to his little flock when he says, *fear not;* yea, more particularly, *fear not them that can only kill the body*, and destroy that. You must know that your question will mainly lye about base and unwarrantable fears, which have those roots; either (when out of this fear) you are loth to part with that the Lord would have you let go, or would part with that the Lord would have you keep: as when you wrangle about some corruption, especially which is dear unto you, and hath some great disadvantage attending your throwing it away. These kind of fears are accompanied with these mischiefs. As you will be unwilling to know your duty, so you will be unwilling to practice it when you know it: yea, not only so, but (through fear) be as unable, as unwilling: like that trembling king at the hand-writing he saw. The inconveniences are very many, and the sins not few that follow it. The cure in general, even for *Peter*, who (by it) denyed his master, is this, *that whoever fears to sin, never sins by fear:* and more particularly, *the absence of some good you desire, or the coming on of some evil, draws out this fear:* therefore make much of this rule: be ever possest of some good, that may answer the taking away of what you may lose, which is the presence and favour of God in Christ: in the night the waking child in the cradle is quiet at the nurses coming to it, because there is more of comfort in the nurse, than fear in the dark.

22. And if the evil you fear, and a day of affliction come upon you, then my counsel is, (bear with the feebleness of it in all) take that rule, *Eccles.* 7, 14 *In that evil day*, or day of your *distresses*, you must *consider;* which is (as the word bears) by solemn and diligent thoughtfulness to take things asunder, especially sorrows and sins. For the little needle will draw a long tail of thread after it; little sins may be followed with great sorrows, to set you at your work.

23. Though in part I have hinted something about *errors*, yet in this age and juncture, I need let you know what I know,

I know, since the importunity of *error* hath brought forth so many obliquities, and occasioned so much scandal to religion the world thorowt.

And because many have touch'd herupon (as you see in their writings,) and many more *polimicks* and *disputes* are printed than profitable, every party striving their own advancement; this I have said, this I must say, that whoso departs from those fundamentals profest, and dyed upon by the saints and martyrs since the reformation and departure from *popery*, need to have his opinion written in stars: *for if an angel bring another gospel, he or it may not be received, that shall contradict what we have received already from the Lord Jesus.* It is a continuing word, Oh that it might abide in us, and with us!

Therefore stand in awe of God, and fear him always; hold to the word as to life, question not truths; look to your company; value the meanest ordinance; you will need all. Be very low and humble before the Lord, and *grow in grace*, 2 *Pet.* 3, 18. (my dear child.)

24. And because the first child that appears in view of this *Jesabel*, the mother of mischief *(Error)* so called by *John*, *Rev.* 2. 20. is about the *Sabbath*; either wholly slighting it, or count it *Jewish*; or our day not the right day, not the seventh, yea that every day is a sabbath, with the like; I mean besides all such as prophanely look upon it as a days of sport, pleasure, and vanity: I think it is my duty to charge you, (as ever you mean or hope to enjoy that everlasting rest hereafter) that you would value the sabbath. Read *Dod* and others about it.

I do not remember that I have ever met with a true godly gracious soul, that lived above or beyond this.

Do you keep on, and gather home all affections to wait upon the work, and let the day be dear to you. *The God of sabbath be yours*, (dear child.)

25. The premises considered, I should a little open what I mean by *free grace*, to which I send you so often for succour in cases; and truly it hath been much spoken of, and as much abused, as if men from thence might take leave for any evil; and on the other hand also, filth cast upon men that have labour'd to hold it forth; for which Dr. *Crisp* suffered also, and some of that mind, who meant faithfully to the church of Christ, and have written much for the abasement of the creature, and lifting up grace.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

TITLES OF BOOKS.

IN the National Library at Paris is a MS. (N. 2408) labelled "*A Dictionary of the Old and New Testament.*" M de Rochefort examined it, and found in it nothing, or almost nothing, concerning either of the scriptures.

ENGLISH DOMINIONS IN FRANCE.

Invasions of French territory have been usually deemed the pure results of ambition in our kings. Amelyard, in his MS. Chronicle, says, that it was the market which the English found for their woollen manufactures, and the facility of further conveying them into Spain, &c. by this channel, induced the English to try "*de toutes manieres et par menées secretes, et par la force ouverte, des recourier la domination.*" Yet our foreign trade is said to commence with Elizabeth's reign.

TALBOT.

We all know the character of this warrior in Shakespeare, and our national chronicles. Amelyard pretends, that when wounded, he begged quarter, and offered large sums for his ransom, but could not obtain it, from the hatred against him through cruelties which he had committed. This last pretext seems to have been the political *ruse* employed by the French to stimulate resistance to this illustrious general.

CANABUTZA,

A Cretan, who lived in the 14th cent. in a manuscript dissertation, affirms, that Cleopatra understood the transmutation of metals, and the philosopher's stone!

DEMANDS AND DESIRES OF LORD FAIRFAX AND GENERAL COUNCELL OF OFFICERS, TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD-MAIOR, AND COURT OF ALDERMEN, &c.

On Friday, December 7th, 1648, Col. Dean entered the city with a party of horse and foot, and seized on the treasuries in Goldsmith's Hall, and Weaver's Hall, for the payment of the soldiery during their residence hereabouts: another party also marched to the sessions house in

in the Old Bayley, where they demanded the person of Major-general Brown; but the lord maior engaged for his forth-comming, and gave a satisfactory answer to the officers who came to seize his person. From thence they marched to Guildhall, and other places in the city, deporting themselves with great civility, and, in obedience to the commands of the lord general, quartered at Paul's, Blackfriars, and other places adjacent. His excellency likewise sent a declaratory message to the lord maior, in order to the proceedings of the soldiery, a copy whereof followeth:

My Lord,

Having sent so often to you for the arreares due from the city, and desired sums of money to be advanced by you, far short of the sums due from you, yet I have been delayed and denied, to the hazard of the army and the prejudice of others in the suburbs on whom they are quartered; whereof I thought fit to seize the said treasuries, and to send some forces into the city to quarter there, untill I may be satisfied the arrears due unto the army; and if this seem strange to you, 'tis no less then that our forces have been ordered to do by parliament in the several counties of the kingdom where assessments have not been paid; and there to continue untill they have been paid; and, here give me leave to tell you, the counties of the kingdom have borne free quarter, and that in great measure for want of your paying your arrears equally with them. Wherefore these ways, if they dislike you, yet they are meerly long of yourselves, and are of as great regret to me and the army as yourselves, we wishing not only the good and prosperity of your city, but that things may be so carried towards you as may give no cause of jealousy. I thought fit to let you know, that if you shall take speedy course to supply us with 40,000l. forthwith, according to my former desire, and provide speedily what also is in arrears, I shall not only cause the monies in the treasuries to be not made use of, but leave them to be disposed as right they might, and also cause my forces to be withdrawn from being in any sort troublesome or chargeable to the city, and let the world judge wether this be not just and equal dealing with you.

I rest, my lord,
Your affectionate servant,
J. Fairfax.

Another extract follows:

His excellency hath sent a message to the aldermen of London, requiring them to provide and make provision for the soldiery, in order to their accommodation for bedding, &c. to be equally apportioned upon the several divisions within their wards, and upon the several householders that are of ability to furnish the same.

PAPER MONEY.

The origin of this species of circulating medium is perhaps of higher antiquity than has been hitherto suspected. The Chinese, who appear to have anticipated so many of our most curious and useful inventions, seem also to have a claim to this, for, in a curious compilation, entitled, "*The Manners, Laws, and Customs, of all Nations,*" printed in 1611, it is said "they (the Chinese) have *paper money* four square, and stamped with the king's image, which, when it waxeth old, they change with the king for *coine* that is new stamped."

ABYSSINIA.

In the above-mentioned work the savage Abyssinian custom of devouring raw flesh is explicitly asserted. "The second courses in their greatest banquets consist of *raw flesh*, which, being finely minced into small pieces and strewed over with sweet spices, they feed upon most hungerly.".

SIR WALTER RAWLEIGH.

"It is reported," (says Winstanley) "of Sir Walter Rawleigh, that, being a prisoner in the Tower, and expecting every hour to be sacrificed to the Spanish cruelty, some few days before he suffered he sent for Mr. Walter Burre, who had formerly published his first volume of the history of the world, whom, taking by the hand, after some other discourse, he asked him how that work of his had sold. Mr. Burre returned this answer, that it sold so slowly that it had undone him. At which words Sir Walter, stepping to his desk, reaches the other part of his history to Mr. Burre, which he had brought down to the times he lived in; and, clapping his hand on his breast, he took the other unprinted part into his hand, with a sigh, saying, 'Ah, my friend, hath the first part undone thee? The second volume shall undo no more, this ungrateful world is unworthy of it;' when, immediately going to the fire-side, he threw it in and set his foot on it till it was consumed."

Sir Walter resided at Islington, and the house he once occupied is still standing, and is now a public-house known by the name of "*The Old Pied Bull.*" A parlour on the ground floor is still ornamented with some curious devices in stucco, and the arms of the once illustrious owner of the mansion yet remain on a pane of glass in the window. A tradition is preserved here that this was the first house in which tobacco was smoaked in England.

LITERARY INGENUITY.

The following is copied from an old book, where it is said to have "cost the maker much foolish labour, for it is a perfect verse, and every word is the very same both backward and forward."

Odo tenet mulum, madidam mappam tenet anna.

BUTLER.

The extreme indigence to which this admired poet was reduced towards the close of his life, is thus indignantly described by Oldham.

On Butler who can think without just rage,
The glory and the scandal of the age;
Fair stood his hopes when first he came to town,
Met every-where with welcomes of renown,
Courted and lov'd by all, with wonder read,
And promises of princely favor fed;
But what reward for all had he at last,
After a life in dull expectance pass'd?
The wretch at summing up his mispent days,
Found nothing left but *poverty* and *praise*:
Of all his gains by verse he could not save
Enough to purchase flannel and a grave;
Reduced to want he in due time fell sick,
Was fain to die and be interred on tick;
And well might bless the fever that was sent
To rid him hence and his worse fate prevent.

ABRAHAM FRANCE.

This author, who is now scarcely remembered, flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, and exhibited a perversion of taste which there has since been an attempt to revive, by imitating the various measures of Latin verse. A short specimen may amuse by its quaintness, although a longer would tire by its monotony.

As soon as sun-beams could once peep out fro' the mountains,
And by the dawn of day had somewhat lightened Olympus,
Men whose lust was law, and whose lip was still to be lusting,
Whose thriving thieving convey'd themselves to an hill top,
That stretched forward to the *Heracleotica* entry,
And mouth of *Nylus*, looking thence down to the main sea,
For sea-faring men; but, seeing none to be sailing,
They knew 't was bootless to be looking there for a booty, &c.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO A LADY
Suffering under Calumny.

By S. I. Pratt, Esq.

DID I NOT KNOW, that Slander rude,
Leagu'd with the friend Ingratitude,
Loves most to flap the venom'd wing,
And dart her fell and viper sting,
Into the vitals of the GOOD,
The FAIR, the WISE,—their proper food.

DID I NOT KNOW, that Beauty, Sense,
And e'en the cherub Innocence,
That Genius and its seraph train,
When it attempts a wreath to gain,
On heav'nly pinion dares to rise,
And claim its birthright in the skies,
That *all* who gain an envied name,
Foul Slander tries to brand with shame!

DID I NOT KNOW, the monster dark,
Proud to select a *lofty* mark,
And chuse the hour it deems the best
To rob a noble mind of rest,
The hour of *gloom* when Fortune's smile,
Changes to threat'ning frown awhile,
Delights, at such a time, to tell
With aspic tongue, its tale of hell,
DID I NOT KNOW ALL THIS, my heart
At what has wounded thee might start.

But, SLANDER! I have seen thy power
Come from thy dark assassin tower,
And seen thy virtuous victims bleed,
Unconscious of thy horrid deed,
For sacrifice have seen them bound,
Thy whispered malice spreading round,
Effecting still thy own escape,
Fell spider, thou, in human shape!
Glutted, like her, with *ruffian* spoils,
Thy prey long struggling in thy toils.
Yet that a mother and a wife,
Who consecrates a blameless life,
To every duty, every care,
Her daily office, nightly prayer;
In whom no error, but excess
Of fond solicitude to bless,
A parent's kindness in extreme,
If Virtue *that* a fault should deem;
Yes, in vile Slander's broadest range,
If aught COULD make my colour change
At any wrong the fiend can do,
'Twould be to hear SHE SPARES NOT YOU;
Yet still, dear injur'd friend, be proud,
'Tis but the strife 'twixt *sun and cloud*;
The moral of the fable 's* known,
The sun appear'd, the cloud was gone.
"The glorious orb the day refines,
Thus Envy breaks, thus Merit shines."

Chelsea, January 1811.

* Gay, Fable 28.

INSTRUCTION

INSTRUCTION:

A POEM.

By Isaac Brandon, Esq.

Recited by Mr. George Frederic Busby, *at the first Anniversary Dinner of the Subscribers and Friends to the Royal British System of Education, at Free Mason's Hall.*

TO mark the human from the brutal kind,
God breath'd in man his noblest gift—a mind!
But gave that blessing, like the fruitful land,
To yield its harvest to the tiller's hand;
Left to itself, the wildest weeds shall grow,
And poisons flourish where the fruits should blow.
This law is nature, of Almighty plan,
And God's command,—that man enlighten man!

O say, ye candid, liberal, and wise,
In which of these a nation's safety lies?
In youth impress'd with what fair lessons yield,
Or left more rude than cattle of the field?
Base groups of filth, the pupils of the street,
Where playful theft and young debauch'ry meet;
Young social villains that in rags are seen,
While wrinkled wretches mould the vice that's green;
Whose shrivell'd hands, with drams, the infants ply,
Teach them diseas'd to live, and harden'd die!
Teach Plunder quickness,—back the lie, and swear,
Crime's brutal laugh,—all leading to despair!

Go, mark the youth with manly feelings brave,
Sunk ere his manhood in the culprit's grave;
Firm to his band,—with fortitude to bear,
Genius to plan, and enterprise to dare;
The sturdiest virtues moulded into guilt,
Which wisely train'd immortal Fame had built.

O bless'd Instruction! now thy temples rise,
Virtue shall spring like incense to the skies!
Thy searching powers the mental mines explore,
And gems of Genius shall be lost no more!
Each tender flower shall feel thy fostering care,
Nor waste its sweetness more on desert air!

Honour'd the MAN, and deathless be his name,
Whose SCHOOLS now rise his monuments of fame:
Marble will moulder, that his worth may trace,
But these rever'd shall live from race to race!

Behold the School! see rang'd in order fair
("Plants of his hand and children of his care,")
The shelter'd babes of Poverty and Guile,
Their looks all brighten'd from Instruction's smile!
Cleanly, though poor—though rude, yet gently taught
Th' industrious habit and the virtuous thought:
Each little bosom feels the sacred fire,
Which Faith and Hope and Charity inspire.
See cheerful ranks on emulation bent,
Where gen'rous contest cannot mar content;
Studious, yet playful, where at once we see
Wise discipline and wholesome liberty:
No coward brow!—no lip that tremor speaks,
While fear's pale passion frosts upon the cheeks;
For here no Tyrant deals the brutal smart,
To rouse the baser passions of the heart;
But here wise Punishment awakens shame,
While sweet Reward proclaims the infant fame.

System of Genius! whose effect sublime
Seems to enlighten without aid of Time;
Like that vast engine's mighty speed and power
Which stamps the coin by myriads in an hour!
The guileless children that we rang'd behold,
As pure, and ductile too, as virgin gold!
Each like the coin shall take the stamp impress'd,
And sterling bear his monarch in his breast:
The patriarch monarch, by whose pious hand
They rise the strength and treasure of the land.

INSTRUCTION! bending o'er thy groups, proclaim
The school's first patrons bore each royal name!
And as the little list'ners lift their eyes,
'Grave on their hearts who bade the fabric rise;
With cherish'd knowledge, grateful love instil
The names of BEDFORD and of SOMERVILLE!
Names ever dear where CULTIVATION reigns,
O'er Britain's youth, or o'er her pregnant plains!

Let sullen souls, who only praise the past,
Prove that each age is baser than the last;
Applaud the times when Inquisitions reign'd,
And noble Reason like a wretch was chain'd!
Be our's to boast that era good and wise
When list'ning senates mourn'd the Negroes' cries;
When virtuous CLARKSON with a holy hand
Diffused a sacred feeling through the land:
Track'd the dread scenes that stain'd the Libyan shore,
And bade the bloody traffic be no more!
Now to these realms the gen'rous Britons go,
Not to spread burnings, massacres, and woe,

With

With iron-tortures, and blood-starting whips,
And hearts of dæmons, that defiled our ships;
But with those arts instruction sweet supplies,
That teach the godlike good, to civilize!

Be our's to boast this era's sacred worth,
This very day—that gave our JENNER birth!
Shall we forget the glory of his hand,
Which smiles in beauteous thousands o'er the land?
Lives in all climes where parent feeling springs,
In strengthen'd states, and in the hearts of kings!

As Heav'n in JENNER breath'd a power to save
The "little children" from an early grave;
It sent a teacher zealous for his kind,
To exalt the poor and raise the lowly mind;
Of nature mild,—in nought but virtue bold,
And form'd in Charity's completest mould:
To rear the good—the summit of his fame!
His home the SCHOOL, and LANCASTER his name!

And shall not glory hail th' illustrious son,
Who shields the works his royal sire begun?
A mind so exquisite,—a heart so warm,
Where high refinement blends with Nature's charm;
So nobly eloquent,—his fine controul
Reaches at once the judgment and the soul!
Graceful as generous,—liberal as wise!
The arts bend grateful as they smiling rise:
Firm yet humane, and merciful as just,
The laws he hallows as a sacred trust:
Glorious as good,—his arms with conquest crown'd,
While noble Pity balms each patriot's wound!
Virtues so great, that e'en our foes shall own
The seat of true renown is Britain's throne.

O generous BRITAIN! be thy proud delight,
To shield th' oppress'd, and spread instruction's light!
In darksome groves, where brooding Horror stands,
And priests unholy lift their blood-stain'd hands;
Where glowing altars 'mid unhallow'd graves,
Show the wild people of the woods and caves;
There plant thy schools! let ARTS and REASON shine
Till dusky chiefs shall learn their good in thine:
Their savage mountains whiten o'er with flocks,
Fields spring from wilds, and cities from their rocks!
Far e'en as frozen seas a pathway yield,
Till floods of darkness shroud the icy field,
With our brave sails our knowledge be unfurl'd,
And generous Britons civilize the world!

ANACRONTIC.

LINES ADDRESSED TO STELLA.

STELLA! to thy arms I fly,
Hear thy lover's plaintive cry;
Take me, dearest, to thy breast,
Lodge me there in downy rest.

Nymph! in loveliest beauty fair,
Hear thy suppliant's earnest prayer,
Let me view thy smiling face,
Lock me in thy fond embrace.

Fairer art thou, love to me,
Than the floweret to the bee,
Sweeter far thy balmy lips,
Than the nectar that he sips.

Let me steal one tender kiss,
Heavenly joys attend the bliss;
Brightest beauty! let me prove
All thy truth, and all thy love.

Not the rainbow's luring dyes,
Please me like thy azure eyes;
Not the beauty of the spring,
Pleasure like thy own can bring.

Stella is my hope and joy,
In her presence nought can cloy;
When she's absent, torment sore,
Sweetest things delight no more.

E. ADAMS.

Wymondley Priory, June 6, 1811.

ON WINTER.

THE lovely foliage of May,
When nature bloom'd in splendour gay,
Behold! how faded now!
Where once a sheet of blossoms smil'd,
Appears in view a dreary wild
On each deserted bough.
Ah! where is Philomela's note?
The warbling strains that, from her throat,
Harmoniously rise?
How silent now! The feather'd throng
In pensive sadness cease their song,
Or seek serener skies.
The fields of late so richly stor'd
With golden treasures, now afford
No charms to be enjoy'd;
But, bound by winter's icy chain,
How barren now appears the plain!
How desolate and void!
Naked and leafless now the shade,
Where lately I with joy survey'd
Its rich attire of green:
Then nature shone in all her pride,
As lovely as the fairest bride,
At Hymen's altar seen.
No more my eyes with transport view,
The charms of nature ever new,
Which feast th' enraptur'd sight;
But, o'er the desolated plain,
Bleak Winter holds its cheerless reign,
Nor yields me one delight.
Thus nature fades, decays and dies,
Its beauties vanish from my eyes,
Before I'm e'en aware;
But, can I not in this discern,
A lesson for myself, and learn
With nature to compare?

Ah!

Ah! yes! In it I plainly see
A perfect simile of me;
Of me and all mankind.
Like it, alas! how soon we fade!
How soon is ev'ry charm decay'd,
Which captivates the mind!
The spring of life which blooms so fair,
With op'ning blossoms, beauties rare,
And each attractive grace,
How soon it fades beneath the blast
Of wint'ry age, approaching fast
With desolated face!

Oh! may I, whilst my spring yet blooms,
Prepare for winter's awful glooms,
When age shall dim these eyes;
That, when my mortal pow'rs decay,
My heav'n-born soul may wing its way
To glory in the skies;
Where blooms a never-fading spring
Of joys immortal, flourishing
Around th' Almighty's throne;
Where angels bathe in seas of love,
And tune their heav'nly harps above,
And nought but bliss is known.

G. G——t.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. JOHN STANCLIFFE'S, (TOOKE'S COURT, LONDON,) *for certain Improvements in Apparatus for the Combination and Condensation of Gases and Vapours applicable to Processes of Distillation.*

THESE improvements, which are applicable to distillation, consist in the means of dispensing with the ordinary modes of luting, as connected with the facility, freedom, and play, of several parts of the apparatus, and especially of rotatory motion, with comparatively little friction, by which the contents both of the still itself and refrigeratory may be kept in constant agitation; and large surfaces of fluids may be presented to vapours or gases to hasten condensation. The necessity of stuffing boxes as applied to stills is thus done away. These improvements farther consist in the means of operating with ease under considerable columnar fluid pressure, in every case, whether simple or compound distillation, without danger to the operator or liability to accident of the apparatus. The ordinary refrigeratory and worm-tube used by the distillers need not be employed in many instances, but the new apparatus may be used as an appendage to this part of the old process, and with advantage in most cases. Although it is not possible to describe the exact nature of this invention without the aid of plates, yet we shall mention to what purposes it is applicable; as in all cases of distillation in the rectification of various liquids, as of alcohol in the preparation of æther, and of the mineral acids, and volatile, but condensible vapours, and gases, separable by processes similar to distillation; as also the separating the pyroligneous acid, and other volatile matter, from coal, and obtaining the condensible from the uncondensible portions, as the tar, oily, alkaline, and saline, matters, from carburetted hydrogen. The apparatus is equally applicable for impregnating liquids with carbonic-acid-gas, as for other condensible volatile products: it may be also employed with advantage in the depuration of linen, wool, woollens, cottons, &c. which may be introduced into the condenser, or refrigeratory, and there be exposed, not only to agitation, but to the vapour of volatile alkali, or steam of water, thrown off by the first process of distillation, and carried into the condenser containing the agitator. The solution of gums may be promoted by means of this invention; hence its importance, as well to the varnish maker as to others concerned in operations, in which the principle of distillation may be advantageously introduced. When the apparatus is employed with a view to the condensation of the mixed gases, which are in part condensible, but some of them cannot assume the liquid state under known atmospheric temperatures, as is the case with some of the products of common coal, when subject to distillation, the gas escaping may be collected in gasometers after the known methods, and kindled for the purpose of yielding light and heat in contact with the atmosphere, or applied to other uses, according to the nature of the gaseous product itself. The condensing refrigeratory recipients may be also adapted to the ordinary stills and worms in use, or attached to the vessels similarly constructed, and which are placed over the furnace, water-bath, or other sources of heat. In all cases that require

require it, the condensers are immersed in cold-water baths, as is the worm in the worm-tube in ordinary distillation. This mode of distillation may combine all the known advantages employed by the distiller. The shafts of the agitators may be readily driven by machinery, and several connected on any scale, if required. The various parts of the apparatus connected by tubes may have these tubes either of a curved or any angular form most suitable. In many instances one refrigeratory, with its agitator, will be found adequate to the purpose. "The numerous applications," says the patentee, "of these improvements, as connected with agitation in a liquid medium, coupled with condensation by liquid or hydrostatic pressure, and of ready detachment of the several parts of the apparatus, with other obvious advantages it would be needless to detail. Whereever they are found applicable to the processes of combination and condensation of gases and vapours applicable to the processes of distillation, I claim them as my particular and individual discovery."

MR. RICHARD JACKSON'S, (SOUTHWARK,) *for a Method of making the Shanks of Anchors and other large bodies of Wrought Iron, of a similar form, so as to add strength and soundness to such bodies.*

The method adopted by Mr. Jackson may be thus described: he takes a solid taper core of wrought iron, which is to be manufactured of the best scrap or faggotted iron to the size wanted, in the usual way of heavy smith's work, until it becomes perfectly solid and sound. The core is then laid into bars of feather-edged iron, previously rolled and prepared for that purpose, other bars are then laid round the core, so as to form the shank or other large body of iron, and hooped up to keep it together. In order to form the shape of the shank tapered splices of iron must be used, and drove down between the bars to a fine splice. The shank, &c. being thus prepared, is fit for the forge, and is then to be manufactured in the ordinary way of making shanks of anchors, and other large bodies of wrought iron, until it becomes one solid and sound body of iron. And, by laying up the iron with the solid core, and making the shank or large body of iron in the form and by the method described, it will not require so many heats as were before necessary in the common mode of manufacturing shanks of anchors, or other large bodies of iron. The body itself will be more sound, and a considerable quantity of iron, coals, time, and labour, will also be saved. In all large bodies of wrought iron required to be straight from end to end, the solid core should then be straight, and the bars of feather-edged iron should be used and applied round the same, without any splices of iron being necessary.

This invention, it is confidently said, will save a considerable quantity of iron, coals, and labour, in the manufacturing of large bodies of wrought iron, and materially add to the strength and soundness of the same. For by this method it is only necessary to lay up about one-tenth more iron than the weight will be when manufactured. By using the solid core for the centre, and the feather-edged bars placed round the same, which forms a round body of iron before it goes into the fire, of nearly the form required when manufactured, the whole body only requires a sufficient number of heats to weld the same together, which is effected by full one-third less than the number required by the old method; and it is a well-known fact, that the less the number of heats given to wrought iron, the stronger it will be. By this method the centre part of the body will be perfectly sound and entire when the same is finished, whereas, by the old method, the centre, being composed of many small pieces, and by necessarily passing through the fire so often before the whole was manufactured, becomes loose and unconnected, and the outside of the shank, from the same cause, becomes very much impoverished.

MR. SAMUEL HILL'S, (SERLE STREET, LONDON,) *for a Method of joining Stone Pipes in a more effectual manner than had been before discovered.*

I cut, says Mr. Hill, a piece of stone, of any length, bore, and external dimensions, into rims or collars, from thence I take a collar and join it at the end of the pipe, with a cement, the external diameter of the pipe being a little smaller than the bore of the collar, to allow the cement to be between the collar and the pipe; and I put the collar only half way on the pipe, the other half projecting to receive the pipe that is to be joined to the one on which the collar is already fixed: and in this way the pipes and parts of pipes are to be cemented together.

The

The collar may or may not be circular, for this invention does not go at all to the shape of the collar, or to the manner of forming it, but simply to the mode of joining the pipes by means of a collar.

MR. DAVID LOESCHMAN'S, (NEWMAN-STREET, LONDON,) *for Improvements in the Musical Scales of Keyed Instruments with fixed Tones.*

This invention is thus described: the scale of a piano-forte, or organ, on the common principle, having twelve sounds within the octave, is now extended to twenty-four distinct sounds, which enables the performer to play in thirty-three perfect keys, eighteen major, and fifteen minor thirds. This is effected by means of six pedals, that cause the hammers to act upon twenty-four distinct sets of strings or unisons. Three pedals bring on the flats to the treble; and the like number bring on the sharps to the bass. Every pedal has a separate movement and spring, which act independently of the key: on each movement are fastened two of the twelve hammers belonging to each octave throughout the compass; so that a pedal for the flats brings on two additional flats in each octave, and in like manner a pedal for the sharps brings on in each octave two additional sharps; when such additional flats or sharps are no longer wanted, by omitting the use of the pedal, the spring belonging to it immediately leaves the movement to its position or fixed tones of three sharps, two flats, and seven natural tones, in each octave. The mechanism for the flats and sharps is so constructed, that, if more sharps or flats are wanted than one pedal will produce, a second without the first will be sufficient to bring on two of each in addition. In organs the improvement is effected also by six distinct pedals, and in each octave there are twenty-four distinct sounds, from twenty-four distinct pipes; there is a separate movement and spring to every pedal. Every fixed key has two stickers, two black-falls, and two pallets, which act on two pipes of different sounds. Three of the six movements are fixed in the middle of the front, above the keys, and bring on the sharps to the back of the organ, and the same number are fixed in the like directions behind to bring on the flats towards the front. By fixing all the six movements in the middle of the front above the keys, or in the same situation behind, the desired effect is produced.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN OCTOBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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Mr. King has displayed in this divertisement much of his known taste and conceptive ingenuity. Many of the passages are novel as brilliant, while others are remarkably sweet, and form a *variety* of excellence that speaks very highly for the professional merit of the composer, and that every cultivated ear will listen to with a refined gratification.

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This march is bold and spirited, and the rondo, to which it serves as an introduction, is sprightly and novel. We are, however, not disposed to acquiesce in the strict propriety of its title. It is an air, and a very lively and engaging one, but wants at least another strain, and, consequently, another return to the *subject*, to constitute a rondo.

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Observations on some of the Strata in the Neighbourhood of London, and on the Fossil Remains contained in them; by James Parkinson, *Esq.*

THE whole of this island displays evident marks of its stratification having, since its completion, suffered considerable disturbance from some prodigious and mysterious power. By this power all the known strata, to the greatest depths that have been explored, have been more or less broken and displaced; and in some parts have been so lifted, that some of the lowest of these have been raised to the surface; whilst portions of others, to a very considerable depth and extent, have been entirely carried away. From these circumstances great difficulties and confusion frequently arise in examining the superior strata: the counties however immediately surrounding the metropolis, as well as that on which it stands, having suffered least disturbance, are those in which an investigation of these strata may be carried on with the smallest chance of mistake.

Real alluvial fossils, washed out of lifted or original superior strata by strong currents, and which in other parts are very abundant, are rarely seen in the counties adjacent to the metropolis. This remark is rendered necessary, since those widely extended beds of sand and gravel, with sandy clay, sometimes intermixed and sometimes interposed, and which have been generally hitherto considered as alluvial beds, are here assumed to be the last or newest strata of this island, slowly deposited by a pre-existent

ocean: with the strata, therefore, of this formation, these remarks commence.

Beds of Sand and Gravel.

The sands of this formation vary in colour from white, which is most rare, through different shades of yellow up to orange-red: the colour proceeding partly from a ferruginous stain on the surface of the particles of sand, and partly from the intermixture of yellow oxide of iron. Particles of those sands, which are disposed in distinct seams or beds, when examined by the microscope, are found to be transparent, most of them angular, but some a little rounded, with all their surfaces smooth, having no appearance of fracture, and resembling, in every respect, an uniform crystalline deposition. Those sands, on the contrary, which, blended with broken and unbroken pebbles, form gravel, appear, when thus examined, to be mostly opake, to be variously coloured, and to be marked with conchoidal depressions and eminences, the result of fracture.

The pebbles of this formation appear to be of four kinds; 1st. Various pieces of jasper, gritstone, white semi-transparent quartz, and other rocks. These have acquired, in general, smooth surfaces and roundish forms, evidently from attrition, and exhibit no traces of organization, except when, as is very rarely the case, the substance of the pebble is jasperized wood. The white quartz pebbles, like quartz crystals, on being rubbed together, emit a strong white lambent light, with a red fiery streak on the line of collision, and an odour which much resembles that of the electric aura.

2d. Oval, or roundish, and rather flat silicious pebbles, generally surrounded by a crust or coat differing in colour and degree of transparency from the internal substance, which also varies in different specimens, in these respects, as well as in the disposition of the parts of which the substance is composed. In some this is spotted, or clouded, in very beautiful forms; in others it is marked by concentric striæ, as if the result of the successive application of distinct laminæ: the prevailing colours in most of these pebbles being different shades of yellow. In several, the traces of marine remains are observable: these are, in some the casts of *anomiæ*, and the impressions of the spines and plates of *echini*, and in others, which generally possess a degree of transparency, the remains of *alcyonia*. The impressions, though frequently on the surface of the pebble, seldom, if ever, appear to be in the least rubbed down; thus seeming to prove decidedly, that these pebbles have not been rounded by rolling, but that they owe their figures to the circumstances under which they were originally formed: it is apprehended, therefore, that these pebbles have each been produced by a distinct chemical formation, which, it may be safely concluded from the remains of marine animals so frequently found in them, took place at the bottom of the sea, while these animals were yet living.

The formation of these fossils at the bottom of a former sea, and perhaps on the identical spots in which they are now frequently found, is more plainly evinced by pebbles agreeing in some peculiar characters being found together in particular spots. Thus those in the county of Essex, ten miles northward of London, contain a much greater proportion of argil and iron than those met with in many other places; hence their colours are darker, and the delineations which their sections display, are very strong and decided, sometimes closely agreeing with those seen in the Egyptian pebbles.* Passing on into Hertfordshire, pebbles of a very different character are found: their crust is nearly black, and their section displays delicate tints of blue, red, and yellow, disposed on a dead-white ground in very beautiful forms. In another part of the same county occurs the pebble of the puddingstone, which also presents peculiar characters of colour, &c.

3d. Large tuberous, or rather ramose, irregularly-formed flints, somewhat resembling in figure the flints which are found in chalk, materially differing however from them, not only in the colour of their external coat, which is of various shades of brown, but also in that of their substance, which is seldom black, but exhibits shades of yellow or brown, in which red likewise is sometimes perceptible. The traces of organic structure, particularly of the *alcyonium*, occasionally seen in these stones, determine them also to have been formed at the bottom of the sea.

* The gravel pebbles of Epping Forest are of this description; and on most of the grounds leading down from the forest to the hamlet of Seward-stone, and to the town of Waltham, white, opake, and partly decomposed, pebbles, are frequently seen, in which the argil and iron have been removed, and the silex only has remained.

4th. Pebbles,

4th. Pebbles, owing their form to an investment and impregnation with silex of various marine animals of unknown genera, but bearing a close affinity to the *alcyonia*. These stones display, in general, not only the external form, but the internal structure also, of these animals. The congregation of many pebbles of this genus, and indeed of the same species, in particular tracts, warrants the conclusion, that these animal substances were thus changed, whilst inhabiting that bottom of a former ocean, which now forms the stratum, the contents of which are here sketched. Pebbles of this description are most frequently found in the gravel-pits of Hackney, Islington, &c.

Among the traces of organization discoverable in this stratum, are casts of *echini*, which are frequently found among the gravel, and which have generally been supposed to have been washed out of the chalk. But these casts have their origin plainly stamped on them. Their substance is covered with iron; they are almost always of a rude and distorted form, and I apprehend that they are never found with any part of the crust of the animal converted into spar, adherent to them, as is commonly the case with the casts of echini found in chalk.

A sufficient proof, that these several strata of gravel, sand, &c. have been deposited by a former ocean, is to be found in a circumstance which does not appear to have been hitherto sufficiently adverted to. This circumstance is the existence of fossil shells belonging to, and accompanying, the superior part of these strata in particular spots; their absence in other parts being, perhaps, attributable to the removal of the upper-beds.

These fossil shells are still found disposed over a very considerable extent. Their nearest situation to the metropolis is at Walton Nase, a point of land about sixteen miles south-east of Colchester. Here a cliff rises more than fifty feet above high-water mark, and the adjacent marshes. It is formed of about two feet of vegetable mould, twenty or thirty feet of shells, mixed with sand and gravel, and from ten to fifteen feet of blue clay. The bed of shells is here exposed for about three hundred paces in length, and about a hundred feet in breadth.

Immediately beyond the Nase the shore suddenly recedes, and forms a kind of estuary, terminated towards the east by the projecting cliff of Harwich, which is capped in a similar manner with beds of these shells. The height of this cliff is from forty to fifty feet, about twenty-two feet of the lower part of which is the upper part of the blue clay stratum: "above which," as Mr. Dale observes, "to within two feet of the surface, are divers strata of sand and gravel, mixed with fragments of shells, and small pebbles; and it is in some of these last-mentioned strata, that the fossil shells are imbedded. These fossils lie promiscuously together, bivalve and turbinate, neither do the strata in which they lie observe any order, being sometimes higher and sometimes lower in the cliff; with strata of sand, gravel, and fragments of shells between. Nor do the shells always lie separate or distinct in the strata, but are sometimes found in lumps or masses, something friable, cemented together with sand and fragments, of a ferruginous or rusty colour, of which all these strata are."

The coast of Essex is here separated from that of Suffolk, by the river Stour, by which the continuity of this stratum is necessarily interrupted. It however occurs again on the opposite side of the river, and through Suffolk and great part of Norfolk, the same bed of shells is found on digging; thus appearing to extend over a tract of at least forty miles in length.

These shells are in general found in the same confused mixture as is described by Mr. Dale; but they are also sometimes so disposed, that patches of particular genera and species, appear to be now occupying the very spots where they had lived. This seems particularly the case with the small *pectens*, the *mactræ*, and the *left-turned whelk*.

From the excellent state of preservation in which many of these shells have been found, it has been thought that they could hardly be regarded as fossil. Many acknowledged fossil shells, however, have undergone much less changes than those of this stratum; the original coloured markings are entirely discharged, and the external surfaces are deeply penetrated with a strong ferruginous stain; the inner surfaces are also considerably changed, their resplendence being superseded, to a considerable depth, by a dead whiteness, the consequence of the decomposition of this part of the shell.

Like the fossils of most other strata, this assemblage of shells manifests a peculiar

culiar distinctive character. A few shells only, which may be placed among those which are supposed to be lost, or among those which are the inhabitants of distant seas, are here discoverable; the greater number appearing not to differ specifically, as far as their altered state will allow of determining, from the recent shells of the neighbouring sea.

In this bed, among the gravel and the shells, are frequently found fragments of *fossil bone*, which possess some striking peculiarities. They are seldom more than half an inch in thickness, two inches in width, and twelve in length; always having this flat form, and generally marked with small dents or depressions. Their colour, which is brown, light or dark, and sometimes inclining to a greenish tint, is evidently derived from an impregnation with iron. From this impregnation they have also received a great increase of weight and solidity; from having been rolled they have acquired a considerable polish; and, on being struck by any hard body, they give a shrill ringing sound. These fragments, washed out of the stratum in which they had been imbedded, are found on the beach at Walton, but occur in much greater quantity at Harwich.

Of the flat rounded pieces described above, no conjecture can be formed as to the particular bone or particular animal to which they belonged. But, within these few years, an Essex gentleman found, on the beach at Harwich, a tooth which was supposed to have belonged to the *mammoth*. This fossil was kindly obtained, at my request, for the purpose of being exhibited to the members of the Geological Society, by my late friend Dr. Menish; and certainly it appeared to be part of a tooth of that animal. It had been broken and rounded by rolling, but its characters were still capable of being ascertained. It possessed, in the softer parts, the colour and appearance of the Essex mineralised bones, so distinctly, as to leave not a doubt of its having been imbedded in this stratum; whilst in the enamel it manifested decided characters of the tooth of some species of the mammoth, or *mastodon* of Cuvier.

The actual limit of this stratum has not been ascertained; it is however known to extend through Essex, Middlesex, part of Kent and Surry, and through Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, and indeed much further, both to the northward and westward. In many parts its continuity has been interrupted, apparently by partial abruptions of it, together even with a portion of the stratum on which it rests. The shells of this stratum have hitherto been discovered only in the parts already noticed.

BLUE CLAY STRATUM.

This, the next subjacent bed, is formed of a ferruginous clay, exceeding two hundred feet in thickness. Its colour for a few feet in the upper part is a yellowish-brown, but through the whole of its remaining depth is of a dark-bluish gray, verging on black. It is not only characterized by these circumstances, but by the numerous *septaria* which are dispersed through it, and by the peculiar fossils which it contains.

The difference of colour observed between its superior and inferior part, and which has generally been supposed to be owing to a difference in the degree of oxidation of the iron present in it, appears to be the result of a difference in the quantity of it, occasioned by the washing away of this metal in the upper part by the water which percolates through it, and which runs off laterally by the numerous drains made near the surface. The dark-red colour of tiles made from the blue clay, the reddish-yellow colour of the *place* bricks made of the yellowish-brown clay, and the bright-yellow hue of the *washed malms*, those bricks which are formed of the yellow clay which has been exposed to repeated washings, are thus accounted for.

The *septaria* lie horizontally, and are disposed at unequal distances from each other in seemingly regular layers; and, as has been just observed of the stratum itself, they become of a paler colour, and it may be added suffer decomposition, when placed so high in the stratum as to be exposed to the action of percolating water. They frequently include portions of wood pierced by the *Teredines*, *Nautili*, and other shells; and it is a fact that may be worthy of being attended to, whilst inquiring into their formation, that the septa of calcareous spar frequently intersect the substances enclosed in the septaria.

This stratum is to be found not only wherever the preceding deposition extends, but in other parts also where that has been removed. The cliffs of this clay, at Shepey, extend about six miles in length; the more elevated parts, which are about ninety feet in height, being about four miles in length, and declining gradually

gradually as they terminate towards the east and west.

The quantity of fruit or ligneous seed-vessels and berries, which has been found in this stratum at Shepey, is prodigious. Mr. Francis Crow, of Feversham, has procured from this fertile spot a very large collection; and, by carefully comparing each individual specimen by their internal as well as their external appearance, he has been enabled to select seven hundred specimens, none of which are duplicates, and very few agree with any known seed-vessels. These vegetable remains have also been found on the opposite Essex shore, but in very small numbers. They have also been met with in that part of the stratum which has been examined at Kew. At Highgate and at Shepey a resinous matter, highly inflammable, of a darkish-brown colour, and yielding, on friction, a peculiar odour, has also been found. This substance has been conjectured to exist in an unaltered state, and this indeed seems to be the fact from its resinous fracture; but it must be observed, on the other hand, that pieces of it occur which are penetrated by iron pyrites.

This stratum is also rendered exceedingly interesting by its surface appearing to have been the residence of land animals, not a single vestige of which seems to have been found in any of the numerous subjacent strata of the British series. Mr. Jacobs relates that the remains of an *elephant* were found at Shepey. The remains of the *elephant*, *stag*, and *hippopotamus*, have also been dug up at Kew. At Walton in Essex, not only the remains of the *elephant*, *stag*, and *hippopotamus*, have been discovered, but also remains of the *rhinoceros*, and of the *Irish fossil elk*.

It has been generally supposed that these remains were contained within the stratum of blue clay; but the circumstances under which they are found seem rather to warrant the conclusion, that they were deposited on the surface of those low spots where abruptions of the superior part of this stratum had taken place. Thus the remains of the elephant mentioned by Mr. Jacobs were not in the cliff, but in a low situation at a distance from it: so also the remains of land animals in Essex occur a little below the surface, in a line with the marshes, which are a very few feet above high-water mark. By a communication of the late Mr. William Trimmer of Kew, it appeared that he found, under the sandy gravel, a bed of earth, highly calcareous from one foot to nine feet in thickness; beneath this a bed of gravel a few feet thick, containing water, and then the main stratum of blue clay. At the bottom of the sandy gravel, he observed that the bones of the *hippopotamus*, *deer*, and *elephant*, were met with; but not in those parts of the field to which the calcareous bed did not extend. Here also a considerable number of small and apparently fresh-water shells, and at the bottom snail-shells, were found. Does it not seem that the first appearance or creation of land-animals was on the dry land of this stratum, and that they were overwhelmed in these spots by that sea which deposited the present superincumbent strata of gravel?

STRATA BETWEEN THE CLAY AND THE CHALK.

It is almost impossible to speak with precision of the subjacent strata, which are situated between the clay and the chalk, since very considerable variations occur as to their thickness, and indeed as to the form in which their constituent parts are disposed; and since there exist but few sections, at least in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, which present a view of the strata composing this formation. They are included in the following account by Mr. Farey: "A sand stratum, of very variable thickness, next succeeds, and lies immediately upon the chalk, in most instances, as between Greenwich and Woolwich, on the banks of the Thames; which has often been called the *Blackheath sand*: it frequently has a bed of cherty sandstone in it, called the gray-weathers*."

On the upper part of a mound at New Charlton some traces of the lowest part of the blue clay appear, covered by not more than a foot of vegetable earth. This layer of clay does not seem to exceed two feet in thickness, which, indeed, it possesses only on the top of some of those mounds, which occur so frequently as to render the surface in this district very irregular. In this clay oysters of different forms are found; some approaching to the recent species, and others longer and somewhat vaulted: but they are in general so tender as to render it very difficult to obtain a tolerable specimen. With these also occur numerous *Cerithia*, *Turritellæ*, and *Cytheræ*, Lam. all of which are in a similar state with the oysters, and appear to be shells

* Report on Derbyshire, &c. vol. i. p. 111.

strictly belonging to the subjacent stratum, but which, having lain uppermost became involved in the first or lowest deposition of the blue clay.

Immediately beneath the clay there is found a line of about three or four inches of the preceding shells imbedded in a mass of calcareous matter, the result of their disintegration. Beneath this are numerous alternating layers of shells, marl, and pebbles, for about twelve or fifteen feet. The shells are those which have been already mentioned; but are very rarely to be met with whole, and when entire are so brittle as to be extricated with much difficulty. In some of these layers scarcely any thing but the mere fragments of shells is to be found, and in others a calcareous powder only is left.

The pebbles are almost all of a roundish oval form, many of them being striped, but differing from those of the superior gravel stratum, in being seldom broken, in there being few large ramose masses, and in their not bearing any marks or traces of organization. Many of these pebbles are passing into a state of decomposition, whence they have in some degree the appearance of having been subjected to the action of fire: small fragments of shells are every where dispersed amongst them.

Beneath the pebbles is a stratum of light fawn-coloured sand, of about ten feet in depth, and immediately under this is the stratum of white sand, which is about five-and-thirty feet deep, and is here seen resting immediately on the chalk.

At Plumpstead, about a mile distant, in a south-eastern direction, there is a pit, in which the shells, about two years ago, were to be obtained in a much better state of preservation than at New Charlton; but this seam of shells, as the pit has been dug further in, has by degrees become so narrow as to be now nearly lost. In this pit, not only the shells already mentioned were found, but many tolerably perfect specimens of *Calyptræa trochiformis*, Lam. *Trochus cinctus*, Brander. *Arcæ glycemeris*, *Arcæ Nauticæ*, and many minute shells in good preservation. All these shells appear to have entirely lost their animal matter, and, not having become imbued with any connecting impregnation, they are extremely brittle. On examination with a lens, it also appears that in most of the specimens, nothing of their original surface remains, it having been every where indented with impressions of the surrounding minute sand, made whilst the shells were in a softened state. This circumstance is particularly evinced in the *Cyclades*, in which a particular character in the hinge was thus concealed: in a mass of these shells from the Isle of Wight, it appears that the lateral teeth are crenulated, somewhat similar to those of the *Mactra solida*, in the gravel stratum; but in the *Cyclades* of Plumstead, this was not discoverable, from the injuries which their surface had sustained from the sand.

The fossils of this stratum evidently agree with those found by Lamarck and M. De France, above the chalk at Grignon, Courtagnon, &c. and they have been just shown, incidentally, to exist in the Isle of Wight. In an eastern and southern direction from London, this stratum, with its fossils, is frequently discovered.

On the heath, near Crayford, about four miles eastward of Charlton, long vaulted oysters are found similar to those already mentioned. About two miles further, in the parish of Stone, is *Cockle-shell-bank*, so called, as Mr. Thorpe, the author of *Custumale Roffense*, says, page 254 of that work, "from the great number of small shells there observable." These are the *Cyclades* already spoken of, and which Mr. John Latham, author of "The General Synopsis of Birds," thought bore some resemblance to *Tellina cornea* Linn. *Histor. Conchyl.* of Lister, tab. 159, fig. 14. Mr. Latham here also met with a species of *Cerithium*, and another of *Turritella*. Fragments of these shells are also frequently turned up with the plough in that neighbourhood. They have likewise been found at Dartford, at Bexley, and at Bromley, to the southward.

Mr. Thorpe also relates that, in the parish of Stone, there was a large mass of stone, of some hundreds weight, full of shells, which was brought from a field, and used as a bridge or stepway over a drain in the farm-yard. (*Custumale Roffense*, page 255.)

In several spots in the neighbourhood of Bromley, stone is found near the surface, formed of oyster-shells, still adhering to the pebbles to which they were attached, and which are similar to those which have been just described as occurring at Plumstead and at Charlton; the whole being formed by a calcareous cement into a coarse shelly limestone, containing numerous pebbles. The only quarry

quarry of this stone which has been yet worked, is the grounds of Claude Scott, esq. The opening hitherto made is but small; it is however sufficient to show that the stratum here worked, has suffered some degree of displacement, as it dips with an angle of about forty-five degrees.

At Feversham, over the chalk, Mr. Francis Crow has discovered a bed of dark-brown sand, slightly agglutinated by a silicious cement, and intermixed with a small portion of clay. In this stratum, which has been hitherto but little explored, he has found in a silicious state specimens of *Strombus pes pelicani*, and a species of *Cucullæa*, nearly resembling those which are met with in the Black-down whetstone pits.

Patches of plastic clay are frequently found over the chalk: some of these are yellow, and employed for the common sorts of pottery; but others are white, or grayish-white, and are used for finer purposes. The coarser clay is very frequently met with, nor are the finer kinds of very rare occurrence. In the Isle of Wight, two species of plastic white clay are worked for the purpose of making tobacco-pipes. A similar clay, which is used for making gallipots, is dug from the banks of the Medway. A fine, light, ash-coloured, nearly white, clay, which is employed in pottery-works, is also dug at Cheam, near Epsom, in Surry.

The upper or flinty chalk, which is the next older stratum, is extremely thick, forming stupendous cliffs upwards of six hundred and fifty feet high, on the south-eastern coast of the island. It extends nearly through almost all that part of the island which lies south of a line supposed to be drawn from Dorchester, in the county of Dorset, to Flamborough-head, in Yorkshire.

In this stratum there is a great quantity of flint, chiefly in irregularly-formed nodules, disposed in layers, which preserve a parallelism with each other, and with continuous seams of flint, sometimes not exceeding half an inch in thickness.

The state in which the fossils are found, plainly evinces that the matrix in which they are imbedded was formed by a gradual deposition, which entombed these animals whilst living in their native beds. The fine and delicate spinous projections of the shells are unbroken, and the spines are still found adhering to the crustaceous coverings of the *echini*; neither of which circumstances could have occurred, had these bodies been suddenly and rudely overwhelmed by these investing depositions, or had they been brought hither from distant spots.

That the deposition of chalk and of flint was sometimes alternate, and even, as it is expresssd by Messrs. Cuvier and Brongniart, *periodical*, appears from the seams or strata of flinty nodules, and particularly from the widely extended flat or tabular flinty depositions interposed between the chalk.

But that the chalk was permeated by the silex at some distance of time after the deposition of the former, seems also to be proved by the state of the fossils of this stratum. There does not appear to be a single instance in which the animal remains are impregnated with silex. On the contrary, the substance of all these fossils has become calcareous spar, and their cavities have been filled with flint; thus plainly evincing that sufficient time must have elapsed for the crystallization of the calcareous spar, previously to the infiltration of the flint.

The hard chalk lies immediately beneath the soft chalk. In this stratum there are no flint nodules. "Its beds," according to Mr. Farey, "increase in hardness, until near the bottom, where a whitish freestone is dug, at Totternhoe, in Bedfordshire, and at numerous other places: that brought from Ryegate and other quarries, of this stratum, south of London, is used as a fire-stone."

It has been generally supposed that these two strata of chalk are of one formation: but not only the absence of the flints, but the characters of their fossils, prove them to be of distinct formations. No fossils indeed are marked by more decidedly peculiar characters than those of this stratum; since hardly a single fossil has been found in it, which has been met with in the soft chalk, or any other stratum.

It is in this chalk that the genus *Ammonites* is first met with; or, in other words, it appears that the water which formed this stratum, was that in which this genus last existed, no traces of it having been seen in the soft chalk or in the other superior strata. The chief, and perhaps the only circular species of this genus, which has been found in this stratum, is of a large size, with nodular projections on its sides, towards the back, which is generally flat. This fossil appears to be of a different species from

any

any of those that are found in the subjacent strata.

It is very remarkable that in this stratum, the last in which the genus *ammonites* is met with, so remarkable a deviation from the original form of the genus should occur, as almost to claim its being considered as the characteristic of another genus. In the fossil here referred to, which possesses all the other characters of *ammonites*, the spiral coil is disposed in a form rather approaching to that of the oval than the circle.

In another fossil of this stratum, a still more extraordinary deviation exists. This fossil possesses the concamerations and the foliaceous sutures of the cornu ammonis; but, instead of being spirally coiled, it has its ends turned towards each other, somewhat in the form of a canoe. This peculiar form has led to the placing of this fossil under a separate genus, which has been named *Scaphites*.

Of the extent of this stratum no correct account has been given; but there is sufficient reason for believing, that it accompanies the other clalk in its range through this island. It also appears that its peculiar fossils exist in it at very considerable distances. Thus the oval ammonite, which is found in the Sussex hills, likewise occurs in the hard chalk of Wiltshire; and the scaphites, another inhabitant of the Sussex hills, has also been discovered in Dorsetshire.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested to be sent under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

The British Gallery of Engravings, with some account of each Picture, and a Life of the Artist. By Edward Forster, A.M. and F.R.S. No. VIII.

THE subjects of this number of Mr. Forster's valuable publication, are, 1st. A Nobleman of Cyprus, after Titian; 2d. The Tooth-drawer, after Gerard Douw; 3d. A Warrior, after Rembrandt; and 4th. The Plague, after Poussin. To deny this number a considerable portion of merit, would be unjust; yet it must be allowed to be inferior in its selection to former numbers. After being gratified with Sir Joshua Reynolds's infant Hercules, in the last number, we certainly did hope that Mr. Forster would have found some other British picture of equal merit, for his "British Gallery of Engravings," which has hitherto had but that one from a British artist. One fourth part of an occasional number, (why not of every one) might surely be with great propriety devoted to the great and acknowledged talents of the English school.

The engravings are in the first style of graphic art, and in the only manner (line) which is truly adopted for the highest class of pictures; and the descriptions with the feelings of a true connoisseur.

Gothic Ornaments in the Cathedral Church of York, drawn and etched by Joseph Halfpenny, on 106 Plates, with descriptive Letter-press.—Taylor, London.

This is one of the most useful works of the kind that has been published for a considerable time, and is a valuable acquisition to the student of Gothic architecture. They are correctly drawn and carefully etched, and the descriptive letter-press is a sufficient guide to the plates.

A set of Plates to illustrate the Scripture History; designed by Mr. Craig, and cut in Wood by Bewick, Nesbit, Branston, Clennel, and Hole. Printed in sets of various-sized papers.

The art of engraving on wood, was much and undeservedly on its decline, till Bewick restored it to a rank among the arts. We say a rank among the arts, for no such rank could be allowed to the cuts of his immediately prior publications. These are every one well cut, and prove its great power in certain classes of art, and would have met with unqualified praise for illustrating printless Bibles, had they been from a better designer than Mr. Craig.

Fuci;

FUCI; *or coloured Figures and Descriptions of the Plants, referred by Botanists to the Genus Fucus. By Dawson Turner*, 4to. 4*l.* 13*s.*

It seldom happens that a work uniting so much real utility and graphic beauty as this, comes from the press. The engravings possess the merit of beautiful botanical drawings, and are true guides to the plants they represent.

Studies from Nature; containing seventy-eight Engravings of Scenery, selected from the Mountains of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, from drawings taken on the spot, and engraved by William Green: folio, 5l. 5s.

This volume not only supplies very interesting illustrations of the romantic and ever-varied scenery of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, but the plates are also in themselves beautiful representations of picturesque scenery.

Portrait of the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, president of the Royal Academy, from a Picture painted by himself.—Cadell and Davies.

This portrait, with the mere exception of Caroline Watson's fine frontispiece to Malone's Life of Reynolds, is certainly the best engraving of that great master of the English school of painting; and, as such, is highly interesting to every artist and amateur of high pictorial celebrity.

The annual course of lectures on painting, sculpture, architecture, and anatomy, at the Royal Academy, begins in the course of the present month.

Chichester cathedral is now embellished with four beautiful monuments, by Flaxman, besides the justly celebrated one of the poet COLLINS. One of them, an exquisite basso-relievo, to the memory of an amiable and accomplished young lady (Miss Cromwell) was much noticed at the Royal Academy. And another contains two most beautiful figures of Faith and Hope, supporting a sarcophagus (to the memory of Mrs. Deare), and is scarcely to be surpassed in modern sculpture.

Messrs. Boydells, of Cheapside, have imported a fine collection of the newest works of art, lately published in Paris.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

Letter from CAPEL LOFFT, ESQ. *to* SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, *relative to the* COMET, *dated Troston, October 20th*, 1811.

SIR,

YOU may with good reason express surprise that the comet, seen last spring and summer in the West Indies, should not be the same comet which we now see. I was myself surprised; I took it for the same; and it seems at first to have been so considered in France. But observation will, I think, no longer allow the supposition.

That comet, it appears, must have passed its perihelion some time in July; the present, according to the computation of Burckhardt, which seems to agree with its observed right ascension and declination, on the 12th of September. That comet appears to have had its perihelion southward, and this greatly northward, of the ecliptic. The conclusion seems necessary, that, however their path, if continued, might appear to coincide, (which is by no means unexampled) they cannot be the same, but must be different comets. If they are the same, the supposition of that seen in the West Indies having passed its perihelion in the south, and about July, must be given up.

The diverging division of the train of the comet continues, and its moderate curvature. The brightness of 4, or 5, or 6, degrees, next to the head, is permanent and exceedingly striking. For three weeks, up to Oct. 15, the Coma, which composes the train, has extended from 10 to 12 and 16 degrees. And it has been permanently about 12. According to this, its real length, having regard to its distance, may be fairly estimated at twenty-five millions of miles. I think it is difficult to state the nucleus at much less than twice the diameter of the earth.

At present there is not, and has not been, any appearance of a phase in the nucleus; yet it has much the steady and equal light of a planetary disc; and not like that of 1807, as if illuminated by a light of its own.

There

There seems to be little change in the train for three weeks back, so that the Coma, which was previously thrown forth, appears to have continued attached to the comet.

I believed no comet hitherto observed, has been seen for forty days, (from September 6,) with a splendor so equal and unimpaired. This seems ascribable to its very considerable perihelion distance; in consequence of which, there is little change in the light and the electric excitement which it receives from the sun, and not more than may be compensated, as to conspicuous appearance, to us by its approach to our planet.

I have to add, that on the 16th the length and the splendor of its train, gemmed with stars, the lustre and apparent magnitude of the nucleus, the ample expansion, and the beauty of its whole appearance, seemed to have exceeded any former view of it; two stars bordered the sides of the train, at about $3^{o}\frac{1}{2}$ from the nucleus.

On the 17th, continued mist and fog made it doubtful whether it were visible.

On the 18th, about eight in the evening, it was very conspicuous; with a dense and luminous train of nearly 8 degrees. About an hour after the evanescent part of the train was discernible, and extended to a very considerable length beyond the strongly luminous part of it. It shone through passing clouds like the moon; the nucleus had its calm and constant brightness, and seemed still increasing in apparent diameter. The comet was now above and near the Corona Borealis, in its way to pass under Lyra. Its northern declination decreases slowly within the last eight or nine days: and from its first appearance it has passed through above 90° of right ascension, its advance apparently increasing on account of the direction of its orbit, and diminished distance from the earth.

Perhaps no comet ever was so favourably situated with respect to our planet, for a long continuance of striking and undiminished lustre.

On the 19th, at seven, a small star was seen very near the head and nucleus of the comet, westward and above it; altitude of the comet then 40° nearly. It could not be discerned by my night-glass: the angle of distance being so small, and the light not vivid. At 7′ p. seven, it was perpendicularly over the comet, and about 6′ of a degree distant from it, as seen in Mayerne Loft's *Reflector*. The nucleus appeared very large, and much involved in the Coma. The following branch of the train has appeared for some nights narrow, and turned very obliquely towards us.

I am your's sincerely, &c.

Capel Lofft.

Dr. Robert John Thornton has obtained an Act of Parliament for a Royal Botanical Lottery, the first prize of which is to consist of the Linnæan Gallery, being a collection of allegorical and descriptive paintings, by Opie, Russell, Howard, Reinagle, Henderson, and others of great celebrity; together with a full length portrait of Linnæus, in his Lapland Dress, a curious and valuable painting. The second class of prizes is composed of the Temple of Flora, five folio volumes, containing several hundred coloured plates, engraved by Bartolozzi, Earlom, Landseer, and other distinguished artists. The total value of all the prizes in this Botanical Lottery is 77,000l.

Travels in Iceland, during the Summer of the Year 1810, by Sir George Mackenzie, Mr. Holland, and Mr. Bright, are in the press. A preliminary Dissertation on the History and Literature of Iceland, will precede the journal of the travellers. In the journal will be described the country, the hot-springs, volcanoes, and other natural curiosities, and also the manners and customs of the inhabitants; and it will be followed by distinct chapters, on rural, political, and ecclesiastical, affairs; on the present state of literature; on natural history, botany, and mineralogy.

Accounts have been received from Mr. C. R. Cockerell, at Athens, of a recent discovery in the island of Ægina, highly interesting to the arts. In excavating the earth to ascertain the Hyperthral in the ancient temple of Jupiter Panhellenius, in the pursuit of his inquiries, a great number of fragments of Parian marble, of the most beautiful sculpture, have been raised, the parts of which nearly complete sixteen statues, between five and six feet in height, many of them in powerful action, and described as not inferior to the celebrated sculptures of the Elgin collection. It is remarkable, that, of the travellers of all nations who have visited that celebrated temple for more than a thousand years past, no one before Mr. Cockerell should

have dug three feet deep, the whole of the sculptures having been found so near the surface.

The Baptist Missionary Society was formed at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, in 1792, for the purpose of propagating the gospel. Its principal exertions have been directed to the East Indies, where there are now eleven missionaries in the service of the society. Two others have lately been sent out, and several natives, whom the missionaries have been the means of converting, are now employed in preaching the gospel. The missionaries have also translated the Scriptures into several of the Eastern languages; and are now engaged in translating it into Chinese, as will appear from the following table. The translations about which the missionaries of Serampore, the principal station of the missions, are engaged, are twelve in number, viz.

Languages:	Probable extent to which they are spoken.	Present progress.
Bengalee	About that of GreatBritain,	Bible printed.
Sungskrit	Read all over India,	N. T. ditto.
Orissa,	About that of Ireland,	N. T. ditto.
Hindoostanee,	About that of France&Italy,	N.T.printing
Mahratta,	About that of GreatBritain,	N. T. ditto.
Guzeratic,		N. T. ditto.
Chinese	China,	
Telinga,	About that of England,	N.T. of these six last translating for the Press.
Carnatic,	The same,	
Siku or Seeks,		
Persian,	Persia and India.	
Burman,	Burmah, about 70 millions.	

The New Testament in the Malayala is also printing at Serampore for the use of the inhabitants of Travancore.

The proprietors of the London Edition of Johnson's Dictionary, a great, but palpably imperfect, work, have at length submitted to the demands of public opinion, and engaged Mr. Todd to add four thousand words not found in Johnson. We have no grounds for doubting the qualifications of this gentleman for his undertaking, but we hope he is in correspondence with Mr. Pytches, Sir Herbert Croft, Mr. W. Taylor, and others, who it is known have devoted great part of their lives to lexicographical researches. After so much discussion on the subject of a new and perfect dictionary of the language, and after the expectations that have been raised by various writers, that we might live to see such a work produced by combined exertions, it will be deeply to be regretted that our literary capital should be employed in promoting such a job, as is too frequently engaged in by the co-proprietors of London editions. We repeat that we actually anticipate no failure in this case, but the editor ought to be aware that expectations are very high in regard to the important work upon which he has adventured.

The annual courses of lectures at the Surrey Institution, will be delivered in the following order, by the able persons named:

1. *On the Philosophy of Physics*, by J. M. Good, esq. F.R.S. Mem. Am. Phil. S. and F.L.S. of Philadelphia. To commence on Friday the 22d of November, and be continued on each succeeding Friday.

2. *On the Belles Lettres*, by Edward Quin, esq. to commence on Tuesday the 26th of November, and be continued on each succeeding Tuesday.

3. *On the Chemical Phenomena of Nature and Art*, by Fred. Accum, esq. M.R.I.A. F.L.S. to commence early in 1812.

4. *On Music*, by W. Crotch, Mus. D. professor of music in the university of Oxford. To commence early in 1812.

Another pious and very contemptible fraud has recently been attempted by an obscure American writer, in regard to the death of Mr. Paine. The opinions and repentance of exhausted and expiring faculties are always worthless testimonies, of which the divine religion of Jesus stands in no need; but a good cause is injured by adducing gross and palpable falsehoods in fancied support of it. We understand that the last days of this celebrated character will be accurately described in an authentic Account of his Life, by Mr. T. C. Rickman, a native of Lewes, where Paine long resided, and at whose house, in Mary-le-bone-street, Paine lodged at the time he wrote his political pamphlets in 1792. Mr. Rickman proposes to annex to his work some fugitive poems and tracts of the author, not generally known, and to prefix a portrait, from Romney's fine picture, in possession of Mr. Bosville.

Dr. Halliday announces Observations on the present State of the Portuguese Army, as organised by Lieutenant-general Sir William Carr Beresford, K.B. Field-marshal and Commander-in-chief of that Army; with an account of the different military establishments and laws of Portugal, and a sketch of the campaigns of the last year, during which

which the Portuguese army was brought into the field, against the enemy, for the first time as a regular force.

Mr. JOHN THELWALL will shortly publish the Elements of English Rhythmus; with an Analysis of the Science and Practice of Elocution.

Mr. TROTTER's Memoirs of Mr. Fox have afforded a further proof of the public affection for their illustrious subject. The first large edition was sold in a few days; a new one was printed with great expedition, and bespoke before it was ready; and another is preparing to meet the impatient demands of the public. The free and honest estimate which Mr. Trotter has made from personal knowledge of the principles and pretensions of the heads of parties, has greatly increased the natural interest of his work.

It will be gratifying to the thousands who have found pleasure in the preceding work, to hear that Mr. TROTTER has made considerable progress in the Public Life of Mr. Fox, which embraces the history of forty years of the reign of George the Third, and which will include the verified substance of his principal speeches and the history of parties, deduced from authentic documents. It will extend to three volumes octavo, with closely printed appendices.

Mr. T. LEYBOURN, of the Royal Military College, editor of the Mathematical Repository, intends to publish by subscription, a collection of all the Mathematical Questions and their Answers, which have appeared in the almanack called the LADIES' DIARY, from its commencement in 1704 to the present time. The editor of the Diary (Dr. Charles Hutton) published a similar work in 1773, but comprehending both its mathematical and poetical parts down to that period. Mr. Leybourn's publication will comprehend only the mathematical part; and, with Dr. Hutton's permission, will contain all the valuable additional matter given in his edition, as far as it extends. He also hopes to be able to give other additions by the assistance of some of the ingenious mathematicians who have for a number of years past contributed to the Mathematical Repository. The work will be printed in 8vo. and will be published in half volumes, one of which will appear every three months. The diagrams will be printed in the text from figures cut in wood. It will be put to press as soon as such a number of subscribers can be obtained as shall give the editor a prospect of being indemnified for the expence, which must attend its publication.

Mr. ALEXANDER CHALMERS, the correct and industrious editor of many London editions of English authors, is engaged in a new edition of the Biographical Dictionary, in octavo, which is to be enlarged from sixteen to twenty-one volumes.

The Gas-lights are, we understand, to be extensively applied during the present winter, in various parts of the metropolis, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament and Royal Charter.

The university of Oxford is about to excite great literary interest at home and abroad, by the publication at large of the most interesting of the ninety-four MSS. brought by Mr. Hayter from Herculaneum, and about which he has already gratified the public in his splendid report to the Prince Regent.

The Rev. E. W. WHITAKER, rector of St. Mildred's and All Saints, Canterbury, has issued proposals for delivering a course of lectures on Universal History, to be read in the metropolis, during the months from January to May, in the years 1812 and 1813. The whole course will consist of thirty-eight lectures, containing an outline of Universal History, from the creation to the peace of Paris, and comprising remarks on the age of the world, the origin of nations, the progress of population, the formation of governments, the derivation of languages, the rise of arts and sciences, the increase of commerce, and the diffusion of knowledge among mankind.

Early in the ensuing year will be published, a new Description of the Muscles of the Human Body, accompanied with about fifteen engravings of the principal muscles; by Mr. JOHN JAMES WATT, surgeon.

A Description of a new invented Instrument or Machine for illustrating on rational and scientific Principles, the Structure and Theory of the Hebrew Language, by a Method never before attempted, is in the press, by the Rev. ROBERT UVEDALE.

Dr. TITFORD has in the press, and purposes to publish, in six numbers, royal quarto, Sketches towards a Hortus Botanicus Americanus, or coloured plates of Plants of the West Indies and North and South America, with concise and familiar descriptions; the whole collected and compiled during a residence in the West Indies, and a tour through the United States of America.

Mrs. AGNES

Mrs. Agnes Ibbetson has published an interesting paper on the Hairs of Plants. She shews that the idea of perspiration in plants is an absolute fable, originating from the poorness of the magnifiers employed, and that what has been taken for perspiration is either a sort of hair, or instrument in that shape, for carrying water to the interior of plants, and performing many of those important services which their diminutive appearance made us overlook; or a sort of cryptogamia plant, nourished by the dews of the atmosphere. And further, there is found in the corolla of flowers, and in the stem of trees, a clear transparent skin, which, placed under the highest magnifier, shows no alteration of form, nor any aperture, and the same is found on the exterior of the cuticle, on each side of the leaf of all plants; so that it is not possible that a drop of water can pass to or from the interior. No part of the vegetable structure plays so many parts, and shows itself in so many ways, as this delicate skin; through it she saw the dew drop enter the pabulum; of the same skin these hairs are formed, which confine not only water but air. How then, says she, can water enter the interior of the leaf, which is thus guarded on both sides by this transparent medium? For that water which is often seen underneath the skin of vegetables, and wholly independent of the vessels, they are indebted to the hairs alone. The first idea that occurs on seeing these hairs greatly magnified is, that they resemble the instruments in an immense laboratory. But great indeed must be the laboratory that could show instruments of such contrivance, figures so various, and mechanism so astonishing, even putting their diminutive size out of question. By the most careful attention to their forms, by filling them with coloured liquids, and with art and constant practice learning to manage the heat and light of her solar microscope (opaque as well as common), Mrs. Ibbetson was able repeatedly to fill and empty a few of the instruments, and by these means understand something of their construction. Innumerable are the offices which these hairs perform. They shade from light and heat, convey moisture, decompose water, catch and secure drops of rain as they fall, and select the dew from the atmosphere. Yet but a small part of their offices are the carrying moisture to the plants, catching the rain-drops on their points, and defending the back of the leaf from the sun's rays. The following figure represents a hair used, and particularly found on the leaves of trees.

This is merely a managed vacuum, which draws the water into the vessel, and then lets it into the pabulum of the leaf.

When the buds of trees are enlarging, and much humidity is required for their preservation, a quantity of hairs suddenly cover all the buds in various directions, shaped as beneath,

The sort of instrument used on this occasion never varies, and selects the dew from the atmosphere; at four or five in the morning they are almost empty; by eight, perfectly full; again empty before noon, and late in the evening replenished to bursting, or running over; but how they fill themselves, except by means of a vacuum, she has not been able to discover. In perfumed plants Mrs. Ibbetson found a species of instrument that baffled conjecture as to its management or uses, represented below,

The different bells bubble between each division (when part of it is turned to the sun) like a pulse glass when a warm hand is applied to one of the balls. These instruments are found in the balm of gilead, in geraniums, and other perfumed plants. It would be endless, she says, to mention all the different offices to which the hairs are applied, they are peculiarly adapted to convey the powder of the stamen to the sirup of the pistil, there being in each hair a duct for conveying the mixed juices to the canal in the pistil. All this is plainly seen, since in the solar microscope each hair is as large as a walking stick. How many various offices do the hairs perform in the corolla, calyx, and stipula! There is one peculiarly appropriated to this latter part, in all diadelphian plants, most curiously formed. How wonderful is the hair in wet plants! placed to guard the air-vessels from being filled with insects; they exactly resemble swords, shoot in a circle and meet in the middle of the vessel. How many an insect and water-fly has she seen run through by them! But this is not all, they have a sort of spring, which makes the hair strike down, and thus get rid of the creature it has transfixed.

Mr. PARKINSON's third volume of the Organic Remains of a Former World, will be published in November.

A new edition of the Rev. Dr. REES' Practical Sermons is nearly ready for publication, a very large impression having been entirely sold off.

Dr. BUCHANAN has published the following account of the annual expenses of the Idol at Juggernaut, in Orissa, presented to the English government, and extracted from the official accounts:

	Rupees.	£Sterl.
Expenses attending the table of the idol .	36,115	or 4,514
Ditto of his dress or wearing apparel .	2,712	339
Ditto of the wages of his servants . .	10,057	1,259
Ditto of contingent expenses at the different seasons of pilgrimage . .	10,989	1,373
Ditto of his elephants and horses . .	3,030	378
Ditto of his rutt or annual state carriage	6,713	839
	Rupees 69 616	£8,702

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Hackney have published the First Year's Report of its Proceedings, and a Catalogue of the Library. This society is fortunate in having an active and intelligent secretary in the person of Mr. JOHN CLENNELL, formerly of Newcastle, and editor of the Commercial Magazine.

Mr. CLENNEL also announces a course of six Lectures on Commerce, to be delivered at Stratford.

Knots, or knobs, of the Burrknot apple-tree, put into the ground, will make a long shoot, the following spring; or, knobbed branches with blossom buds upon them, will bear the same year. The burrknot apple-tree is uncommonly productive. They never miss bearing, not being so liable to blight in inclement seasons, as other varieties. The fruit is large, its tints resembling the ribston pippin, and being about its size. For culinary uses, it is not inferior to the choicest codlin, and it keeps much better. The tree is not liable to canker, owing to its not putting out a tap-root, but spreading its numerous fibres from the knob horizontally, and following the soil.

Sir WILLIAM DRUMMOND conceives that he has discovered in Malta the birth-place of Hannibal. He adduces several reasons for thinking, that, although Hannibal fell in Bithynia, by the perfidy of the king Prusias, and the Roman general Flaminius, yet his ashes were brought from thence, to repose among his countrymen and relatives at Malta. It appears that in the year 1761, in the district of *Ben Ghisa*, in Malta, was discovered a sepulchral cave. In the wall of this cave was a hollow square, in which was cut in Phenician characters the epitaph annexed, which Sir W. has translated thus:

The inner Chamber of the sanctuary of the
Sepulchre of Hannibal,
Illustrious in the consummation of calamity
He was beloved.
The people lament, when arrayed
in order of battle,
Hannibal, the son of Bar-Melech.

Sir W. D. argues, that the name of the district of Malta, where stands this sepulchre, *Ben Ghisa*, is a corruption of what ancient writers intend by the family of Amilcar *Giscon*, which was nearly related to that of Amilcar *Barca*, or, by transposition, *Barca Amilca*, would be the Punic order; and as on the tomb, *Bar-Melek*.

The following rules for distinguishing British roads from those constructed by the Romans, will be interesting to our antiquarian readers.

1. British roads are not raised nor paved, nor always straight; but often wind along the tops

tops or sides of the chains of hills which lie in their course.

2. They do not lead to Roman towns, or notice such towns, except when placed on the sites of British fortresses.

3. They are attended by tumuli, like those of the Romans, but usually throw out branches, which, after running parallel for some miles, are reunited to the original stem.

The society for the relief of widows and orphans of medical men in London, and its vicinity, held their half-yearly general court on the second of October, at the usual place of meeting, the Gray's Inn Coffee-house, Holborn, when the annual election of officers and directors took place.—This society was instituted in the year 1788. Its capital is now eighteen thousand four hundred pounds, three per cent. consolidated bank annuities, and two hundred pounds navy five per cents, out of the interest of which, down to the 18th of September in the present year, 1811, the sum of three thousand three hundred and thirty-eight pounds, three shillings, has been distributed among the widows and orphans of deceased medical men, members of this society, many of whose families had been left without any provision.

View of Wars since the Revolution.

With whom.	When begun.	When ended.	Where end.
France.	7 May 1689	10 Feb. 1697	Ryswick
France	4 May 1701	13 Mar. 1713	Utrecht.
Spain.	16 Dec. 1718	13 June 1721	Madrid.
Spain.	19 Oct. 1739	18 Oct. 1748	Aix-la-Chapelle
France.	18 May 1756	10 Feb. 1763	Fontainbleau.
America, &c.	19 Apr. 1775	3 Sept. 1783	Paris.
France.	11 Feb. 1793	27 Mar. 1802	Amiens.
France, &c	9 Mar. 1803	.....	....

Debt beginning of each War.	Debt contracted in each war.	Average annual revenue.
664,262	20,035,737	3,000,000
16,500,000	35,500,000	3,700,000
50,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
50,000,000	28,000,000	6,000,000
74,000,000	73,000,000	7,000,000
136,000,000	110,000,000	11,000,000
272,000,000	317,000,000	25,000,000
619,000,000	.....	70,000,000

An exertion is making by the West India merchants, to effect the more general use of coffee in the British Islands, and it merits success. Coffee roasted is in consequence offered at the low price of two shillings per pound, and it is as a beverage so much superior to tea, that the number of consumers cannot fail to increase. It is singular, that far less coffee is used in this luxurious country, than in any other country in Europe, and, in truth, our English house-wives do not yet know how to make coffee.

At a general meeting of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, lately held, the committee, appointed to judge of the HOME-MADE WINES, reported, that, after a careful examination and comparison of twenty-four different kinds, which had been sent for competition, they had found the first medal due to the wine which, on opening the sealed letter, was found to belong to Miss Edmonston, 23, George-street, made entirely from Dutch red currants. The committee further reported, that almost all the wines produced were of excellent quality, and that the following, in particular, deserved premiums:—that belonging to Mrs. Anderson, Stony-hill-house, Musselburgh.—To Mrs. Simpson, Viewfield.—To Mrs. Mitchell, Parson's Green.—To Mr. Sang, Loanwells.—To Mrs. Wright, Argyle-square.—To Mr. Sang, Kirkaldy.

A translation of the continuation of Humboldt's Travels, &c. in New Spain, recently arrived in this country, is in the press, and will be speedily published.

Shortly will be re-published, Certayne Notes of Instruction, concerning the making of Verse or Ryme, by GEORGE GASCOIGNE, esq. imprinted at London, by Henrie Bienneman, Anno Domini, 1575.

A Discourse on English Poetrie; together with the author's Judgment, touching the Reformation of our English Verse, by WILLIAM WEBBE; imprinted at London, by John Charlewood, 1586, is reprinting.

Also, Ane Schort Treatise, conteining some Reulis and Cutelis to be obseruit and aschewit in Scottis Poesie, by King JAMES the VIth of Scotland; imprinted at Edinburg, by Thomas Vautrollier, 1584.

FRANCE.

M. BURCKHARDT has published at Paris the following elements of the Comet:—Perihelion distance, 1,02241. The instant of its passage by the perihelion, 48 minutes past nine in the evening of the 12th of September, 1811. Ascending node, 140 deg. 13 sec.; inclination, 72 deg. 12 sec.; place of the perihelion, 72 deg. 12 sec. It was nearest the sun on the 12th of September; it was then still 39 millions of leagues distant from that

body, and 43 millions of leagues from the earth.

The last French edition of M. M. Klaproth and Wolf's Dictionnaire de Chimie, contains the following remarks on English chemistry: "Besides Van Helmont, we ought to notice Mayhew, Boyle, Hales, and Black, who had the merit of enquiring after the gases, till the epoch when Dr. Priestley published his researches.—*The first of August, 1774, ought to be regarded as the birth-day of Pneumatic Chemistry, that being the day when Priestley discovered Dephlogisticated Gas.* He likewise became acquainted with all the other gases, and in his immense works, always just, and never systematic or exclusive, too rich in his own genius to be induced to borrow from others, he has published a multitude of new facts, which have thrown great light upon this interesting subject."

The following circumstantial account of three Meteoric Stones, which fell near Orleans, is translated from M. de la Metherie's Journal:—"On the 25th of Nov. 1810, at half past one in the afternoon, three atmospheric stones fell perpendicularly at Charsonville, in the department of Loiret. Their fall was accompanied with a succession of thunder-claps which preceded them and lasted some minutes. The noise of these explosions, in number three or four, followed by the roll produced by the echo, was heard as distinctly at Orleans as at the place where the stones fell. It is even said the noise was as loud at Montargis, Salbri, Vierzon, and Blois, as in each of these places it was the cause of some alarm, and was attributed to the explosion of a powder-mill. It is concluded, that, in consequence of the great distances in the circle in which the noise was heard, the explosion took place at a height in the atmosphere almost incalculable. The stones were found within an extent of half a league of each other; and their fall, in a perpendicular direction, was without any apparent light or globe of fire attending them. One of the stones, which fell at Mortelle, it seems had not been found. Another fell at Villeroi, and the third at Moulinbrûlé. One of them weighed twenty pounds, and made a hole in the ground, in a vertical direction, just big enough to bury itself, at the same time that it threw up the earth eight or ten feet high. This stone was taken out about half an hour afterwards, being still hot enough to be held in the hand with some difficulty. It diffused a strong scent like that of gunpowder, which it retained till it was perfectly cold. The second stone made a hole similar to the other in a vertical direction, and, being found eighteen hours after its fall, was quite cold. These stones were irregular in their shape, and their angles in general obtuse: they contained rather more globules of iron than those that fell at l'Aigle, in Normandy; these globules are also rather larger, and the colour of the stone when first broken is somewhat clearer: it may be speedily oxyded, and is sufficiently dense and heavy to write upon glass. It is broken with difficulty, and comes to pieces very irregularly, and is very fine in the grain. Its exterior is about a quarter of a line in thickness, and its colour of a darkish grey. These stones are also traversed by some irregular black lines, strongly marked, from a half line to two lines thick, and which traverse them in a manner similar to the veins of certain rocks. Does not this fact seem to indicate that they existed prior to their fall, that they have been produced in the same manner as rocks, and were not formed in the atmosphere?"

GERMANY.

The trade in wooden clocks, which had long been considerable among the Germans, is now at a stand. The principal manufactories were in the Black Forest, and were supposed to produce 70,000 clocks per annum. Some were sent to America. Two brothers only, after an ambulatory journey in Europe, were known to return with a fortune of 42,000 florins. One of them afterwards went to Constantinople, where the Grand Signior granted him a firman, permitting him to send his clocks throughout the Turkish empire free of importation duties.

RUSSIA.

Of the late discoveries of Russian travellers, that of an island in the Icy Ocean, by Syrawatskoi, a merchant, deserves particular notice. Hedemstrom, the Russian naturalist, who has recently examined the Island, which has received the appellation of New Siberia, found three birds claws a yard in length; and the roving Jakute related, that they had sometimes found feathers, the barrels of which were capable of admitting a man's clenched fist.

AFRICA.

On the 14th of June, 1811, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt at the Cape, being the forty-second lately experienced. It was not accompanied with so loud a noise as those in December 1809. The houses were, however, much cracked, and several urns and monuments were thrown down. The comet bore about west-by-north, and set between seven and eight in the evening. It was visible during the passage to the fleet from the East Indies in March, April, and May.

NORTH AMERICA.

The Cherokee nation has at length, in full council, adopted a constitution, which embraces a simple form of government. The legislative and judicial powers are vested in a general council, with less ones subordinate. In this nation there are 12,395 Indians. The females exceeding the males by 200. The whites are 341, and one-third of these have Indian wives. Of negro slaves there are 583. The number of their cattle is 19,500: of horses, 6100; of hogs, 19,600; of sheep, 1037. They have now in actual use, 13 grist-mills, 3 saw-mills, 3 saltpetre works, and 1 powder-mill. They have also 30 waggons, between 480 and 500 ploughs, 1600 spinning wheels, 467 looms, and 49 silversmiths.

An American writer observes, that in Europe there are thirty-seven species of trees, which grow to the height of thirty feet; of which eighteen form the mass of their forests, and sixteen are found in every part of Europe. In America there are ninety species of trees, which exceed forty feet in height. They are all natives of the forest, and seventy-two are common to all parts of the United States. In Europe only seven are fit for architecture, in America no less than fifty-one.

AZORES.

On the 16th of June last, the crew of a British sloop, the Sabrina, observed two columns of white smoke arising from the sea, off the west end of the island of St. Michael's, one of the Azores, which for some time they supposed to be an engagement, and made sail towards it; but were prevented, by the wind dying away. The smoke continued to ascend with large flames of fire, and they then concluded it was a volcano. Next day they were close in with the island of St. Michael's, and found the volcano situated about two miles west of that island, and still raging. They learnt from the British consul at St. Michael's, that smoke was first observed on the 14th of June; previous to which there had been several very severe shocks of an earthquake felt at St. Michael's, so that the destruction of the whole island was much feared; but they ceased as soon as the volcano broke out. On the 18th, the Sabrina went as near the volcano as she could with safety, and found it still raging with unabated violence, throwing up from under the water large stones, cinders, ashes, &c. accompanied with several severe concussions. About noon on the same day, they observed the mouth of the crater just showing itself above the surface of the sea, where there were formerly 40 fathoms or 240 feet of water. At three P.M. same day, it was about 30 feet above the surface of the water, and about a furlong in length. On the 19th they were within five or six miles of the volcano, and found it about 50 feet in height, and two-thirds of a mile in length; still raging as before, and throwing up large quantities of stones, some of which fell a mile distant from the volcano. The smoke drew up several water-spouts, which, spreading in the air, fell in heavy rain, accompanied with vast quantities of fine black sand, which completely covered the Sabrina's decks at the distance of three or four miles. On the 20th they went on a cruize, leaving the volcano about 150 feet high, and a mile in length, still raging as formerly, and continuing to increase in size. On the 4th of July they again visited the volcano, and found it perfectly quiet. They now went on shore, and found it very steep, and its height from 200 to 300 feet. It was with difficulty they were able to reach the top of the island; which they at last effected, in a quarter where there was a gentle declivity; but the ground, or rather the ashes, composed of sulphureous matter, dross of iron, &c. was so very hot for their feet, that they were obliged to return. They, however, took possession of the island, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, and left an English union-jack flying on it. The circumference is from two to three miles. In the middle is a large basin of boiling water, from which a stream runs into the sea; and at the distance of fifty yards from the island, the water, although thirty fathoms deep, is too hot to hold the hand in. In short, the whole island

is a crater: the cliff on the outside appearing as walls, as steep within as they are without. The basin of boiling water is the mouth, from which the smoke, &c. issued. When the Sabrina left it, several parts of the cliff continued to smoke a little; and it was the opinion that it would soon break out again.—*We wish some of our readers in the Azores to favour us with further particulars of this interesting phenomenon.*

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of September, to the 20th of October.

ALTHOUGH the last month has been by no means deficient in the production of complaints, more especially those of a feverish nature, attended often with considerable derangement in the peculiar secretion of the liver, no epidemic has occurred to the knowledge of the Reporter worthy of observation. The instances of disease in which he has been more particularly interested, have had no connection with the season, and are equally liable to take place at every period of the year. Gout, dropsy, and palsy, are neither autumnal nor vernal disorders. One gouty patient tried in vain the eau medicinale, which on former occasions had proved of at least temporary avail. Its salutary potency seemed in this instance to have been exhausted by its repeated use. But the most melancholy case was, that of an old young man, who, by the extravagant expenditure of his native fund of vitality, had brought on a bankruptcy of constitution, an incapacity or want of healthy relish for all the objects of business or of pleasure. His family were rather remarkable for an hereditary longevity, but he forfeited the inheritance by his individual misconduct.

It is remarkable, that, although the bodily organs have lost their freshness, the appetites their ardor, the imagination its radiant hues, and the nerves their once exquisite faculty of thrilling with delight through all their filaments, the dull debauchée, the vapid voluptuary still continues to be from the impulse of custom, what he has ceased to be from the impetuosity of inclination. Habits are more invincible than passions.

What is most to be lamented in the present luxuriously depraved condition of society is, that the weakly periods of childhood and old age are so frequently brought almost to touch each other, without any intermediate season of vigor and enjoyment. In such an existence, there is no *noon*. The morning and the evening make up the whole day. The meridian of life does not occupy any space. It is merely an imaginary boundary between the two opposite states of immature and superannuated imbecility.

J. REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
Oct. 26, 1811.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of September and the 15th of October, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

(*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*)

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 95.]

AGUILAR J. Devonshire square, merchant. (Wadeson and Co.
Alibutt J. Woolverhampton, victualler. (Meredith, Birmingham
Aldebert I. and Co. Copthall buildings, merchants (Dennett and Co.
Bate W. jun. Bilston, Staffordshire, brickmaker. Stuart
Bowdler W. Cheapside, Manchester, warehouseman. (Taylor and Co.
Burrell D. Jermyns street, jeweller. (Holmes and Co.
Butler R. Cheapside, glover. (Brown
Bragby J. Milford, Wilts. timber merchant. (D. Turner
Brown W. Lofthome, York, corn dealer. (Belk
Brackenbury J. and Co. bankers, Ely. (Evans and Co.
Brierley J. Lees, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Hewit and Co.
Buckeridge J. Lambeth, barge builder. (Upstone
Bull W. G. Wych street, publican. (Frowd
Byrth J. Plymouth Dock, Devon. grocer. (Prideaux, Plymouth
Carbin J. Islington, underwriter. (Mitchell
Chandler D. Stowupland, coal merchant. (Marriott
Clarke C. Cumberland, cattle dealer. (Pearson
Coburn T. Witney, Oxfordshire, woolstapler. (North and Co. New Woodstock
Cowie J. Warnford court, merchant. (Raye and Co.
Crosley G. Manchester, silversmith. (Halstead and Co.
Davies D. Whitechapel, linen draper. (Langloh
Dickins J. Rochdale, Manchester, grocer. (Edge
Dickenson J. Liverpool merchant. (Griffith and Co.
Downie J. Limehouse, merchant. (Robinson and Co.
Downes R. Long Acre, watch maker. (Jones and Co.
Dunley F. Stafford, joiner. (Collins and Co.
Edlin H. Limehouse, butcher. (Hall
Gate J. and Wright W. Southwark, brewers. (Lindsay.
Goodson R. F. Leadenhall street, factor. (Clarke
Graham W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. Freckleton

Grebnall

Grebham J. Bridgewater, cornfactor. (Boys
Harper W. Norwich, hatter. (Staff
Harrington T. New Sarum, silversmith. (Hurst
Hefelwood T. York, grocer. (Brook and Co.
Hearn W. Holborn hill, linen draper. (Fairthorne and Co.
Horrocks J. Bolton-le-Moors, manufacturer. (Tarn
Hubbard J. upholsterer, Grub street. (Kayll
Humphreys R. Montgomery, flannel manufacturer. (Thomas
Hunter W. Birmingham. (Egerton
Inkersley T. Lister R. and Crabtree W. Leeds, merchants. (Atkinson and Co.
James J. Langharne, Carmarthen, shopkeeper. (Davies
Johnson H. and Co. Kent road, builders. (Charsley
Jones R. Lock fields, victualler. (Whittons
Jones J. D. Philpot lane, merchant. (Wilde and Co.
King W. H. Fleet lane, cabinet maker. (Taylor
King J. Spital fields, taylor. (Cattel
Levitt Q. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Martin and Co.
Lewis M. and J. Montgomeryshire, flannel manufacturers. (Stephenson
Linging L. S. Bread street hill, merchant. (Lloyd
Lycette J. Worcester, glove manufacturer. (Haden
Maikew W. Whitehaven, insurance broker. (Adamson and Co.
Mallalieu J. and Co. Manchester, merchants. Hewitt and Co.
M'Clure R. Manchester, merchant. (Duenworth and Co.
M'Adam W. Bishopgate-within, merchant. (Kearsey and Co.
Mecrow W. Dover, toyman. (Shipden
Midlane W. Gosport, grocer. (Weddell
Morgan L. Aylesham, Norfolk, linen draper. (Barrows and Co.
Napier T. Dublin, merchant. (Bird, Liverpool
Noble R. Cannon street road, merchant. (Allston
Ogden J. Pendleton, Lancashire, bleacher. (Cardwell, Manchester
Parsons W. Limehouse, butcher. (Thompson and Co.
Lombe J. Liverpool, money scrivener. (Blackstock
Reddish J. Manchester, stationer. (Cardwell
Ridge J. Glastonbury, baker. (Shephard and Co.
Rodberd A. Lancashire, builder. (Nabs
Sale S. Wolverhampton, locksmith. (Biddie
Salter J. Exeter, merchant. (Wood, Tiverton
Scotton R. Cannon street road, victualler. (Whitton
Smith P. Piccadilly, linen draper. (Willis and Co.
Smith J. Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Cardwell, Manchester
Smith J. Tabernacle walk, merchant. Wilde and Co.
Smith J. Kingston upon-Hull, beast jobber. (Fowler
Southall R. and Co. Worcestershire, ironmongers. (Palmer and Co.
Stanton R. Frith street, bronze manufacturer. (Greenhill
Stracy T. A. C. Greville, and G. Fabian, Prince's street, silkmen. (Tilson and Co.
Stansfield W. Lees Hall, Lancaster, cotton spinner. (Edge
Stead T. Foster lane, warehouseman. (Collins and Co.
Stoney R. York, grocer. (Wray
Stone J. Windsor, haberdasher. (Pearce and Son
Stone C. St. Mary Hill, merchant. Pearce
Taylor R. Commercial road, merchant. (Wegener
Taylor W. Liverpool, porter dealer. (Greaves and Co.
Thornton T. Clerkenwell, baker. (Gatty and Co.
Thornley S. Manchester, manufacturer. (Ainsworth
Thomson R. Berwick-upon-Tweed, grocer. (Lowless and Co.
Trew S. Somerset, brick maker. (Whitley
Twigg J. Paternoster row, muslin manufacturer. (Harman
Varacas A. Founder's court, merchant. (Millett
Ward C. and Brown J. Bolton le Moors, Lancashire, hay merchants. (Brotherton, Wigan
Walter G. Strand, baker. Blacklow
Whitgrove T. J. Kidderminster, tanner. (Wheeler
Wilson W. Nottingley, Yorkshire, coal dealer. (Bell
Williams T. Worcester, upholder. (Hunt
Wood J. Sunderland, grocer. Tilson and Co.
Woodcock J. Wetham Abbey, Essex. (Carpenter, Argill

DIVIDENDS.

Ackerley S. Liverpool
Adams J. and Ludlow J. Walworth
Anderson J. R. Throgmorton street
Anderson A. and Robertson D. Coleman street
Andrews T. Basinghall street
Arbuthnot and Co. Philpot lane
Attwell R. Toddington, Bedford
Badcock J. Paternoster row
Bagster R. Piccadilly
Bainbridge W. Fletcher W. and Barber J. Barnes, Surry
Bannett T. Long Buckby, Northamptonshire
Bailin S. Gloucester
Bentley and Whyte E. A. Fenchurch street
Benwell J. Freshford, Somersetshire
Bennett S. Bath
Bayley C. Bath
Banks R. Lancaster
Bilby W. Hart street
Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee-house
Borrow W. Manchester
Bow J. Manchester
Boyer A. and Co. Liverpool
Blackburne T. and Bonner G. Y. King's Lynn, Norfolk
Bramley J. Strand
Brickwood J. S. Stoke Newington
Brown J. Cannon street
Burrows J. Hammersmith
Brookes J. Whitchurch
Candell W. Hackney road
Cary E. M. Plymouth
Charlton M. Argyle street
Chapman T. Macclesfield, Chester
Child T. B. Heath, Glamorgan
Clough G. Derby
Colwill G. Leicester square
Cook J. Bristol
Copper T. W. Pancras lane
Corrie J. Weston street, Southwark
Cruft W. Chelmsford, Essex
Cuorsland S. Liverpool
Curgenven R. Plymouth
Daniels J. Manchester and Liverpool
Davies R. Bermondsey
Davis P. Birdham, Sussex
Dallas A. Tower Hill
Denton J. Essex
Dumelow J. Leicestershire
Elkins C. J. and May V. Liverpool
Emery S. Bleewood, Stafford
Emdin G. Portsmouth
Farlow J. Great Scotland yard
Faveme R. Winchester street
Feach T. Loughborough
Field W. Trowbridge, Wilts.
Fisher D. Witney, Oxfordshire
Finlayson, W. and Co. Liverpool
Fleet J. Lambeth
Gairdner J. E. and A. Cannon street
Gill J. Gloucester
Greig R. Manchester
Grant G. Broad street
Griffiths J. Millbrooke
Hartshorn S. Shrewsbury
Heyes W. Wigan, Lancashire
Hemingway J. Halifax, Yorkshire
Herbert G. London
Heslop W. Long Acre
Hurley C. and N. Newgate street
Hogg E. and Co. Sherborne lane
Hindley T. and Cooling S. Manchester
Hill J. Salisbury, Somerset
Hill J. Mary le bonne street
Hitchon W. St. Peter's hill
Hiams H. Walker's place, Lambeth
Hordern T. Uttoxeter
Hudswaleker H. Fenchurch street
Hutchinson W. P. Liverpool
Hurry J. and Co. Gracechurch street
Holland J. Newman street
Hopkins J. Worcester
Hutchinson J. H. Poland street
Hinsley P. Beverley, Yorkshire
Jarvis J. Bath
Jackson G. Tottenham court road
Jackson T. Oxford street
Israel A. Portsmouth
Kellit D. Leeds
Kernot J. Bear street
Kemp J. R. Haslemere, Surry
King G. Hampstead
Laughton T. Old-ford, Middlesex
Lawrence S. Oxford street
Lewis R. New Bond street
Lewis T. Bedminster
Legassick W. Deptford
Lee R. and Co. Cheapside
Lister P. York
Littlewood J. Mortimer street
Lowton E. Mark lane
Luke W. Whitehall, and Jenkin H. West Smithfield
Lucas W. Bishop's Castle, Salop
Lownd F. Cheapside
Lonsdale J. Newton, Northumberland
Maltby R. Mortimer street
Maggs G. Bristol
Mawson W. Kindal, Westmoreland
Mallard J. Bristol
Mason W. Back street, Surry
Millard F. and Co. Size lane
Milner C. Hackney
Moses J. Rood lane
Moffatt T. and Co. Goswell street
Naylor T. Liverpool
Nesbitt J. and Co. Aldermanbury
Norris J. Portsmouth
Osborn G. Tottenham Court
Page I. Hornsey
Page J. Bishopsgate street
Patterson J. Woolwich
Perkins C. Swansea
Penn T. Leather lane
Percival W. Oxford street
Preston W. Leeds
Puckett J. Weymouth
Rawlinson A. and Co. Liverpool
Read T. Leeds
Reeve R. and Co. Vere street
Rowbottom J. Sowerby, York
Rothery T. Leeds, York
Roberts J. Nottingham
Seed J. Preston, Lancashire
Senior R. Bristol
Smith S. Cavendish street
Strechert L. Hanover street
Strickland J. Worcester
Skrimshire T. Fakenham, Norfolk
Smith W. Coleman street
Spencer J. Brighton
Soames R. Mark lane
Stirley T. Swaffham, Norfolk
Stead W. Mortimer street
Stevenson G. Snows fields
Sutton J. Sandy, Bedfordshire
Stanley J. and Co. Deal
Swire S. Halifax
Swindell G. Stockport
Tabor J. C. Colchester, Essex
Tay J. Chatham, Kent
Tetlal J. Worcester
Topham T. Manchester
Toledane P. D. B. Great Prescot street
Turner T. Nicholas Lane
Vaux J. Cushion Row
Upfold P. Castle street
Uren R. Petersfield
Watson W. Great Cambridge street
Waybran J. and Co. Swan street
Walker R. Kingston upon Hull
Watkins T. Broad street
Webb S. Enfield
Wells W. Bradford Yorkshire
Webb J. Gloucester
Whitehead W. Yorkshire
Withers H. Bath
Williams R. H. F. and Co. Liverpool
Willis E. Stroud, Gloucester
Woodward T. Side Suffolk
Woodward J. Derby
Wright T. Birmingham
Wynn W. Glamorganshire
Young A. and Co. St. Mary at Hill.

STATE

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen's third quarterly council, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Earls Winchelsea and Aylesford, and Lord Ellenborough, assembled at Windsor Castle on Saturday, October the 5th, conformably to the regency act, before which his Majesty's physicians underwent a long examination. The Lord Chancellor afterwards waited upon the Prince Regent, and laid before his Royal Highness the minutes of the proceedings.

Report of the Queen's Council, held at Windsor, Saturday, October 5, 1811.

"That the state of his Majesty's health, at the time of this meeting, is not such as to enable his Majesty to resume the personal exercise of his royal authority; that his Majesty's bodily health does not appear to be much altered since the date of our last report; but that his Majesty's mental health does appear to be considerably worse than it was at the time of our last report.

"From all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty's recovery is represented as very improbable by all the physicians in attendance upon his Majesty, excepting one, who still thinks it probable; but, at the same time, looking to his Majesty's faculties, the remaining vigour of his constitution and bodily health, a few of the medical persons in attendance represent that they do not despair, and the majority of the physicians that they do not *entirely* despair of his Majesty's recovery."

Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Foley to John Wilson Croker, esq. dated on board the Monmouth, in the Downs, the 28d inst.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in transmitting a letter from Capt. Carteret, of his Majesty's ship Naiad, relating the capture of La Ville de Lyons, a French praam ship of the Boulogne flotilla, mounting 12 long 24-pounders, commanded by Commodore Jean Baptiste Coupé, and Captain Jean Barbaude, with 112 men, 60 of them soldiers of the 72d regiment.

On this occasion, as well as on the attack made on the Naiad the preceding day, Capt. Carteret has shewn a skill and judgment which does him infinite honour. He applauds the conduct of the respective captains unde his command, who have always with commendable zeal availed themselves of every opportunity of distinguishing themselves in attacks on the enemy. The lists of killed and wounded are herewith sent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS FOLEY, Rear-Adm.

His Majesty's ship Naiad, off Boulogne, September 21.

Sir,—This morning, at seven o'clock, that part of the enemy's flotilla which was anchored to the eastward of Boulogne, consisting of seven praams, and fifteen smaller vessels, chiefly brigs, weighed and stood out on the larboard tack, the wind being S.W. apparently to renew the same kind of distant cannonade which took place yesterday; different, however, from yesterday, for there was now a weather-tide. The Naiad, therefore, weighed, and getting well to windward, joined his Majesty's brigs Rinaldo, Redpole, and Castilian, with the Viper cutter, which had all zealously turned to windward in the course of the night to support the Naiad in the expected conflict. We all lay to on the larboard-tack, gradually drawing off shore, in the hope of imperceptibly inducing the enemy also to withdraw farther from the protection of his formidable batteries.

To make known the senior officer's intentions, no other signals were deemed necessary, but "to prepare to attack the enemy's van," then standing out, led by Rear-Admiral Baste, and "not to fire until quite close to the enemy."

Accordingly the moment the French Admiral tacked in shore, having reached his utmost distance, and was giving us his broadsides, the King's small squadron bore up together with the utmost rapidity, and stood towards the enemy under all the sail each could conveniently carry, receiving a shower of shot and shells from the flotilla and batteries, without returning any, until within pistol-shot, when the firing on both sides his Majesty's cruizers threw the enemy into inextricable confusion. The French Admiral's praam was the principal object of attack by this ship; but as that officer leading had of course tacked first, and thereby acquired fresh way, and was now under much sail, pushing with great celerity for the batteries, it became impossible to reach him without too greatly hazarding his Majesty's ship. Having, however, succeeded in separating a praam from him, which had handsomely attempted to succour his chief, and which I had intended to consign to the particular care of Captains Anderson and M'Donald, of the Rinaldo and Redpole, while the Castilian attacked others, it now appeared best preferably to employ this ship in effectually securing her.

The Naiad accordingly ran her on board; Mr. Grant, the master, lashed her alongside; the small arms men soon cleared her decks, and the boarders, sword in hand, completed her subjugation. Nevertheless, in justice to our brave enemy, it must be observed, that his resistance was both obstinate and gallant, nor did it cease until fairly over-

powered

powered by the overwhelming force we so promptly applied. She is named La Ville de Lyons, was commanded by a Mons. Barbaude, who was severely wounded, and has a Mons. La Coupé, who as Commodore of a Division was entitled to a broad pendant. Like the other praams she has twelve long guns, 24-pounders, (French,) but she had only 112 men, 60 of whom were soldiers of the 72d regiment of the line. Between thirty and forty have been killed and wounded.

Meanwhile the three brigs completed the defeat of the enemy's flotilla, but I lament to say that the immediate proximity of the formidable batteries whereunto we had now so nearly approached, prevented the capture or destruction of more of their ships or vessels. But no blame can attach to any one on this account; for all the commanders, officers, and crews, did bravely and skilfully perform their duty. If I may be permitted to mention those who served immediately under my own eye, I must eagerly and fully testify to the merits of, and zealous support I received from, Mr. Greenlaw, the First Lieutenant of this ship, as well as from all the excellent officers of every description, brave seamen, and royal marines, whom I have the pride and pleasure of commanding.

I have the honour herewith to inclose reports of our loss, which I rejoice to find so comparatively trivial, and that Lieut. Charles Cobb, of the Castilian, is the only officer who has fallen. I have the honour to be, &c.

PHILIP CARTERET, Captain.

Thomas Foley, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, &c.

Total.—Killed three.—Wounded sixteen.

Downing Street, October 16, 1811.

Dispatches from General Viscount Wellington, dated Quadrasayes, 29th September, and Frexada, 2d October, 1811.

Quadrasayes, Sept. 29, 1811.

My Lord,

The enemy commenced their movements towards Ciudad Rodrigo with the convoys of provisions from the Sierra de Bejar and from Salamanca on the 21st instant; and on the following day I collected the British army, in positions from which I could either advance or retire without difficulty, which would enable me to see all that was going on, and the strength of the enemy's army.

The 3d division, and that part of General Alten's brigade of cavalry which was not detached, occupied the Range of Heights which are on the left of the Agueda, having their advanced guard under Lieutenant colonel Williams of the 60th, on the Heights of Pastores, within three miles of Ciudad Rodrigo; the 4th division were at Fuente Guinaldo, where I had strengthened a position with some works: the light division on the right of the Agueda, having their right resting upon the mountains which separate Castile and Estremadura; Lieutenant general Graham commanded the troops on the left of the army, which were posted on the lower Azava, the 6th division and Major-general Anson's brigade of cavalry being at Espeja, and occupying Carpio Marialva, &c.

Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espagne observed the Lower Agueda with Don Julian Sanchez's cavalry and infantry. Lieutenant general Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Major-general Slade's and Major-general De Grey's brigades of cavalry, was on the Upper Azava, in the centre, between the right and left of the army, with General Pack's brigade at Campillo; and the 5th division were in observation of the pass of Perales in the rear of the right, the French General Foy having remained and collected a body of troops in Upper Estremadura, consisting of part of his own division of the army of Portugal, and a division of the army of the centre; and the 7th division was in reserve at Alumedilla.

The enemy first appeared in the Plain near Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 23d, and retired again in a short time; but on the 24th, in the morning, they advanced again in considerable force, and entered the Plain, by the roads of St. Spiritos and Tenebron; and before evening they had collected there all their cavalry, to the amount of about six thousand men, and four divisions of infantry, of which, one division were of the Imperial Guard; and the remainder of the armies were encamped on the Guadapero, immediately beyond the hills which surrounded the Plain of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On the morning of the 25th, the enemy sent a reconnoisance of cavalry towards the Lower Azava, consisting of about fourteen squadrons of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard.

They drove in our posts ~~on the~~ right of the Azava; but, having passed that river, the Lanciers de Berg were charged by two squadrons of the 16th and one of the 14th light dragoons and driven back; they attempted to rally and to return, but were fired upon by the light infantry of the 61st regiment, which had been posted in the wood, on their flank, by Lieutenant-general Graham; and Major-general Anson pursued them across the Azava, and afterwards resumed his posts on the right of that river. Lieutenant general Graham was highly pleased with the conduct of Major general Anson's brigade; and Major-general Anson particularly mentions Lieutenant-colonel Hervey and Captain Brotherton of the 14th, and Captain Hay and Major Cocks of the 16th.

But the enemy's attention was principally directed during this day to the position of the 3d division on the hills between Fuente Guinaldo and Pastores.—About eight in the morning they moved a column, consisting of between thirty and forty squadron of cavalry, and 14 battalions of infantry and 12 pieces

of cannon from Ciudad Rodrigo, in such a direction, as that it was doubtful whether they would attempt to ascend the hill by Encina El Bodon, or by the direct road towards Fuente Guinaldo; and I was not certain by which road they would make their attack, till they actually commenced it upon the last.

As soon as I saw the direction of their march, I had reinforced the 2d battalion 5th regiment, which occupied the post on the hill, over which the road passes to Guinaldo, by the 77th regiment, and the 21st Portuguese regiment, under the command of Major-general the Hon. C. Colville, and Major-general Alten's brigade, of which only three squadrons remained which had not been detached, drawn from El Bodon; and ordered there a brigade of the fourth division from Fuente Guinaldo, and afterwards from El Bodon the remainder of the troops of the 3d division, with the exception of those at Pastores, which were too distant.

In the mean time, however, the small body of troops in this post sustained the attack of the enemy's cavalry and artillery. One regiment of French dragoons succeeded in taking two pieces of cannon which had been posted on a rising ground on the right of our troops; but they were charged by the second battalion 5th regiment, under the command of Major Ridge, and the guns were immediately re-taken.

While this operation were going on on the flank, an attack was made on the front by another regiment, which was repulsed in a similar manner by the 77th, and the three squadrons of Major-general Alten's brigade charged repeatedly different bodies of the enemy, which ascended the hill on the left of the two regiments of British infantry; the Portuguese regiment being posted in the rear of their right.

At length the division of the enemy's infantry, which had marched with the cavalry from Ciudad Rodrigo, were brought up to the attack on the road of Fuente Guinaldo, and, seeing that they would arrive and be engaged before the troops could arrive either from Guinaldo or El Bodon, I determined to withdraw our post, and to retire with the whole on Fuente Guinaldo. The 2d battalion 5th regiment and the 77th regiment were formed into one square, and the 21st Portuguese regiment into another, supported by Major-gen. Alten's small body of cavalry and the Portuguese artillery.

The enemy's cavalry immediately rushed forward, and obliged our cavalry to retire to the support of the Portuguese; and the 5th and 77th regiments were charged on three faces of the square, by the French cavalry, but they halted and repulsed the attack with the utmost steadiness and gallantry. We then continued the retreat and joined the remainder of the 3d division, also formed in squares on their march to Fuente Guinaldo; and the whole retired together in the utmost order, and the enemy never made another attempt to charge any of them, but were satisfied with firing upon them with their artillery, and with following them.

Lieutenant-colonel Williams with his light infantry, and the Hon. Lieut-colonel Trench, with the 74th regiment, retired from Pastores across the Aguedo, and thence marched by Robleda, where they took some prisoners, and re-crossed the Agueda, and joined at Guinaldo in the evening.

I placed the 3d and 4th divisions, and General Pack's brigade of infantry, and Major-general Alten's, Major-general De Grey's, and Major-general Slade's, brigades of cavalry in the position of Fuente Guinaldo on the evening of the 25th, and ordered Major-gen. Crawford to retire with the light division across the Agueda; the 7th division to form at Alburgaria, and Lieutenant-gen. Graham to collect the troops under his command at Nave De Aver, keeping only posts of observation on the Azava; and the troops were thus formed into an eschelon, of which the centre was in the position at Guinaldo; and the right upon the Pass of Perales, and the left at Nave De Aver. Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos D'Espagne was placed on the left of the Coa, and Don Julian Sanchez was detached with the cavalry to the enemy's rear.

The enemy brought up a 2d division of infantry from Ciudad Rodrigo, in the afternoon of the 25th, and in the course of that night, and of the 26th, they collected their whole army in front of our position at Guinaldo; and, not deeming it expedient to stand their attack in that position, I retired about three leagues, and, on the 27th, formed the army as follows, viz. the 5th division on the right, at Aldea Velha; the 4th, and light divisions, and Major-general Alten's cavalry, at the convent of Sacaparte, in front of Alfayates; the 3d and 7th divisions, in second line, behind Alfayates; and Lieutenant-general Graham's corps on the left at Bismula, having their advanced guard beyond the Villa Maior river, and Lieutenant-general Sir Stapleton Cotton's cavalry near Alfayates on the left of the 4th division, and having General Pack's and General M'Mahon's brigades, at Nebulosa, on their left. The piquets of the cavalry were in front of Aldea de Ponte, beyond the Villa Maior river; and those of General Alten's brigade beyond the same river towards Furcalhos.

It had been the enemy's intention to turn the left of the position of Guinaldo, by moving a column into the valley of the Upper Azava, and thence ascending the heights in the rear of the position by Castillegos; and from this column they detached a division of infantry and fourteen squadrons of cavalry to follow our retreat by Albergaria, and another body of the same strength followed us by Furcalhos. The former attacked the piquets of the cavalry at Aldea de Ponte, and drove

them in; and they pushed on nearly as far as Alfayates. I then made General Pakenham attack them with his brigade of the 4th division, supported by the Honourable Lieutenant general Cole, and the 4th division; and by Sir Stapleton Cotton's cavalry; and the enemy were driven through Aldea de Ponto, back upon Alburgaria, and the piquets of the cavalry resumed their station.

But the enemy, having been reinforced by the troops which marched upon Furcalhos, again advanced about sun set, and drove in the piquets of the cavalry from Aldea de Ponte; and took possession of the village.

Lieutenant-general Cole again attacked them with a part of General Pakenham's brigade, and drove them through the village, but night having come on, and as General Pakenham was not certain what was passing on his flanks, or of the numbers of the enemy, and he knew that the army were to fall back still farther, he evacuated the village, which the enemy occupied, and held during the night.

On the 28th, I formed the army on the heights behind Scito, having the Sierra das Mesas on their right, and the left at Rendo on the Coa, about one league in rear of the position which they had occupied on the 27th. The enemy also retired from Aldea de Ponte, and had their advanced posts at Albergaria; and, as it appears that they are about to retire from this part of the country, and as we have already had some bad weather, and may expect more at the period of the equinoctial gale, I propose to canton the troops.

I cannot conclude this report of the occurrence of the last week, without expressing to your lordship my admiration of the conduct of the troops engaged in the affair of the 25th inst.

[His lordship then proceeds to enumerate the different officers and regiments which distinguished themselves in the different skirmishes with the enemy.]

His serene highness the hereditary Prince of Orange accompanied me during the operations which I have detailed to your lordship, and was for the first time in fire, and he conducted himself with the spirit and intelligence which afford a hope that he will become an ornament to his profession.

The enemy having collected, for the object of relieving Ciudad Rodrigo, the army of the north, which were withdrawn from the attack which they commenced on General Abadia, in Gallicia, in which are included 22 battalions of the imperial guard, and General Souham's division of infantry, composed of troops recently arrived in Spain from the army of Naples, and now drawn from the frontiers of Navarre, where they had been employed in operations against Mina, together with five divisions and all the cavalry of the army called of Portugal, composing altogether an army of not less than 60,000 men, of which 6,000 were cavalry, and 125 pieces of artillery; I could not pretend to maintain the blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, nor could any efforts which I could make, prevent or materially impede the collection of the supplies or the march of the convoy for the relief of that place. I did all that I could expect to effect without incurring the risk of great loss for no object; and as the reports, as usual, were so various in regard to the enemy's real strength, it was necessary that I should see their army.

I have had no report from the north since I addressed your lordship last, nor from the south of Spain.

General Girard had collected at Merida, a small body of troops, but I imagine that he will break up this collection again, as soon as he will hear that Gen. Hill is at Portalegre. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

I enclose a statement of the killed and wounded, on the 25th and 27th inst.

25.—General total—1 serjeant, 27 rank and file, 37 horses killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 quartermaster, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 90 rank and file, 49 horses, wounded; 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 22 rank and file, 3 horses, missing.

27.—Total general loss—1 captain, 13 rank and file, 5 horses killed; 1 major, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 64 rank and file, 14 horses, wounded; 9 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.

Frexada, Oct. 2, 1811.

"Since I addressed you on the 29th September, I have learnt that the enemy retired from Ciudad Rodrigo on the 30th, the army of the North, towards Salamanca, and, it is said, Valladolid; and the army of Portugal towards Banos and Placentia.

"Girard's division of the 5th corps, which I informed your lordship had been collected at Merida, has retired from thence, and has again been cantoned in the neighbourhood of Zafra.

"I likewise learn that General Foy, who had advanced as far as Zarza Major in the valley of the Alagon, with his own division, and one of the army of the centre, has retired towards Placentia.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We inserted many months since the declaration of independance of the extensive provinces of the Caraccas; the following declaration of rights has since appeared.

"The supreme congress of Venezuela, in its legislative session for the province of Caraccas, taking into consideration that to the neglect and disregard of the rights of man, which have hitherto prevailed, must be ascribed all those evils which this people have endured for three centuries past; and actuated by the desire of re-establishing those sacred principles on a solid basis, has resolved

in obedience to the general will, to declare, and doth now solemnly declare, in the presence of the universe, these rights inalienable; to the end, that every citizen may at all times compare the acts of the government with the purposes of the social institutions; that the magistrate may never lose sight of the rules, by which his conduct must be regulated; and that the legislator may in no case mistake the objects of the trust committed to him.

Sovereignty of the People.

1. The sovereignty resides in the people, and the exercise of it in the citizens, by the medium of the right of suffrage, and through the agency of their representatives legally constituted.

2. Sovereignty is by its essence and nature imprescriptible, inalienable, and indivisible.

3. A portion only of the citizens, even with the right of suffrage, cannot exercise the sovereignty; every individual ought to participate by his vote in the formation of the body which is to represent the sovereign authority; because all have a right to express their will with full and entire liberty. This principle alone can render the constitution of their government legitimate and just.

4. Any individual, corporate body, or city, which attempts to usurp the sovereignty, incurs the crime of treason against the people.

5. The public functionaries shall hold their offices for a definite period of time, and the investure with a public function shall not attach any other importance or influence than what they acquire in the opinion of their fellow-citizens, by the virtues they may exercise whilst occupied in the service of the republic.

6. Crimes committed by the representatives and agents of the republic shall not be passed over with impunity; because no individual has a right to become more inviolable than another.

7. The law shall be equal for all, to punish crimes, and to reward virtues without distinction of birth or hereditary pretensions.

Rights of Men in Society.

1. The purpose of society is the common happiness of the people, and government is instituted to secure it.

2. The felicity of the people consists in the enjoyment of liberty, security, property, and equality of rights, in the presence of the law.

3. The law is formed by the free and solemn expression of the general will, declared by agents whom the people elect to represent their will.

4. The right to declare their thoughts and opinions, through the medium of the press, is unrestrained and free, under responsibility to the law for any violation of the public tranquillity, the religious opinions, property and honour of the citizen.

5. The object of the law is to regulate the manner in which the citizens ought to act upon occasions, when reason requires that they should conduct themselves not merely by their individual judgment and will, but by a common rule.

6. When a citizen submits his actions to a law which his judgment does not approve, he does not surrender his right nor his reason, but obeys the law because he should not be influenced by his own private judgment against the general will to which he ought to conform. Thus the law does not exact the sacrifice of reason, nor the liberty of those who do not approve it, because it never makes an attempt upon liberty, unless where the latter violates social order, or swerves from those principles which determine that all shall be governed by one common rule or law.

7. Every citizen cannot hold an equal power in the formation of the law, because all do not equally contribute to the preservation of the state, to the security and tranquillity of society.

8. The citizens shall be ranged in two classes; the one with the right of suffrage, the other without it.

9. Those possessing the right of suffrage are such as are established in the territory of Venezuela, of whatever nation they may be, and they alone constitute sovereignty.

10. Those not entitled to the right of suffrage are such as have no certain place of residence; those without property, which is the support of society. This class, nevertheless, enjoys the benefits of the law, and its protection, in as full a measure as the other, but without participating in the right of suffrage.

11. No individual can be accused, arrested, or confined, unless in cases explicitly pointed out by law.

12. Every act exercised against a citizen, without the formalities of the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical.

13. Any magistrate who decrees or causes an arbitrary act to be executed, shall be punished with the severity the law prescribes.

14. The law shall protect public and individual liberty against oppression and tyranny.

15. Every citizen is to be regarded as innocent, until he shall have been proved culpable. If it become necessary to secure his person, unnecessary rigour for the purpose shall be repressed by law.

16. No person shall be sentenced or punished without a legal trial, in virtue of a law promulgated previously to the offence. Any law which punishes crimes committed previous to its existence, is tyrannical. A retroactive effect assumed by the law is a crime.

17. The law shall not decree any punishment not absolutely necessary; and that shall be proportionate to the crime, and useful to society.

18. Security

18. Security consists in the protection afforded by society to each of its members, for the preservation of his person, his rights, and his property.

19. Every individual possesses the right to acquire property, and to dispose of it at will, unless his will be contrary to a previous compact, or to law.

20. No kind of labour, art, industry, or commerce, shall be prohibited to any citizen, save only such establishments as may be required for the subsistence of the state.

21. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent, except when the public necessity requires it, and then under the condition of a just compensation. No contribution can be required and established, unless for the general utility. Every citizen entitled to suffrage, has the right, through the medium of his representatives, to advise and consult on the establishment of contributions, to watch over their application, and to require an account of the same from those he has elected as his representatives.

22. The liberty of claiming one's rights in the presence of the depositories of the public authority, in no case can be withheld, nor confined to any particular citizen.

23. There is individual oppression, when one member of society is oppressed; there is also the oppression of a member, when the social body is oppressed. In these cases the laws are violated, and the citizens have a right to demand the observance of the laws.

24. The house of every citizen is an inviolable assylum. No one has a right to enter it violently, except in cases of conflagration, deluge, or application, proceeding from the same house; or for objects of criminal proceedings in the cases, and with the essentials determined by law, and under the responsibility of the constituted authorities who have issued the decree. Domiciliary visits, and civil executions, shall take place only in open day, in virtue of the law, and with respect to the person and object expressly pointed out in the act authorising such visitation and execution.

25. Every foreigner of whatever nation he may be, shall be received and admitted into the state of Venezuela.

26. The persons and properties of foreigners shall enjoy the same security as the native citizens, provided always, that they acknowledge the sovereignty and independence, and respect the catholic religion, the only one in this country.

27. The foreigners who reside in the state of the Caraccas, becoming naturalized, and holding property, shall enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

Duties of Man in Society.

1. The rights of others, in relation to each individual, have their limit in the moral principle which determines their duties, the fulfilment whereof, is the necessary effect of the respect due to the rights of each of the individuals. Their basis are these maxims:—"Render to others the good which you would they should render under you." "Do not unto another that which you do not wish to be done unto you."

2. The duties of every individual with respect to society, are: to live in absolute submission to the laws—to obey and respect the legal acts of the constituted authorities—to maintain liberty and equality—to contribute to the public expences—to serve the country in all its exigencies—and, if it becomes necessary, to render to it the sacrifice of property and life; in the exercise of these virtues consists genuine patriotism.

3. Whoever openly does violence to the laws—whoever endeavours to elude them—declares himself an enemy to society.

4. No one can be a good citizen, unless he be a good parent, a good son, a good brother, a good friend, and a good husband.

5. No man can be a man of worth, unless he be a candid, faithful, and religious, observer of the laws; the exercise of private and domestic virtues is the basis of public virtue.

Duties of the Social Body.

1. The duty of society with respect to its individual members, is the social guarantee. This consists in the obligation on the whole to secure to every individual the enjoyment and preservation of his rights, which is the foundation of the national sovereignty.

2. The social guarantee cannot exist unless the law clearly determines the bounds of the powers vested in the functionaries; nor when the responsibility of the public functionaries has not been expressly termined and defined.

3. Public succour is a sacred duty of society; it ought to provide for the subsistence of the unfortunate citizens, either by ensuring employment to those who are capable of acquiring means of subsistence, or else by affording the means of support to such as cannot require it by labour.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

A NUMEROUS meeting of the subscribers to the rebuilding Drury-lane theatre, has been held at the Crown and Anchor tavern, Samuel Whitbread, esq. in the chair.—From the report of the committee appointed under the Act of last year, it appeared that it would take

take about 140,000l. to discharge all claims upon the late theatre and its patents. Towards the discharge of this debt there were funds available to the amount of 56,700l. leaving a balance unprovided for of 87,235l. to which might be added the fractional parts to account for unforeseen contingencies, leaving a balance to be provided of 90,000l.—The rent charge of 7,500l. per annum had been reduced to 3,250l. and the interest upon the whole would be 8,000l.—The highest calculation of the expence of any plan that has been presented to the committee for rebuilding the theatre, with the money necessary for preparing it for performances, did not exceed 150,000l. as it was not intended the new theatre should be so large as the former, nor that so great a sum should be expended on its exterior decorations. The interest upon this sum would be 7,500l. per annum, which, added to the interest upon the sum required for the extinction of the old debt and the discharge of the annuity, would be altogether about 15,000l. To this there was likewise to be added 1,700l. for rent, and 800l. for taxes. The total estimated income would be 49,100l. and at the most moderate computation, the committee conceive that a fair reliance might be placed on a profit of 7 per cent. in addition to the free admissions of subscribers of 500l. shares.—Mr. Benjamin Wyatt's plan has been approved by the committee.

On Tuesday, Oct. 1, about one o'clock in the morning an alarming fire broke out in the Infirmary of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, which raged with dreadful fury for upwards of four hours, in which time the greater part of that noble building was laid in ruins: such a scene has not been witnessed in this town since the conflagration of the Royal Chapel, about thirty years back; the present, however, was beyond comparison the most distressing; numbers of the sick pensioners were hurried from their beds with scarcely any covering, as the rapidity of the flames would not admit of the least delay; others, in the most enfeebled state, were obliged literally to crawl to some place of safety; beds, blankets, &c. were seen in all directions outside the buildings, with these poor veterans huddled together on them, in which state they were obliged to remain until the fury of the flames had abated, so that they could be conveyed to places more suitable. The fire first broke out in the upper part of the North West corner of the building, in one of the junior surgeon's apartments, which had been lately built, and, it appears, in order to make it quickly habitable, a fire had been made on the hearth. The surgeon went into this room previous to his retiring to rest, to see if all was safe, but finding the fire not quite out, threw the contents of a water bottle on it, which he thought would extinguish it sufficiently; but, unfortunately, it did not, for the alarm was given not long afterwards, when the flooring beams and, in short, the whole room was discovered in flames.—The greatest apprehensions were entertained for the brewhouse belonging to the hospital, and, indeed, for the hospital itself; but, from the timely arrival of engines belonging to the town, we are happy to say they escaped injury. We should consider ourselves ingrateful in the extreme, if we were not to notice, and highly applaud, the strenuous exertions of the men and engines belonging to Messrs. Crowley, Millington, and Co. who were, as has been on all similar occasions, the first that were brought into use with effect, and it was by means of these two engines alone, that the fire received its principal check, so far, indeed, that they completely stopped its progress in the North-East quarter; which, had that not been the case, the whole building must have been destroyed before the arrival of the engines from London, as it burned with such uncommon rapidity.—The voluntary efforts of these men were conspicuous to every one present, and we are happy to say, has not passed unnoticed by the directors of the hospital, who have rewarded them liberally: they likewise have returned thanks in a handsome manner by handbills, to all those who rendered assistance at the momentous crisis.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the Strand bridge, took place on the Surrey side of the Thames, close to the landing stairs called Cuper's Bridge, nearly opposite Somerset House, on the 11th of October. About four o'clock, every thing being prepared within the first cofferdam, a fine large block of Cornish granite (a specimen of what the bridge is to be built with) was lowered down, and covered an excavation in the work beneath, which contained the gold and silver coins of the present reign, over which was fixed a plate, formed of block tin.

Application is intended to be made in the approaching session of parliament, to obtain an act for making a tunnel underneath the River Thames, from the Isle of Dogs, in the Hamlets of Popular and Blackwall, Middlesex, to the opposite shore, in the parish of Greenwich, Kent, and the necessary roads, &c. to and from the same, in order to form a more direct and commodious communication betwixt the counties of Middlesex and Kent.

An estimate may be formed of the immense improvement in the Grosvenor estate, 300l. per acre per annum being required for 80 acres of land between Grosvenor-place and Sloane-street, on a lease of 99 years; this tract therefore, which within memory was let at the annual rent of 250l. will, by the present valuation, produce 24,000l. per annum.

A grand cricket match has been played this month, between eleven *women* of Surrey and eleven *women* of Hampshire, for 500 guineas.—It was set on foot by the hop gleaners of Hampshire, against all England.—Their neighbours in Surrey, took up the gauntlet, and the contest was decided near Ball's Pond, Middlesex. The combatants were dressed in loose

loose trowsers, with short fringed petticoats descending to the knees, and light flannel waistcoats, with sashes round the waist — The performers were of all ages and sizes, from 14 years to upwards of 50; and were distinguished by coloured ribbons.—Royal purple for the Hampshire, orange and blue for Surrey. The weather being favourable, on the 2d day, much skill was displayed, but the palm was borne off by a Hampshire lass, who made 41 before she was thrown out; at the conclusion of the day the first innings for Hampshire were 81, while those of Surrey were only 7. And after two days further contest it was decided in favor of Hampshire. The Surrey side consisted of—Ann Baker (60 years of age, the best runner and bowler on that side), Ann Tayler, Maria Barfatt, Hannah Higgs, Elizabeth Gale, Hannah Collas, Hannah Bartlett, Maria Cooke, Charlotte Cooke, Elizabeth Stock, and Mary Fry. The Hampshire side consisted of—Sarah Luff, Charlotte Pulain, Hannah Parker, Elizabeth Smith, Martha Smith, Mary Woodson, Nancy Porter, Ann Poulters, Mary Novell, Mary Hislock, and Mary Jougan.

MARRIED.

J. P. Hodgson, esq. second son of J. H. of Bolingbroke House, Battersea, esq. to the only daughter of Shuckburgh How, esq.

E. Archdeacon, esq. of Mary-le-bone, to Miss R. E. Thornton, of Bottesford.

At Mortlake, L. Wilmer, esq. captain and adjutant of 1st Royal Surrey Militia, to Miss Clarke, of Oxford-street.

Mr. Mihill Slaughter, of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss Esther Fell.

At Acton, C. Kaye, esq. of New Bank-buildings, to Eliza, second daughter of H. Atkins, esq. of Russell square.

G. Barnes, esq. of Ewell, to Miss Mary Ann Birch, third daughter of Wm. B. esq. of Hanwell.

John Edwards, R.N. to Miss Nicholson, Bloomsbury-square.

Mr. Richards, chemist and druggist, of the Strand, to Miss Ashby, of Brixton, Surrey.

G. W. Villiers, esq. of the Royal Horse Guards (blue), to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Sir James Nasmith, bart.

James Holbrook Griffiths, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Maria, the only daughter of E. Medley, esq.

C. M. Walker, esq. of Hampton Court, to Miss Riddell, of Stratton-street.

At Aldgate Church, Mr. G. Dare, of Cary-lane, London, to Mary Lofty, of Romford.

Mr. John Lees, of the Bank of England, to Miss Harriet De Charms, of Limehouse.

At Petersham, Surrey, J. R. Snow, esq. to Miss S. L. Tonkin, of Richmond.

Capt. Matthew Smith, R.N. to Miss Maund, of Cornhill, London.

J. Taylor, esq. of London, to Miss Harrison, of Friday-street.

At Little Stanmore, Middlesex, the Rev. R. Yaburgh, vicar of New Shefford, and rector of Tothill, to Miss Norton, of Little Stanmore.

The Hon. Colonel W. Blaquiere, to the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Townshend, youngest daughter of the Marchioness Townshend.

Charles Fauquier, esq. son of Thomas F. esq. of Hampton Court Palace, to Katherine Rosilia Dawson, of Ripon Park.

The Hon. Henry Butler, third son of the late Viscount Mountgarret, to Anne, daughter of the late J. Harrison, of Newton House, North Riding, Yorkshire.

Mr. John Rivington, bookseller, of St. Paul's church-yard, London, to Miss Blackburn, of Nottingham.

Mr. G. Russell, of Lambeth, to Miss M. Groom, daughter of the late Mr. Farndon G. of this city.

Mr. Edward Gardner, of Paternoster-row, to Miss Mary Bensley, of Bolt-court.

John Blake Kirby, esq. of Mincing-lane to Ann Burgess, of Great Portland-street.

The Right Hon. Lord Caledon, to Lady Caroline Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

Lieut. Hunt Grubbe, of the Royal Horse Guards, (blue,) to Miss Griffiths, daughter of H. G. esq. of Windsor.

At Newington, Mr. J. Burgess, builder, of Rochford, to Miss Elizabeth Lurcock, late of Brixton.

Thomas Powell, esq. of Lambeth, to Ann Elizabeth Badger, of York-street, Westminster.

The Rev. John Connop, of Enfield, to Miss Stewart, Whitehall.

Lieut.-col. Ross, deputy adjutant-general to the forces in Ceylon, to Miss Brownrigg, daughter of Lieut.-gen. B.

Henry Cowper, esq. paymaster of the 7th battalion of the King's German Legion, to Miss Percira, of London-street, Fitzroy-square.

Mr. John Helliar, insurance-broker, to Miss Harriet Meredith, of Portsmouth.

J. J. Watt, esq. of Bartholomew-close, to Eliza, third daughter of A. Long, esq. of Feversham.

DIED.

At his house, on Finchley Common, *Robert Johnson, esq.* aged 65.

At his house, at Ealing, *Mr. Mullins*, late of High Holborn.

Aged 65, *Jonathan Eade, esq.* of Stoke Newington.

At Ecclesball Castle, the *Honourable Mrs. Cornwallis*, wife of the Bishop of Litchfield, and sister of Sir Horace Mann, bart.

In consequence of a fall from her horse, in Richmond Park, *Miss Juliana Dilkes*, eldest sister of Major-general Dilkes.

At his seat at Bowden, *William Adams, esq.* M.P. for Totness, Devon.

At Richmond, Surrey, *Mrs. Wakefield*, relict of the Rev. Thomas W. late minister of that parish.

At

At Clapham, *Mr. Salem Harris*, of Abchurch-lane.

Mr. J. Lendon, son of Mrs. L. of Oxford-street; his death was occasioned by his shirt communicating with the candle when going to bed, by which he was so much burnt, that he survived but four days.

In Craven-street, aged 74, the *Hon. Louis Duff*, brother to the late Earl of Fife.

W. Christie, esq. of Hoddesdon.

Mrs. Anne Green, of Hadley, Middlesex.

At Mr. James Davidson's, Fish-street-hill, the *Rev. John Banister*, several years pastor of a respectable congregation of dissenters at Wareham, Dorsetshire.

Mr. William Collet, of Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire.

In the 27th year of her age, *Frances Eliza*, wife of Mr. Charles Farebrother, of Beaufort-buildings.

John Butcher, esq. of Southwark, in the 73d year of his age.

At Glasgow, a few weeks ago, of water in the brain, the amiable *James Graham*, the Scottish poet, author of the poems of the Sabbath, the Birds of Scotland, and the Georgics. Grown wary with the unprincipled turbulance of the bar, he forsook it, and accepted of a presentation to the church of England, in the neighbourhood of Durham. Here he retired, contented with the little stipend which the place afforded, hoping to regain his health in the exercise of a function so congenial to his mind. For some time past he complained much of a pain in his head, and a heavy swimming in his eyes, which rendered exertion of either body or mind painful. He went to Durham in the spring of last year, where, by his amiable disposition and powers of eloquence, he made himself beloved beyond the range of those whom he was appointed to instruct. Here he resided, making occasional excursions amongst the regions of poetical fancy, and faithfully discharging the duties of his pastoral office.

In Grafton-street, Dublin, aged 78, *Mr. Samuel Whyte*, whose rare and various merits as a teacher, during the long course of his professional life, entitle him not only to the applause, but to the gratitude, of his country. He introduced a more regular and refined, and at the same time a more generally useful, system of education, than had before his time been either known or adopted: a system which he continued to improve upon to the very last hour of his life. Amongst those who now figure most in arts and arms; statesmen, warriors, orators, and poets—the Wellesleys and the Sheridans, trace the first opening of their powers to his cultivation.

At Hammersmith, in the 79th year of her age, *Mrs. Grover*, relict of the late Montague G. esq. of that place.

Mrs. Blackwell, relict of E. B. esq. of Lewisham, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Eden.

Aged 54, *C. Burrows, esq.* of Paddington.

At Epping, aged 55, *Mr. J. Evans.*

At Richmond, of a cancer in her breast, *Miss Ann Waterman.*

Harriet Elizabeth, wife of Mr. J. Kennard, of Red cross-street, Cripplegate.

Wm. Sawer, esq. cornfactor, in Savage Gardens. He was seized with an apoplectic fit at supper, and expired immediately.

At the vicarage-house, Lesbury, the *Rev. Perceval Stockdale*, vicar of Lesbury and Loughton, Northumberland, and a writer of eminence, of whom in our next we hope to be enabled to give a further account.

At Malvern Wells, *Lady Louisa Hartley*, wife of W. H. Hartley, esq. and sister to the Earl of Scarborough.

Mrs. Mary Smith, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

Aged 65, of a stroke of the palsy, with which he was seized on the 20th ult. *Mr. Joseph Vitton*, of Brick-lane, Spitalfields; for goodness of heart, readiness to oblige, and liberality in assisting a friend in need with his purse, this well-known worthy character has left few equals.

At Dromore, aged 87, *Dr. Percy*, bishop of that diocese, an excellent prelate, and a veteran in literature. He was related to the family of the Duke of Northumberland, and was many years domestic chaplain to the late duke. By his virtues and talents, more than by his connections, he was raised to the bishopric of Dromore, which he possessed for a long period, and the duties of which he discharged with exemplary zeal and true Christian charity. No man was ever more ready to relieve distress, to administer comfort, and to interpose his kind offices whenever they were solicited. It is hardly necessary to say how much English literature has been indebted to the researches of this elegant scholar, who recovered from obscurity, and has preserved from oblivion, many beautiful remains of genius, which he gave to the world under the title of "Reliques of Ancient Poetry." In some that were mere fragments and detached stanzas, Dr. Piercy supplied the deficiencies, and formed into a whole, by congenial taste, feeling, and imagination. The beautiful old ballad of "A Friar of Orders Grey," upon which Goldsmith founded his interesting Poem of "The Hermit," was among the remains of antiquity, which Dr. Piercy completed in this manner; and he is the avowed author of the affecting song of "Oh Nannie will thou gang with me." For the curious anecdotes and literary information, to be found in the edition of the "Tatler," with notes, published in six octavo volumes, in the year 1786, the public are principally indebted to this prelate, who was a warm friend to literature, and a zealous patron of unprotected genius. He died at a very advanced period of life, and has left a reputation not only unblemished, but of exemplary purity and active benevolence.

benevolence. He was the last of the scholars of a famous school, the contemporary of Johnson, Gray, the Wartons, &c. having began his career in the literary world about the end of the last reign.

At Chiswick, aged 88, *Lady Mary Cook*, a lady, related to some of the most ancient families. Her remains were removed from Chiswick to a family vault in King Henry the VIIIth's chapel, in Westminster Abbey, where her father, John, Great Duke of Argyll, and her mother the Duchess, lie; also her sister, the Baroness Greenwich. The funeral was conducted under the direction of the Duchess of Buccleugh, to whom her ladyship has left the bulk of her fortune.

At Lambeth, *Mr. Lee.* He was upwards of fifty years a constant attendant on the nobility and gentry at the King's concert of ancient music.

At Ball's Park, Herts, *Isabella Georgiana*, third daughter of *Lord John Townshend.*

At Kingston, Jamaica, *T. Dancer, M.D.* Author of various medical works, and of Poems printed in this Magazine.

Aged 92, *Mrs. Graham*, relict of James Graham, esq. of Dalston, and mother tothe Hon. Baron Graham.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AS a means of correcting the vanity of survivors in recording the newly discovered virtues of their deceased friends, an ingenious correspondent of the Tyne Mercury suggests the following scale of newspaper charges.

	s.	*d.*
If the name and age of the defunct, simply, are inserted	0	0
If the defunct is to have a good character	7	0
If the defunct is to be deaply regretted by numerous and inconsolable friends	10	0
If the untimely fate of the defunct is to be universally lamented and never to be forgotten	12	6

Pious resignation and manly fortitude, &c. to furnish separate items.

The Bishop of Durham has recommended to his clergy to survey their different parishes, to ascertain the number of poor inhabitants who are destitute of bibles.

Married.] Mr. John Ord, of Brunton, to Miss Eleanor Hopper, youngest daughter of the late John H. esq. of Glanton.

Mr. Samuel Nicholson, to Miss Eleanor Nixon, both of Newcastle.

Mr. John Winter, mason, of New Elvet, to Miss Ann Richardson.

At Hexham, Mr. Garbutt, preacher in the methodist connection, to Miss Stobart, of Hexham.

At Aycliffe, Mr. James Saville, of Wolviston, to Miss Mary Stamper.

Mr Wm. Maughen, of Beamish, to Miss Young, of Pelton.

Clement Pattinson, esq. to Mrs. Pratt, both of Berwick.

Mr. Fergus Forster, aged 45, to Miss Eleanor Ferrow, aged 52, both of Berwick.

The Rev. Wm. Dawson Thompson, curate of Allendale, to Miss Eliz. Smith, of Newcastle.

Mr. Matthew Clarke, to Miss Isabella Bolton, both of Newcastle.

Mr. Wm. Waterhouse, to Miss Cath. Forsar, both of Newcastle.

At Coldstream, Mr. John Drippy, to Miss Allen, of Lowick.

Mr. John Heron, to Miss Jane Boomer, both of Sedgefield.

Mr. A. E. Farrar, of Newcastle, minister in the methodist connection, to Ann, fourth daughter of Thomas Hudson, esq. of Farfield House.

At Alston, Mr. George Charlton, of Bales, to Miss Isabella Teasdale, of Lowpark.

Mr. John Pattison, of Durham, to Mrs. Smith, of Manchester.

Mr. John Alcock, of Sunderland, to Miss Hannah Crawhall.

Mr. Francis Hodshon, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Wm. Sharp, of Durham.

Mr. Edward Vardy, to Miss Ann Short, both of Durham.

Died.] At Tynemouth, Miss Munro, daughter of Lieut. M. of the Forsar militia.

Much lamented, Mr. Thomas Ferguson, eldest son of Mr. F. of the clock manufactory, Newcastle.

At Sunderland, suddenly, Mrs. Newby.

Mr. Thomas Henderson, of Summer-rods bar, near Hexham.

At Seaham West House, Mrs. M. Snowdon.

Mr. David Scarth, of Cornsay, aged 82.

Mr. Edward Rutherford, of Newcastle.

George Fenwick, esq. many years steward to the family of Lambton.

Margaret, wife of Mr. Wm. Clark, of Monkseaton, 28.

The Rev. Thomas Stone, of Ushaw College, near Durham. His death was sudden; he was riding out with another gentleman, when he fell from his horse and instantly expired.

In consequence of a nut shell getting into his throat, Thomas Henry, aged 18, son of Mr. H. of Brickton Hill.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Elizabeth Gristle, aged 78.

Mr. Lionel Winship, sen. of Aydon.

At Newcastle, in the 81st year of his age, Mr. George Brumell.

Mr. James Wallace, of Berwick, 80.

Mr. Mark Coxon, of Hetton, 60.

Mrs. Mary Rippon, of Durham, 90.

At Burnfoot, Mr. Wm. Lattimer, 40.

Mrs. Rutherford, of Portgate, near Hexham.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Fairbairn, 61.

Mrs. Sillick, wife of Mr. John S. of Newcastle, 42.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Charles S. of Saville Row, Newcastle.

Mrs. White, wife of Mr. John W. of Berwick, 68.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Morrson, of the North Shore, smith, 25.

At Brooms, Mrs. Smith, 84.

At Whitby, Mr. John Mead.

At Saville Court, Newcastle, Mr. George Taylor, 85.

At Berwick, Mrs. Blackett, 81.

Mr. Thomas Panton, 86.

At his house in the South Bailey, Thomas Ebdon, esq. organist of the cathedral church, Durham, in the 73d year of his age. On Thursday evening his remains were interred in the church yard of St. Oswald's, when the gentlemen and boys of the choir attended the funeral, and sung a solemn anthem, taken from the 9th and following verses of the 16th psalm. It is a remarkable circumstance, that the two last organists of Durham cathedral, held that place during one hundred and one years, viz. Mr. Heseltine appointed 1710, who died in 1763; and the late Mr. Ebdon appointed in 1763, who died in 1811.

Mrs. Mary Henderson, of Shotley Bridge, 67.

Mr. Robert Jackson, of Heaton colliery, 75.

At Acomb Barns, near Hexham, Mr. Hutchinson, 72.

Miss Isabella Turpin, of the Red Barns, aged 47.

At Baillieknow, Miss Hogarth.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The roads are to be improved from Brough to Penrith and Appleby.

Enclosures are to take place at the forest of Thornthwaite, at Barton, at Whale, at Whinfell, at Kirkby-shore, at Maud's Meaburn, at Crosby Ravensworth, at Great Strickland, and at Casterton.

The annual dinner of the members of the KENDAL BOOK CLUB, established in the year 1761, was lately held at the Moot-Hall; the stewards being, John Bolton, Richard Watson, and John Swale.

To the credit of Westmoreland, no person has been executed in it since the year 1782; when Archibald Irving and Walter Grives suffered the sentence of the law for the murder of Robert Parker, at Hackthorp; but both the delinquents were strangers in the country; so that there have been twenty-nine maiden assizes in succession. The cause of this moral improvement ought to be ascertained? Are the clergy laborious? Are there many sectaries, many methodists, many schools?

At the assizes for the northern circuit, the respective numbers of causes entered for trial were—at York 165; at Durham, 48; at Newcastle 24; at Carlisle 43; at Appleby 15; and at Lancaster 160, and before the Vice-Chancellor 9; making in the whole 464; costing 200l. each, or nearly 100,000l. the cost of the whole executive government of America.

There is living at Irthington, Robert Bowman, in his one hundred and sixth year, who walks firmly with a stick, and carries a basket of butter regularly to Brampton market, three miles distant.

On the first day of Carlisle races, twenty guineas were wrestled for on the Swifts, in a roped ring, sixty yards in diameter. The wrestling was most severely contested, in the presence of nearly twelve thousand people, by some of the most sinewy and active youths that ever entered a ring. Among the spectators were, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Marquis of Queensberry, Lord Lowther, the Right Hon. T. Wallace, Sir James Graham of Netherby, and Sir James Graham of Kirkstone, with a concourse of other gentlemen. The Lord Lieutenant has expressed his unqualified approbation of the diversion, and will annually give it his support, so long as there is not any riot or confusion. The wrestlers, in general, were the sons of respectable yeomen and farmers. The first prize was won by Thomas Nicholson, of Threlkeld, near Keswick, esteemed one of the first thirteen-stone wrestlers in the kingdom, and has gained the great prizes at Carlisle, for the three last years. John Richardson, of Staffeld-hall, near Kirkoswald, gained the second prize, and is allowed by judges to be inferior to no man; he was the favourite at setting to, but did not wrestle with

with such luck through the ring, as the champion: he was thrown by one Robert Rowentree, from Bewcastle, in one of the severest struggles ever witnessed; both being fourteen-stone wrestlers, they shewed uncommon muscle, and Richardson was thrown by a half-jerk of the hip, followed up by a sweeping cross-buttock.—*Westmoreland Advertiser.*

While the workmen were lately opening some ruins in the mansion of John Floyd, esq. near Redburn, they discovered below the foundation of an old wall, a leaden box, measuring three feet in length, by two feet and a half in breadth, in perfect condition, and strongly secured by an antique kind of padlock, which was not forced but with great difficulty. When opened, it contained seventy-two copper medals, each weighing three ounces and a quarter, all in a high state of preservation. The devices on them, which are throughout the same, are, on one side, the figure of a dying warrior, supported in the arms of two men in complete armour, and several others standing weeping round. In the back ground, a battle raging: the motto of "*Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori,*" surrounding the whole. On the reverse, a Roman triumph, with no less than 115 figures distinctly visible. Along with the medals were four beautiful lamps, made of a composition chiefly silver; two small daggers most curiously wrought; five human figures in solid gold, supposed to represent the *penates.* There was also a wooden box, contained in the leaden, fourteen inches in length, and apparently solid, which, when exposed to the air, crumbled into dust. A mutilated scroll was discovered, but too much disfigured by time for any of its contents to be legible, save a few detached sentences, which are of an amatory description.

The weather proving favourable, the attendance upon the WORKINGTON MEETING was larger than at any former one. Strangers, from all quarters of the United Kingdom, were attracted to view the great improvements of the Schoofe farm, and partake of the festivities of the meeting. Wednesday the party viewed the Schoofe and Moor Close farms, and several of those adjoining. The improvements, since the last meeting, were striking. The clovers were admired by all. The condition of the soiled cattle and milch cows, surprized even those most convinced of the advantage of the system. Thursday, eighteen ploughs started at Moor Close. The number of persons, the splendid assemblage of carriages and horsemen, presented a scene rarely equalled. The party afterwards visited Mr. Curwen's New Winning, near the shore, where an engine of 160 horse power is putting up, the greatest ever erected. The president's dinner was numerously attended. Between 600 and 700 sat down. Above 1000 people attended in the assembly room, where the premiums were distributed by the president. The show of cattle was greater than in former years. Some good specimens of short-horned cattle were seen. This breed bids fair to be very general. The premiums were adjudged as follow:—For the best managed farm, to Mr. John Litt, Montreal; twelve guineas.—Stallion at Cockermouth, to Mr. Shepherd; five guineas.—Stallion for Roadsters, to Mr. Stalker; five guineas.—Planting, to Rev. H. I. Hare; five guineas.—Draining, to Rev. John Benson, St. Helen's; five guineas.—Draining (Farmers) to Richard Dawson, Shatton; five guineas.—Male servant in husbandry, to John Prest, 46 years; two guineas.—Best flax, to Thomas Rudd; three guineas.—Soiling, to John Swinburn; five guineas.—Shepherd for lambs, to John Pearson; three guineas.—Cultivating bog, to Joseph Wilkinson; five guineas.

Premiums given by the President.

For the cultivation and introduction of the Florin grass, to William Richardson, D.D. *cup.*—For soiling in the Isle of Man, to R. Dunlop, esq. *cup.*—For the introduction of the drill husbandry and general improvements in the Isle of Man, to F. Tweddle, esq. *cup.*—For the best managed farm in the Isle of Man, to Stanley Bullock, esq. *cup.*—For unremitting care and attention in the instruction of 200 boys, upon Dr. Bell's plan of education, to Mr. Gladders; ten guineas.—For their care and attention in their respective schools, where 125 girls are taught, to Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. Lawson; five guineas.—For his attention to the milch cows, to William Glover; five guineas.—For leading 4000 carts of manure from the town of Workington, to Thomas Clark; three guineas.—For his care of the oxen, to J. Parish; five guineas.—As a mark of the high estimation in which the president holds his most meritorious exertions in soiling and raising green crops, and as an example of improvement, to Mr. Joseph Blain, of Tiffinthwaite; *cup.*—For his spirited exertions this year, the most prominent in the neighbourhood, and demand this mark of attention from his landlord, to Mr. William Haig, of Winscales; *cup.*

Married.] At Whitehaven, Mr. D. W. Butler, to Miss Stamper, of Cockermouth.—Mr. Thomas Hartley, to Mrs. Ann Morrison.—Mr. William Johnston, to Miss Catherine Tuff.—Mr. John Connell, to Miss Mary Holliday.—Captain Wise, to Miss Braithwaite; both of that place.—Mr. Isaiah Darneil, to Mrs. Margaret Brown.—Mr. Henry Connell, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards.—Mr. John Penrice, to Mrs. Ruth Armstrong.—Mr. William Hardy, of Maryport, to Miss Sarah Carruthers, of the Low Paper Mill, near Egremont.

At Dalton-in-Furness, Mr. Thomas Dilworth, to Miss High, of Barrow, near Dalton.

The Rev. Mr. Grice, rector of Drigg and Irton, to Miss Lutwidge, daughter of the late Henry Lutwidge, esq. of Whitehaven.

At Dearham, Captain Sim, second son of Coulthard Sim, esq. to Miss Wild, of the same place.

At Sculcoates, Mr. W. Kennedy, to Miss M. Lapish; their united ages amount to 32 years.

At Alston, Mr. Joseph Richardson, of Menthead, to Miss Sarah Walton, of Alston.

At Renwick, Mr. John Varty, of Alston, in Cumberland, to Mrs. Potts, of Diara, near Renwick.

Mr. John Hadwen, paper-maker, to Miss Hollis, both of Cowen Head.

At Heversham, Mr. William Dodgson, of Woodhouse, to Miss Wilson, of Viver.

At Great Salkeld, Mr. Robert Lightfoot, of Carlisle, to Miss D. Byers, of Great Salkeld.

Lieutenant-Colonel Browne, of the Honourable East India Company's service, to Miss Barnes, of Cockermouth.

Mr. Robert Wright, late of Kirkby Lonsdale, to Miss Proctor, of Old Hutton.

At Carlisle, Mr. Graham, to Miss Jane Sargeson.

At Egremont, James Richardson, esq. M.D. of Wakefield, to Miss Elizabeth Potter, of Springfield.

Died.] Mr. Longmire, of Kendal, stonemason, 75.

At Heversham, the Rev. John Strickland, master of the Free Grammar School at that place, and incumbent of Cross Crake Chapel, in the same parish.

At Hall-House, in the parish of Dent, Roger Hodgson, esq. 87.

At Crackenthorp, near Appleby, Miss Hill, sister of the late John Hill, esq. of the same place.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Tyson, hat-manufacturer, 64.—Mr. William Donkin, 25.—Mr. William Seaton, 56.—Mrs. Peele, relict of the late Captain Joseph Peele.

At Alkertree, Mrs. Wilson, 81, mother of the Rev. W. Wilson, of Donington, and of J. Wilson, esq. Captain of the Warley East Indiaman.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Atkinson, relict of the late James Atkinson, esq. 75.—In her 25th year, Mrs. F. Adamson, wife of Captain Adamson.

Suddenly, Mr. William Crosfield, of Broughton-in-Cartmel, 58.

Aged 84, Mr. James Pepper, of Kendal.

At Penrith, Mr. Jacob Hewitson, one of the people called Quakers, 80.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Ledger, 66.

Mrs. Burn, the wife of Mr. Burn, of Burntly-Sike, near Alston, in Cumberland; she was found dead in bed on the morning of the 25th ult. after retiring to rest on the preceding evening in apparent good health.

Mr. John Errington, of the Turk's Head inn, Alston, in Cumberland; as he was returning home from Garrigillgate fair, on the 6th instant, his horse fell, and he was killed on the spot.

Suddenly, Miss Pattinson, of Kendal, 60.

At Heights, near Appleby, Mr. Thomas Yare, 93, much respected.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Edward Ellbeck, in the 58th year of his age; and on Saturday (about twenty hours after the interment of her husband) Mrs. Elizabeth Ellbeck, widow of the above, in the 58th year of her age.

YORKSHIRE.

The Earl of Carlisle has recently presented to York Cathedral a beautiful window of stained glass, in real vitrified colours. The style of it is pure Gothic, and in two compartments are strikingly and beautifully introduced the crest and coronet of the noble donor.

Woodhouse-Grove, near Leeds, the estate recently purchased by the methodists for a large seminary of education, is, without exception, one of the most delightful situations in this county. It is situated in a rich and highly cultivated valley on the banks of the river Aire, abounding in wood and water. To the north is the beautiful scenery of Esholt, the South aspect presents the bold and interesting landscapes of Rawdon and Horsforth, and the west the towering woods of Calverley. The estate, which, besides the mansion, consists of about 15 acres of land, cost the methodists only 4575l.—a sum scarcely equal to the value of the buildings. Since the purchase, 1500l. more has been voted for fitting up the premises; and in a few months the establishment will be prepared for the reception of inmates.

At a very numerous and respectable meeting of the Wharfdale Agricultural Society, at the White Horse Inn, in Otley, on Monday the 7th day of October, instant, for the show of cows, sheep, and pigs, the following premiums were adjudged, viz.—To Sir Henry Carr Ibbetson, of Denton Park, for the best short horned cow, (aged); five guineas.—To do. for the second best do., two guineas.—To do. for the best three years old do., five guineas.—To Mr. Smithson, of Rothwell, for the second best do., two guineas.—To Mr. Nicholson, of Stubhouse, for the best two years old do., five guineas.—To Mr. Smithson, of Rothwell, for the second best do., two guineas.—To Mr. Henry Wilkinson, of Winterburn, for the best long-horned cow, (aged) five guineas.—To Mr. Heaton, of Gawthorpe Hall, for a three years old do. (not considered of sufficient merit for the whole premium), two guineas.—To do. for the best two years old do., five guineas.—To Mr. Holgate, of Hay-Park, for the best ram, (aged,) three guineas.—To do. for the best two shear do., two guineas.—To do. for the best one shear do., two guineas.—To do. for the best pen of five ewes, (aged), three guineas.

neas.—To do. for the best pen of two shear do. two guineas.—To Mr. Ellis of Castlefields, for the best sow, three guineas.

The Holderness Agricultural Society lately held its quarterly meeting, when heifers and rams were shewn for premiums. The question discussed was—whether summer fallows are necessary or advantageous in Holderness? A very numerous assemblage of experienced and intelligent agriculturists were unanimous in opinion, that in the strong soils of Holderness summer fallows are occasionally necessary. The discussion took place in consequence of Dr. Davy having declared it as his opinion in a lecture before the Board of Agriculture, that fallows are inexpedient.

About three o'clock in the morning of the 11th instant, a large meteor, in appearance like a globe of fire, with a long and luminous train which terminated in a vapoury substance resembling smoke, was seen by the inhabitants of Robinhood's town to shoot across the hemisphere in a south-east direction, and after being visible about two minutes, exploded with a noise of distant thunder. The ground was so strongly illuminated by it, that the smallest object was visible.—*See Staffordshire.*

During the last month the lovers of what is curious in nature have been amused with a very beautiful illumination of the water, on the shore of the Humber, particularly in the neighbourhood of the ferry-boat dock. Sometimes the waves following one another appear to be complete masses of fire. In the more still parts, the whole surface was seen, on a sudden, studded with brilliant twinkling little stars of various magnitudes, which are gone in an instant. The luminous animal was the medusa scintellans, the size of a pin's head and transparent.

There is an acre of ground at Farnley, near Leeds, in the occupation of Edward Armitage, esq. which will produce this year 4840 cabbages; each cabbage, upon an average, will weigh 20lbs. some of them weigh near 40lbs. The quantity upon the acre will be, at the least, six thousand stone of green food!

John Burnley, a weaver of Beeston, was lately brought before the court at Leeds sessions, on a charge of deserting his family and leaving them chargeable to the township. When he was placed at the bar, he was interrogated in the following terms:—

Court. What reason have you to assign for deserting your family?

Prisoner. I was called by the word of God so to do.

Court. Where have you lived since, and what have you done?

Prisoner. I have lived at Potovens, near Wakefield, and have worked at my business as a weaver.

Court. What can you earn a week, upon an average?

Prisoner. From 18 to 20 shillings per week.

Court. And how do you dispose of it?

Prisoner. After supplying my own necessities, I distribute the rest among my poor neighbours.

Court. But should not your wife and children be the first objects of your care and bounty?

Prisoner. No; unless they are in greater distress than all others.

Court. The scripture, which you profess to follow, says, speaking of the relation of man and wife, that they shall be one flesh, of course, you are under as great an obligation to maintain her as yourself.

Prisoner. The scripture saith, Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder; but God never joined me and my wife together.

Court. Who then did?

Prisoner. I have told you who *did not*, you may easily judge who did.

Court. We suppose you are as much joined together as other married people are.

Prisoner. My family are now no more to me than any other persons.

Court. The laws of your country require that you should maintain your family, and if you neglect or refuse so to do it, you become liable to a serious punishment.

Prisoner. I am willing to suffer all you think proper to inflict; I expect to suffer persecution, for the Scripture says, those that will live godly in Christ Jesus, must endure persecution. I regard the laws of God only, and do not regard any other laws.

Court. You seem to have read the Scriptures to very little profit, or you would not have failed in so plain a duty as that of providing for your own household.

Prisoner. The Scripture commands me to love my neighbour as myself, and I cannot do that if I suffer him to want when I have the power to relieve him. My wife and children have all changes of raiment, but I see many others that are half naked. Should I not, therefore, cloath these, rather than expend my money on my family?

Court. But your family cannot live upon their raiment; they require also victuals.

Prisoner. They are able to provide for their own maintenance, and the Gospel requires me to forsake father and mother, wife and children. Indeed it was contrary to the gospel for me to take a wife, and I sinned in so doing.

Court. Have you any friends here?

Prisoner. I have only one friend, who is above.

Court. Is there any person here who knows you?

Prisoner. Mr. Banks knows me.

Mr. Banks, being called upon, stated, that he should suppose, from the recent conduct of the prisoner, that his mind was not in a sane state. Formerly he was an industrious man, of late he understood that he had read the Bible with uncommon assiduity and fervency.

vency. He would absent himself whole days together, and retired into woods and fields for the purpose of reading it. After some time spent in this manner, he went away from his family, and refused to contribute to their support. His family contrived to carry on the business, and he bought of them what pieces they made. He understood that what the prisoner had said of giving away his earnings to objects of distress was correct.

The court made another attempt to convince this deluded man of the impropriety of his conduct, but without the least effect; he replied to all their reasonings, by quoting appropriate texts of Scripture. Nor would he even promise to permit his employer to pay to his family the small sum of five shillings weekly. He dared not, he said, make any promises or engagements of any kind. Nor was the attempt to work upon his feelings more successful; his fanaticism had, apparently, rooted from his heart all the tender charities of domestic life. When it was intimated to him that one of his children was in a decline, he seemed perfectly unmoved; nor did the tears of his wife, who implored him only to assist in paying the debts contracted before he went away, in the least affect him. He coldly replied, that the landlord might distress for the rent.

The court asked some questions of the overseers, as to the affairs of the family, the answers to which the writer of this did not hear; but they confirmed what Mr. Banks had said, as to the manner in which he disposed of his sulplus earnings, and expressed an opinion that no benefit was likely to result from sending him again to the house of correction. After some consultation with the bench, the recorder addressed him to the following effect:

"John Burnley—the court are disposed to deal leniently with you, in hopes that better consideration will remove the delusion you labour under. For this purpose I would advise you to read your Bible with still greater attention, and ask the advice of some intelligent friends, particularly the minister you attend upon. I would also beg of you seriously to consider, that all the rest of the world think it their duty to provide, in the first place, for their families; and you, surely, cannot suppose that they are all neglecting the care of their souls, and in the road to eternal destruction. This consideration should induce you to distrust your own judgment, and if you have any humility, and humility is a Christian virtue, you will conclude that it is more probable that you should be mistaken than that all the rest of mankind should be wrong. Your wife has strongly expressed her wish, that no severity should be used towards you. Influenced by these considerations, the court has ordered that you should be discharged."

Prisoner. The Scripture saith, that darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people. And again, in another place, that the whole world lieth in wickedness. I know that the way of duty is in the path of suffering; but it is the path which our leader trod, and we must follow his steps.

Married.] At Hull, Mr. Henry Stamper, of Spaunton, to Miss Lawson.

Mr. Richard Miles, merchant, of Yarum, to Miss Cuitt, of Spenithorne.

Capt. Burgess of the West Kent Militia, to Miss Jane Maria Foster, of Spring Head.

Mr. Crossley, of Bradford, stapler, to Miss Elizabeth Edwards, of Spring Head.

Wm. F Lowndes, esq. to Caroline, second daughter of Sir Wm. Strickland, bart. of Boynton.

John Telford, esq. to Miss Hailstone, both of York.

W. G. Frith, esq. of Sheffield, surgeon, to Mrs. Thomas, of Mount-street.

Mr. Wm. Clark, of Skelton Grange, to Miss Slater, of Boroughbridge.

William Coulson, of North Milford Hall, to Miss Catharine Rhodes, of Micklefield.

Mr. Samuel Booth, to Miss Mary Opdy, both of Farnley.

Mr. Caleb Fletcher, of Kirbymoorside, to Miss Eddison, of Holbeck.

Mr. Hobson, of Shipton, near York, to Miss Skilbeck, of Bilton.

Mr. Samuel Greenwood, of Brighouse, to Miss Hannah Bentley. of Law-hill.

Mr. John Frankland, to Miss Phebe Bullough, both of Woodhouse.

Mr. Anby Beatson, of Huddersfield, to Miss Sikes, of Folly Hall.

Viscount Ranelagh, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Colonel Lee, of Yorkshire.

Mr. Jeremiah Gaunt, jun. of Bramley, to Miss Farrar, of Gildersome.

Mr. William Storesby, jun. to Miss Lockwood, of Whitby.

Mr. H. Bower, of Ridlington, to Miss Ann Dale, of Marishes.

Mr. Thomas Rayner, to Miss Casson, of Hull.

William Pearson, esq. of Hull, surgeon, to Miss Jennings, of Park Hill.

Mr. John Carr, of Stourton, to Miss Eliz. Finningley.

Rev. John Birt, of Hull, to Miss Susannah Savery, of Bovey Tracey.

Mr. Wainwright, to Miss Mary Bowser, late of Hull.

At Warmsworth, the Rev. Alex. Cooke, rector of Warmsworth, to Miss Catharine Esther Buck, daughter and co-heiress of the late Samuel Buck, esq. recorder of Leeds.

Mr. D. Broadhurst, of Manchester, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Thomas Tootal, esq. of Chevet.

James Richardson, of Wakefield, M.D. to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Samuel Potter, esq. of Springfield.

Robert Welford Coupland, esq. to Emma,

fifth

fifth daughter of the late Capt. Greenaway, of Bridlington.

Mr. Edward Humble, of Skelbrook-Park, to Miss Jane North, of Bradford.

Mr. Francis Bell, of Leyburn, to Miss Catharine Willis.

Mr. John Appleyard, to Mrs. Elizabeth Stephenson; both of Armley.

Mr. John Hague, of Hunslet, to Miss Susannah Vince, of Garforth.

Mr. John Bulmer, of York, to Cicely, daughter and only child of the late Robert Newsham, esq. of Appleton Wiske.

Mr. William Marshall, of Spring Mill, to Miss Bailey, of Batty-Mills.

Mr. Abraham Abbot, of Swillington, to Miss Hannah Maria Bradley, of Burley.

Mr. James Galloway, to Miss Rachael Lowther, both of Leeds.

Mr. J. Gaunt, jun. of Bramley, to Miss Farrar, of Gildersome.

Mr. John Gill, of Guiseley, to Miss Smith, of Yeadon.

Mr. Joseph Mathers, of Leeds, to Miss Ann Bradshaw, of Arthington.

Mr. John Harrison, to Miss Martha Grey, both of Wortley.

Mr. Lawrence Anderton, to Miss Margaret Florinden, both of Hull.

Mr. J. Ross, of Cottingham, to Miss Unger, of Hull.

Mr. Edward Coats, of Ottringham, to Mrs. Peacock, of Patrington.

Mr. Wm. Keith, to Miss Shephardson, both of Bridlington.

Died.] At Hull, Mr. Wm. Hill, Great Mace Bearer to the corporation. While at the Town's-hall, he dropped down suddenly, and almost instantaneously expired. He had complained of being indisposed on the preceding day.—In the 68th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Scott.—73, Mrs. Marshal, relict of the late Calisthenes Marshal, esq.—24, Mr. John King, clerk of excise.—75, Mrs. Hipsley, wife of John Hipsley, gent. one of the society of Friends.—20, Mr. John Purdon, eldest son of Mr. Wm. Purdon.—57, Mr. John Baxter.—79, Mr. Ed. Riddell.—63, Mr. James Shepherd, sen. ship builder.—59, Mrs. Finlay, wife of Mr. James Finlay, Trinity-house pilot.

At her house at Welton, Mrs. Elizabeth Empson.

Mrs. Atkinson, wife of Mr. A. of Halton.

At Leeds, Mrs. Whitaker, the wife of Mr. George Whitaker, clothier, of Armley.—92, Widow Barstow.

At Halifax, Mrs. Grace Render, of Leeds.—82, Mr. John Bolland.—72, Mr. George Brook, cloth searcher; he had been taking a walk when he dropt down and instantly expired.—Suddenly, Mrs. Pritchard.—At an advanced age, Mr. Thos. Gill, of Ripponden, near Halifax.

At York, Mr. William Staveley, carver and gilder, and formerly an eminent portrait painter.—Suddenly, Mr. Thomas Rigg, jun. nursery and seedsman.—83, Mr. Wm. Porter, of York, who served the office of Sheriff in that city in the year 1782.—In the 28th year of his age, Mr. J. Pulleyn, of the York Tavern, in the city of York, and one of the Common Councilmen of Bootham Ward.—Mr. Richard Southern, of York, a gentleman possessed of an independence of spirit, that rectitude of principle, and unbiassed conduct of mind, which few men possess.—Mr. Geo. Greaves, of Philadelphia, near Sheffield, scissar-grinder.

At Harrogate, Mary, the second daughter of Mr. Thos. Gatliff.—Aged 57, Mrs. Cave, wife of Mr. Cave, of Chapel Allerton.—Mr. Richard Waite, of Cleckheaton.—In the 85th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Tute, gardener, of Halifax.

At Leeds, aged 43, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, of Wakefield, surgeon.

At Pocklington, aged 66, highly respected, and of great mental accomplishments, Mrs. Robinson, wife of Mr. Robinson, surgeon.

At Whitby, Mrs. Scalet.

At Sutton, in the 64th year of her age, Mrs. E. Gibson.

At Skeffling, in Holderness, in the 91st year of her age, Mrs. Holme.

At Beverley, aged 21, Miss Penelope Scott.

At Harewood, Mr. Joseph Nicholson, Surveyor of the Otley and Tadcaster Road.

At Sheepscar, aged 73 years, Mrs. Gilyard.—81, Mr. Joseph Ingham, of Osset, near Wakefield, brother to the late Benjamin Ingham, esq.—James Allott, esq. of Hague-Hall, the most liberal of landlords, and one of the best of men.—In the 43d year of her age, Mrs. Thomas, wife of Mr. Thomas, of Wakefield, surgeon.—Mr. Wm. Marsden, of Wibsey, near Bradford.

At Enfield, Mrs. Dewhurst, wife of the late Rev. J. Dewhurst, minister of the dissenting congregation at Cottingham. She was a woman of the kindest affections, which were incessantly displayed in a sympathetic participation both of the sorrows and joys of her friends.

At Burstwick, 76, the Rev. John Snaith, vicar of Burstwick and Owthorn, and perpetual curate at Ottingham, all in Holderness.

At Etton, in the 78th year of her age, Lady Legard, relict of Sir Digby Legard, bart. of Ganton, in the East-Riding.

Aged 79, at his brother's house, at Blakehall, Benjamin Ingham, esq. of Lockwood, near Huddersfield. He was a zealous friend to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and a steady supporter of every measure which appeared to him calculated to promote those great objects. He was affable and easy of access to all; and, when raised to great opulence by his own industry and exertions, his character in this respect was not impaired by increase of property.

In the prime of life, Mr. Pratt, themist and druggist, of Scarborough.

Ann, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Lindley, of Pontefract.

At Scarbro', the Rev. John Brown, who had been a travelling preacher in the Methodist Connection for nine years. The two last years he was in the Wakefield circuit.

Henry Wilkinson, esq. of Winterburn, near Skipton.

At his house in Wakefield, aged 71, Timothy Topham, esq. upwards of 46 years in the Register Office for the West-Riding.

At Elmswell, aged 77, Sir Hervey Smith, bart. one of the last surviving officers present at the death of General Wolfe, at Quebec, and aid-de-camp to that hero.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Mr. Joseph Mason, jun. of Gargrave, in Craven.—After a few days illness, in the 57th year of his age, Richard Hartley, esq. of Swinden, in Craven.—Aged 22, Miss Eliza Denton, daughter of the late Mr. W. Denton of Wakefield; and the following day, aged 25, Miss Harriet Denton, her sister. Their remains were both interred in one grave.

At Richmond, Mr. Joseph Jopling, of Newcastle, marble mason.—Thomas Ward, esq. of Potternewton.—Matthew Bryan, esq. of Netherton, near Wakefield.

LANCASHIRE.

The committee of the School for the Blind, in Liverpool, state that, notwithstanding the liberal contributions by which the committee have been induced to erect the additional buildings for the residence of the pupils, the funds prove inadequate to complete and furnish them to the extent of the original design. The importance and utility of this School in qualifying the Blind to support themselves by their own labour, the extraordinary success which has attended it, and the comfort and happiness which it has imparted to numbers who, without the instruction received within its walls, might have passed the whole of their lives in indolence and misery, are so well known as to render it unnecessary for the committee to enlarge upon the subject.

A sensible correspondent of the *Liverpool Mercury* states, that the following are the consequences resulting from the Orders in Council:—

1. The loss to our manufactures of the sale of goods in America, to the yearly amount of about ten millions sterling.

2. The loss to British ship-owners of the employment of a very considerable tonnage in the trade between America and this country; an employment which, at the time of the prohibition had increased to an unexampled extent, and was still increasing.

3. An exchange against us of 25 to 35 per cent. which has caused the exportation of nearly all the specie of the country, but which would most assuredly return to us, if the exchange were restored to its former level.

4. The circumstance, that the Continent of Europe has learned to do without colonial produce, and

5. That America has been compelled to become a manufacturing country.

Where, on the other hand, says he, shall we look for the benefits resulting from the Orders in Council? After enduring them four years, we find the Continent more completely closed against us than ever, the prices of foreign produce most deplorably reduced, many descriptions unsaleable at any price, and our manufactories in a very depressed state.

[The following interesting account of Captain Paul Cuffee, of Blagh, who lately arrived at Liverpool, from Sierre Leone, in a vessel navigated by Blacks, appeared in a late Liverpool Mercury.] "The father of Paul Cuffee, was a native of Africa, whence he was brought as a slave into Massachusetts.—He was there purchased by a person named Slocum, and remained in slavery a considerable portion of his life. By great industry and economy he was enabled to purchase his personal liberty. At this time the remains of several Indian tribes, who originally possessed the right of soil, resided in Massachusetts; Cuffee became acquainted with a woman descended from one of those tribes, named Ruth Moses, and married her. He continued in habits of industry and frugality, and soon afterwards purchased a farm of 100 acres in Westport in Massachusetts. Cuffee and Ruth had a family of ten children. The three eldest sons, David, Jonathan, and John, are farmers in the neighbourhood of Westport, filling respectable situations in society, and endowed with good intellectual capacities. They are all married, and have families, to whom they are giving good educations. Of six daughters four are respectably married, while two remain single. Paul was born on the island of Cutterhunkker, one of the Elizabeth Islands near New Bedford, in the year 1759; when he was about 14 years of age his father died, leaving a considerable property in land, but which being at that time unproductive afforded but little provision for his numerous family, and thus the care of supporting his mother and sisters devolved upon his brothers and himself. At this time Paul conceived that commerce furnished to industry more ample rewards than agriculture, and he was conscious that he possessed qualities which under proper culture would enable him to pursue commercial employments with prospects of success; he therefore entered at the age of 16 as a common hand on board of a vessel destined to the bay of Mexico, on a Whaling voyage. His second voyage was to the West Indies; but on his third he was captured by a British ship during the American war about the year 1776: after three months detention as a prisoner at New York, he was permitted to return home to Westport, where, owing to the unfortunate continuance of hostilities, he spent about 2 years in his agricultural pursuits. At the time of his

father's decease, Paul had not received the benefit of education, and scarcely knew the letters of the alphabet, but this disadvantage he obviated by his assiduity; and at the period of his marriage, could not only read and write, but was so well skilled in figures, that he was able to solve all the common rules of arithmetic. He then applied himself to the study of navigation, in which, by the assistance of a friend he made a rapid progress. Being now master of a small covered boat of about 12 tons burthen, he hired a person to assist him as a seaman, and made many advantageous voyages to different parts of the state of Connecticut, and when about 25 years old he married a native of the country, a descendant of the tribe to which his mother belonged. At this period Paul formed a connection with his brother-in-law Michael Wainer, who had several sons well qualified for the sea service, four of whom have since laudably filled responsible situations as captains and first mates. A vessel of 25 tons was built, and in two voyages to the straits of Bellisle and Newfoundland, he met with such success as enabled him in conjunction with another person to build a vessel of 42 tons burthen, in which he made several profitable voyages. During the year 1797, after his return home, Paul purchased the house in which his family resided, and the adjoining farm. For the farm and its improvements he paid 3,500 dollars, and placed it under the management of his brother, who is a farmer. By judicious plans, and diligence in their execution, Paul has gradually increased his property, and by his integrity and consistency of conduct has gained the esteem and regard of his fellow citizens. In the year 1800 he was concerned in one half of the expences of building and equipping a brig of 162 tons burthen, which portion he still holds. One fourth belongs to his brother, and the other fourth is owned by persons not related to his family. This vessel is now commanded by Thomas Wainer, Paul Cuffee's nephew, whose talents and character are perfectly adequate to such a situation. The ship Alpha of 268 tons, carpenter's measure, of which Paul owns three-fourths, was built in 1806. Of this vessel he was the commander; the rest of the crew consisting of seven men of colour. The ship has performed a voyage under his command from Wilmington to Savannah, from thence to Gottenburgh, and thence to Philadelphia. After Paul's return in 1806, the brig Traveller of 109 tons burthen was built at Westport, of one half of which he is the owner. After this period Paul, being extensively engaged in his mercantile and agricultural pursuits, resided at Westport. For several years previous to this Paul had turned his attention to the colony of Sierra Leona, and was induced to believe from his communications from Europe and other sources, that his endeavours to contribute to its welfare, and to that of his fellow men, might not be ineffectual. Under these impressions he sailed for Sierra Leona in the commencement of 1811, in the brig Traveller; his nephew Thomas Wainer being the captain. He arrived there after a two months' passage, and resided there about the same length of time. The African Institution, apprised of his benevolent designs, applied for and obtained a license, which being forwarded to Paul Cuffee, induced him to come to this country, with a cargo of African produce. For the more effectual promotion of his primary intention, he left his nephew Thomas Wainer in the colony, and with the same disinterested views brought with him to England Aaron Richards, a native of Sierra Leona, with a view of educating him, and particularly of instructing him in the art of navigation. From the exertions of one individual, however ardently engaged, we ought not to form too high expectations, but, from the little information we have obtained of his endeavours amongst the colonists at Sierra Leona, and the open reception which he met with amongst them, there are strong grounds of hope that he has not sown the seeds of improvement upon an unfruitful soil. He arrived at Liverpool a few weeks since in the brig Traveller, (consigned to W. and R. Rathbone,) navigated by eight men of colour and an apprentice boy; and it is but justice to the crew to observe that, during their stay, they have been remarkable for their good conduct and proper behaviour, and that the greatest cordiality appeared to prevail among them. He went twice to London, the second time at the request of the board of the African Institution, who were desirous of consulting with him as to the best means of carrying their benevolent views respecting Africa into effect. From the preceding memoir, the reader must have become acquainted with the prominent features of Paul Cuffee's character. A sound understanding, united with energy and perseverance, seems to have rendered him capable of surmounting difficulties which would have discouraged an ordinary mind; whilst the failures, which have attended his well-concerted plans, have rather resulted from casualties, than from error in judgment. Born under peculiar disadvantages, deprived of the benefits of early education, and his meridian spent in toil and vicissitudes, he has struggled under disadvantages which have seldom occurred in the career of any individual. Yet under the pressure of these difficulties, he seems to have fostered dispositions of mind which qualify him for any station of life to which he may be introduced. His person is tall, well formed, and athletic; his deportment conciliating, yet dignified and serious. His prudence strengthened by parental care and example, no doubt guarded him in his youth, when exposed to the dissolute company which unavoidably attends a seafaring life; whilst religion, influencing his mind by its secret guidance

guidance and silent reflections, has, in advancing manhood, added to the brightness of his character, and instituted or confirmed his disposition to practical good. On being questioned some years since respecting the religious profession of his parents and himself, he replied, 'I do not know that my father and mother were ever adopted as members of any society, but they followed the Quaker Meeting: and as to Paul's religion he has walked in the steps of his father, and is willing to give the right hand of fellowship to that people who walk nigh to God, called the children of light.' He has since made application, and been received into membership, with the respectable Society of Friends."

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Mich. Smith, to Miss Mary Ellis.

Mr. Henry Bickerseth, to Miss Jane Bolton.

Mr. Thomas Deakin, to Miss Esther Abbet, Rainhill.

Mr. Richard Hall, of Leyland, to Miss Sarah Riddiough.

Mr. Joseph Bennet, Pool-lane, to Miss Harriet Phillips.

Mr. Joseph Dickman, schoolmaster, of Bidston, to Miss Wilhelmina Irving.

Capt. Wm. Forrest, of Warren Point, to Miss Anne Beaumont, of Barrow-upon-Soar.

Mr. Thomas Ashton, grocer, to Miss Mather, of St. Helen's.

Mr. Samuel Furnival, grocer, to Mrs. Anne Knowles.

Mr. John Simpson, to Miss Mary Gleeson.

Mr. John Stevenson, to Miss Mary Sharples.

Capt. Arthur Williams, to Miss Norris, Circus-street.

Mr. Speera Profame, to Mrs. Elizabeth Joseph.

Mr. Jonathan Scott, to Miss Willacey, of Toxteth Park.

Henry Moss, esq. to Hannah, second daughter of James Clegg, esq. of Bent.

Mr. John Edwards, to Miss Sarah Jones, of Dale-street.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Michael Smith, joiner, to Miss Mary Ellis

Capt. Dickinson, of the brig Cæsar, to Mrs. Nixon.

At Manchester, James Clancy, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss Wood, only daughter of the late Mr. Wood, of Manchester.

Richard Kearsley Gregory, esq. of Chowbent, to Mrs. White, of Liverpool.

Mr. Thos. Shacklady, of Halsall, to Miss Margaret Balshaw, of Liverpool.

Mr. George Blake, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Steele, of Belfast.

At Manchester, Mr. Henry Dale, to Miss Mary Anne Crozier.

At Kirkby Chapel, Mr. W. Boyes, of Fazakerley, to Miss Catharine Webster.

At Ashton-upon-Mersey, Robert Fielden, esq. of Didsbury, to Sarah, second daughter of Charles White, esq. of Sale.

Mr. Richard Rothwell Hamer, of Pemberton, to Miss Tomlinson, of Lancaster.

Mr. Thomas Welch, of Lancaster, merchant, to Miss Edmonson, of Thrumley.

Mr. Richard Cooke, to Miss Margaret Marsh, both of Kirkby.

At Wilmslow, Mr. Smith, to Miss Simpson.

Mr. Matthew Hedeley, of Manchester, to Miss H. Alcock, second daughter of Mr. Alcock, of Gatley.

Mr. D. Broadhurst, merchant, of Manchester, to Sarah, third daughter of the late Thomas Tootal, esq. of Chevet, near Wakefield.

Died] At Liverpool, after a long illness, aged 63, Mrs. Gore, relict of the late Mr. John Gore, printer and bookseller.—Mr. John Mackie, Murray-street.—Mary, wife of Samuel Haliday, esq. aged 56. She expired in the bosom of an affectionate family, who will long feel and deplore their irreparable loss.—Dr. Lassalina, Old Hull-street.—In Slater-street, Maryanne, the youngest daughter of Charles Hamilton, esq.—Aged 52, Mr. Joseph Forrest, marble-mason, Bachelor-street.—In her 25th year, Mrs. F. Adamson, wife of Capt. Adamson.—Mr. John Travis, Renshaw-street.—Mr. John Preston, late an eminent wine-merchant.—M. T. Green, of Wyke's-court, deeply and sincerely regretted.—Mrs. Mary Dyke, wife of Mr. George Dyke, ship-carpenter.—Mrs. Elizabeth Phillips, Upper Birket-street.—Suddenly, Mr. Johnson, brewer, Trueman-street.—Miss Isabella Cartwright.—67, Mr. Thos. Bibby, Parliament-street.

At Ashton-under-Line, Mr. John Moss, aged 75 years, a noted change-ringer, and one of the seven sons, who, with their father, opened, in 1779, a new peal of eight bells, in that village.—35, Mr. Robert Horridge, watch-maker.—Mrs. Hannah Goddon, wife of Mr. George Gordon, Castle street, deeply lamented by her family and connection.—Mr. T. Williams, Copperas-hill.—In Mount Pleasant, Sir George Dunbar, of Mochrum, baronet.

At Manchester, Mr. James Harrop, of the Pack Horse.—Mr. Charles Leicester, deservedly respected.

At Lancaster, 16, Miss Mary Isabella Tindal, daughter and only child of Henry Tindal, esq. The death of this amiable young lady was occasioned by her clothes taking fire as she was replacing a heater in a smoothing-iron.*—77, Mrs. Whewell.—28, Mrs. Wearing, wife of Mr. Richard Wearing.—67, Mrs. Ann Dixon, of Cuerden Green.—Mrs. Moore, relict of James Moore, esq.—

* On such an occasion and on the approach of Winter, the Editor cannot forbear to repeat his advice, for females to lie down when their clothes are on fire, in which position, no vital injury can be sustained, and the fire may be extinguished at leisure.

In

In his 98th year, Mr. Thomas Rowlandson, formerly of Littledale.—73, Mr. Thomas Dowbiggin.—At an advanced age, much and deservedly regretted, Stephen Smith, esq. late of Wray, near Lancaster, father of Thos. Smith, esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, formerly Member of Parliament for West Looe.—84, Mr. John Swainson of Warton, near Lancaster.—At a very advanced age, the Rev. Anthony Lund, Catholic Priest at Fernihalgh, near Preston.

At Eccleshall Castle, the Honourable Mrs. Cornwallis, wife of the Bishop of Lichfield, and sister of Sir Horace Mann, bart.

The Rev. John Strickland, master of the Free Grammar School, at Heversham, and incumbent at Cross Crake Chapel, in the same parish.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Woolrich, esq. to Miss Mate, of Hebnall, near Malpas.

At Tarporley, Mr. Brookes, of Bunbury, to Miss Mary Done, of Heaton.

Mr. Joseph Jones, to Miss Pownall, both of Chester.

Mr. Wright, attorney, of Macclesfield, to Miss Bennett, of Mitton.

Mr. G. Wright, to Miss Roberts, both of Macclesfield.

At Sandbach, Mr. J. Moseley, of Wheelock, to Mrs. Caulton.

Mr. Thomas Allen, jun. of Macclesfield, to Miss A. S. Dalby, of Derby.

Mr. J. Sanders, of Stourport, to Miss Jane Bird.

Mr. John Edwards, surgeon, of Chester, to Miss Mary Ann Day, of Thorp Arch.

Died.] At Nantwich, Mr. C. Nixon, 21.—Mr. Pate, of Chester, 82.

At Parkgate, Mrs. Grove, wife of the Rev. Thomas G.

Mrs. Morris, wife of Mr. M. of the Octagon Chapel-yard, Chester. Her death is attributed to a severe bite she received from a cat, from which a violent mortification ensued, and ended in death.

Mr. W. Nicholls, of Chester.

Miss Page, daughter of John Page, esq. of Chester, 16.

Suddenly, Mr. Howell, surgeon, of Hawarden.

At Ince, Mrs. Mary White, who for a long time frequented that market with fish; at the time of her death she had in her possession 750 guineas, 20l. in silver, and security for 1000l. the accumulated produce of her earnings, which, for safety, were concealed under a flag in her kitchen.

At Warrington, Sarah Margaret, daughter of the late Thomas Lee, esq. 23.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Robert Lyson, esq. of Boston, to Mrs. Ellen Schofield.

Mr. William Tate, of Derby, to Miss Hanson, of Carlton.

Died.] Mr. C. Smith, of Derby, portrait-painter, 68, brother of Mr. Raphael Smith.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

An ingenious clock and watch-maker of Nottingham, is said to have invented a machine, to be applied to the works of a silk, cotton, or worsted, mill; and which, it is supposed, will keep such works in their necessary motion, without the aid of steam, horse, or water. It consists of a perpendicular wheel, that gives motion to another with octangular arms, which act upon two moveable inclined planes; the latter of which operates upon an horizontal wheel, and that upon a cog, which, by being applied to the pinion of a mill-wheel, sets the necessary works in motion.

Family Calamities.—Mr. Bland, of Newark, was accidentally poisoned lately by taking of some port wine at one of the inns in that town. Shortly after this his son, a fine boy, was drowned; and a few days after his aged grandmother, overcome by affliction, abandoned herself to despair, and drowned herself in the river which had been the death of her grandson!

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. John Rivington, bookseller, of London, to Ann Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Blackburn, of Nottingham.

Died.] Suddenly, R. Allwood, esq. of Tuxford, 78.

Mrs. Perry, wife of Mr. P. Peck-lane, Nottingham.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Mr. Sadler, to the high gratification and wonder of the neighbourhood of Heckington, descended in his balloon on the 7th of October, in a field of Mr. Godson, a few minutes before four o'clock. The balloon first struck the ground in the parish of Burton, a mile and a half from the place where it was secured, and by the concussion Mr. Sadler was thrown out of the car, and left on the ground. The balloon, thus lightened, ascended with extreme velocity, with Mr. Burcham, a young gentleman who remained in it. At length he succeeded in pressing the balloon, sufficiently to occasion it to descend again; and, throwing out the anchor, it caught in the parish of Asgarby, and the silk of the balloon clung round an ash tree in a most extraordinary way, insinuating itself amongst the branches, so as to be torn into a thousand pieces. The ascent was from Vauxhall-gardens, at Birmingham; and the distance travelled, upwards of one hundred miles, in one hour and twenty minutes!!

Married.] John Coulman, esq. of the Levels, near Thorne, to Miss Foster, of Garthorpe.

Mr. William Tallant, of Brampton, near Gainsbro', to Jane, daughter of Mr. Drewry, of Lincoln, an eminent printer and bookseller.

John Hayford Thorold, esq. eldest son of Sir John Thorold, bart. of Syston Park, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Kent, bart. of Grantham.

The Rev. P. La Tour, rector of Boothby Graffoe, near Lincoln, to Miss Mason, of Lincoln.

J. Livesey, esq. of Sturton-hall, to Miss Reade, of Hatfield-manor.

At Skipton, Mr. Smith, surgeon, to Mary, daughter of the late Thomas Dixon, esq. of Riby.

Died.] Mrs. Pindar, wife of the late Mr. Robert P. of Gainsborough, 73.

At Coltersworth, almost instantaneously, the Rev. Mr Currie, vicar of Osbornby.

Mr. R. Wilkinson, land surveyor, of Grimsby, 40.

Suddenly, by the rupture of a blood-vessel, the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson, of Grasby, 55.

Suddenly, at Saltfleetby, Mrs. Harresson, 69.

At Long Sutton, of a typhus fever, Mr. Edward Walker, son of the late Mr. John W. of the same place, 20.

John Smith, esq. of Gainsborough, 57.

At Guisbro', Mrs. Dale, widow of the late Mr. Thomas D 75.

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND.

At a late sermon for the benefit of the Leicester Infirmary, 82l. was collected; and among the holders of plates were the Duchess Dowager, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland, Lord Wentworth, the Hon. Mrs. Hartopp, &c.

Married.] Mr. Bail, of Great Glenn, to Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. Knight, of Saddington Lodge.

Mr. Smith, to Miss Stevenson, both of Leicester.

Robert Newberry, esq. of Hugglescote, to Mrs. Mayfield, late of Billesdon.

Mr. W. Willson, of Leicester, to Miss Ann Grimley, of Appleby.

At Loughborough, Mr. W. Woolstone, to Miss Ackley.

At Newbold Vernon, Mr. William Borrs, of that place, to Miss Mary Webster, of Stanton.

Mr. James Knott, scrivener, to Mrs. Hind, trimmer and dyer, both of Leicester.

Died.] At Loughborough, Mr. W. Withers, 37.

Mrs. Higginson, of Leicester, 56.

In Mountsorrel, Mrs. Mee, wife of Mr. John M. of Hungerton.

At Swithland, Miss Eliz. Hardy, daughter of Mr. H. of Swithland-mill.

In Belgrave-gate, Leicester, Mr. J. Davie, liquor-merchant.

Mr. Samuel Cooke, of Houghton-on-the-hill, 39.

Mr. Alderman Swinfen, druggist, &c. 52. He served the office of mayor in the year 1804.

Mr. Job Holyland, of Earl Shilton.

At Keyham, Mrs. Richardson.

At Tugby, Mr. Frisby.

At Thorpe, Mrs. Keightley.—Mrs. Nurse, of Sapcote, 64.

At Loughborough, Mrs. Amy Capp, 53.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

On the 9th of October, about eleven o'clock in the evening, a large meteor, or ball of fire, was seen from Stafford. It arose in the west, and had a train or tail of flame, till it came immediately over the town. It was of the apparent size of a cannon-ball, and moved with a considerable velocity directly east, till it disappeared.

The stained glass which was formerly placed in the windows of Litchfield cathedral, having been totally destroyed in the civil wars, the principal windows of the choir have lately been adorned, through the generous assistance of Sir Brooke Boothby; who, travelling through the bishopric of Liege, visited the dissolved abbey of Herckenrode. Sir Brooke bargained for its glass, consisting of 340 pieces, each about 22 inches square, (besides a large quantity of tracery and fragments,) for 200l.; and generously transferred the purchase to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral. The peace of Amiens afforded an opportunity of safely importing this treasure; which (accounting by the rate at which such glass, taken from the ruined convents in France, has been since sold in England), may be valued at 10,000l.; whereas the total expence of purchasing, importing, arranging, and repairing this glass, and of fitting the windows to receive it, cost only about 1000l.

Married.] Mr. Forgham, engineer, to Miss Elizabeth Russell.

Mr. Edward Smith, of Cheddleton, to Miss Joule.

At Keel, the Rev. William Woolston, of Adderbury, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Peak.

Robert Taylor, jun. esq. of Tolmer, Herts, to Miss Mary Anne Watkins.

Mr. John Newell, to Miss Eliz. Meredith, of Wolverhampton.

Mr. Symonds, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Eld, daughter of —— Eld, esq. of Trezel, near Wolverhampton.

Died.] In Wolverhampton, Mr. J. G. Perry, of Bilston.—Mr. J. Smith, of Alrewas, near Litchfield, in the 80th year of his age.—Mr. Higgs, attorney, Wolverhampton.

At Bordesley, Jos. Jukes, sen. esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

A deplorable instance of domestic sorrow lately occurred in the family of Mr. Hamer, a farmer, at Cowstay, near Bishop's Castle: three weeks before, he had seven sons and daughters, several of whom had attained maturity; but the ravages of a putrid fever reduced the number to three; his wife is sunk into a state of insanity, and he is unable to rise from his bed. Few persons daring to go into his house, his grain was let out to be reaped, and his dairy cows have been driven to another farm.

Married.]

Married.] At the Friends' Meeting-house, Mr. R. Darby, of Coalbrook Dale, to Miss Maria Sorton, of Chester.

At Bridgnorth, Joseph Sparkes, esq. to Mabel, widow of the late Thomas Haslewood, esq. of Bridgnorth.

At Clungunford, John Wingfield, esq. of Onslow, eldest son of Rowland Wingfield, esq. of the Hall, near Shrewsbury, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the Rev. John Rocke, of Clungun ord Park. To manifest their joy on this union, and their respect for the two families, several tradesmen of Shrewsbury illuminated their shops with great brilliancy, and on St. John's hill a bonfire was kindled.

Mr Tomkins, to Miss Minett, both of Oswestry.

Died.] At Bathacre Park, in the 78th year of his age, Richard Whitworth, esq. an acting magistrate for the counties of Salop and Stafford; formerly a representative for the borough of Stafford in two successive parliaments

In the 88th year of his age, Mr. Joshua Eddowes, an eminent and long-established bookseller and printer

Mrs. Whiston, of Shrewsbury, 81.

The Rev. J. Lutener, A. B. curate of Ludlow, and incumbent of Bradshaw, 47.

Lieut J. G. Martin, of the royal artillery, son of the Rev. George Martin, of Great Chess, 22.

At Stoke-house, Mrs. Green, relict of the late Dr. Green, of Ashford-hall, near Ludlow.

Mr. George Nicholls, of the Windmill Farm, near Madeley.

Mrs. Weaver, of Buildwas.

Mrs. Goodwin, of Jackfield.

Mrs. Mansell, of Princess-street, Shrewsbury.

At his house on the Wyle-Cop, in Shrewsbury, Mr. William Hitchcock, jun. land-surveyor, 36. His death was occasioned by the explosion of a quantity of inflammable gas, which by some accident became mixed with atmospheric air in the gasometer. The moment it was kindled it went off with a report equal to that of a cannon, and blew him down on the back of his head with such violence as to produce a concussion, which terminated in matter on the brain, and an extravasation of blood into the chest and lungs, which last, on dissection, were totally black from infused blood into the hair cells and incipient mortification. His experiment was intended to exhibit to his family, and several of his friends, an appearance like the tail of the comet.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Birmingham Musical Festival was productive beyond expectation, the receipts, including donations, have exceeded 6600l. To the Right Hon. Lord Bradford, the president, and to the great assemblage of Nobility and Gentry who attended the meeting, the charity is much indebted. The following were the gross receipts of the respective days:—

Wednesday.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Taken at the Church	225	15	6			
Collection at ditto..	449	11	6			
At the Theatre	524	19	6			
At the Ball	70	7	0			
				1270	13	6

Thursday.

Taken at the Church	1350	10	0			
Collection at ditto..	297	14	6			
At the Theatre	791	7	0			
At the Ball	148	8	0			
				2587	19	6

Friday.

Taken at the Church	1384	0	0			
Collection at ditto..	283	2	3			
At the Theatre	904	18	6			
At the Ball	79	9	0			
				2651	0	9
Profit on Books sold, about				170	0	0
				6680	2	9

Birmingham was never visited by more families of the first distinction than during the late Musical Festival.

Married] Mr. Wigston, to Miss Marriott, both of Coventry.

The Rev. T. Davis, dissenting minister, of Coventry, to Miss New, of Evesham.

Mr. J. Banks, to Miss Sarah Hill, of Birmingham.

Mr. Joshua Jowett, of London, to Sarah, third daughter of Mr. P. Kempson, of Birmingham.

At Meriden, Mr. Richard Yeo, to Miss Ann Reader.

Mr. John Cox, bookseller, of Stratford-upon Avon, to Miss Smith, of Aldminster.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Edward Thompson, to Miss Susannah Maycock

At Marton, Mr Charles Perry, of Birmingham, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Lole, of Barnacle.

Mr. Thomas Knight, of Birmingham, to Miss Rebecca Powell, of Solihull.

Mr. J. Haughton, to Miss Short, of Tipton.

Mr. W. James, to Mrs. E. Chattock, of Alvechurch.

Died.] Aged 66, Mrs. Pont, wife of Mr. Pont, of Bull-street, Birmingham.

Mr. Thomas Howell, watch-manufacturer, of Coventry.

In his 49th year, Mr. John Pane, of the Lamp Tavern, Birmingham.

In her 47th year, Mrs. Turner, wife of Mr. John Turner, of Duddeston row, Birmingham.

In the 79th year of his age, the Rev. Joseph Rann, M. A. vicar of the Holy Trinity, Coventry.

In his 32d year, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, fourth son of Charles Lloyd, esq. of this town.

Mrs.

Mrs Soden, relict of Mr. Thomas Soden, of the Stone House, Allesley.

In the 22d year of her age, Caroline, fourth daughter of C. Lloyd, esq. of this town, banker.

In Bordesley, in the 81st year of his age, Joseph Jukes, sen. esq.

In the 57th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Minion, wife of Mr. Robert Minion, of Queen-street, Birmingham.

Mrs. Tregent, wife of Mr. J. P. Tregent, auctioneer, of Birmingham.

Much esteemed and regretted, Mrs. Jerome, wife of Mr. Edward Jerome, of Digbeth.

Aged 56, Mrs. Sarah Cox, of Truman's Heath.

Mr. Benjamin Faulkner, Bull's Head, Whitall-street, Birmingham.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

To relieve the inconvenience felt from the want of small change in Worcester and the neighbourhood, the directors of the House of Industry in that city, have resolved to circulate Card Tokens of 2s. 6d. each, to which their responsibility will be attached, and consequently that of the united parishes; by which, the principal objection hitherto made on the subject of similar issues, will be obviated.

Married.] Mr. Lewis, of Worcester, to Miss Wainwright, of Birmingham.

Died.] Mrs. Edmunds, wife of Mr. Isaac E. of High-street, Worcester.

At Dudley, Mrs. Eleanor Bennett, 59.—Mr. Samuel Bennet, nail ironmonger.

At Bewdley, S. Kenrick, esq. banker, 83.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Billingham, near Ross, Mrs. Powell, whose loss is sincerely regretted, not only by her family, but by the poor of the parish, to whom she was a liberal benefactress.—Mrs. Mountford, relict of John Mountford, esq. formerly of Worcester.

After a tedious illness, Miss E. James, of Hoarwithy, near Ross.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] On the 21st ult. Mr. John Thomas, of Newport, who served the office of Mayor three times, and had been forty years an Alderman of that borough. His unaffected piety, mildness of manners, and great integrity, rendered him deservedly dear to a numerous family, and universally respected by a large circle of acquaintance.

At his house in Monmouth, Charles Phillips, esq. captain in the late 89th, or Worcestershire volunteer regiment of foot.

At Abergavenny, John Powell Lorrymer, esq. formerly of Perthyr, near Monmouth, a gentleman of the strictest integrity and worth, whose easy and unassuming manners rendered him universally beloved and highly respected.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A new paper has appeared at Bristol under the title of the Bristol Oracle, to which, as an additional means of diffusing knowledge, we ardently wish success.

At a meeting of the committee for dispensing the Contributions for Prison Charities, the receipts and disbursements of the different funds, from the 21st of March, 1808, to October, 1811, were audited and settled; and it appeared,

	£.	s.	d.
That there has been paid to the several uses of the charity the sum of	363	7	5
That the contributions to the several funds amount to	254	9	8

State of the Fund appropriated to the Relief and Discharge of Poor Prisoners for Debt.

PAYMENTS.	£.	s.	d.
Twenty-six debtors, discharged by paying to their creditors a composition on their respective debts	133	16	0
Twelve debtors, discharged by procuring for them writs of supersedeas, at the expence of	46	4	6
Fourteen debtors, discharged by proceedings under the lords act, at the expence of	58	16	0
Two debtors, procured from their plaintiffs the payment of their sixpences per day, at the expence of	8	8	0
One debtor, (becoming entitled to discharge by reason of a counterfeit sixpence being paid in part of his allowance,) obtained a supersedeas at an expence to the fund of	4	4	8
One debtor, (a poor widow,) appearing to have been confined for a debt, for which she was not legally answerable, obtained her discharge by enabling her to put in special bail	5	2	8
Two prisoners for contempt of Exchequer process, discharged by entering appearance, and paying contempt fees, &c. at the cost of	8	16	0
For 54 sheriff's liberates for prisoners discharged as above	18	0	0
To the solicitor for writing letters, postage, and other contingent costs attending the above, and other cases	9	13	4½
Seventeen debtors claiming under the insolvent act; paid the solicitor to the committee for proceedings to obtain their discharge, and for fees to the clerk of the peace	19	19	6
To relieve the temporary distress of indigent debtors in prison	8	3	2
Total Payments	£321	8	10½

Sir G. O. Paul was in the chair, and the above statement is a sufficient appeal to the opulent and liberal inhabitants of this fine county.

Application

Application will be made on the next sessions, to the House of Commons, for leave to bring in a bill for inclosing the waste lands within the parish of Bishop's Cleve; Pebworth; Winchcomb, in the county of Gloucester; in the Hamlet of Greet; in the Hamlet of Gretton; for making and maintaining a tram road, or railway, from Llanvihangel Crucorney, in the county of Monmouth, to Hereford; for making and maintaining a tram road, or railway, from Llanvihangel Crucorney, to Kenderchurch, in the county of Hereford; to make an additional branch of railway, from Box Bush, near Colford, to unite with the Lidney and Lidbrook railway, near Milkwall; and another branch in Upper Edinwall Farm, to the Mine Pit, in Clearwell Meend; for making and maintaining a railway or tram-road, from Leckhampton, to Foxhill; and for leave to bring in a bill, in order to obtain an act to extend the term and alter and enlarge the powers of an act, for completing and keeping in repair the road from the Ram Inn, Cirencester, to Lambridge, in the parish of Bath Easton.

Married.] Henry Wood, esq. of London, to Miss Wood, daughter of W. Wood, esq. banker, of Tetbury.

The Rev. T. Thomas, minister of St. Briavel's and Hewelsfield, and late master of Newland school, to Miss E. Weaver, of Hereford.

The Rev. John Turner, eldest son of John Turner, esq. of Hatherley-House, to Mary Jane, only daughter of Captain Edward Seymour Baily, R.N. of Whiddon Park, Devon.

Lieutenant-colonel Houstoun, inspecting officer of the Severn district, to Miss Mason, of Woodsfield.

Mr. John Debar, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.

Mr. John Bagley, to Miss Martha Moss, of Bath.

At Bromsgrove, Mr. Omwell J. Lloyd, of Tewkesbury, to Miss Williams, daughter of Mr. Oliver Williams, of the former place.

Mr. William Smith, of Awre, to Miss Mary Pride, of Quedgley.

John Savage, esq. to Miss Claxton, daughter of Mr. Alderman Claxton.

At Bristol, Mr. Daniel Britton, to Miss Marianne Maillard.

William Trye, esq. of Leckhampton, in this county, to Mrs. Coverdale, of Judd-Place.

Died.] Aged 53, Mr. Charles Elmes, of this city; who, though he had quitted business to indulge his natural inclination for privacy and retirement, felt that it was amongst his duties not to be an inactive member of society. He therefore undertook the unprofitable and troublesome office of treasurer of the incorporated workhouse of the city, the duties of which he discharged with equal integrity and utility, and with a punctuality and an exactness almost peculiar to himself. To an exemplary, moral, and religious character, he united a deportment in social and private life, which, whilst mild and unassuming in manners, received a weight from the manly and firm temper of his mind; possessing mental attainments beyond those of the ordinary classes of society; it will not be thought an ostentatious regard to his memory, to add, that his political sentiments were sound, liberal, and enlightened.

Mrs. Jones, wife of the Rev. Richard Jones, rector of Charfield.

Aged 21, Mr. Jonathan Martin, cabinet-maker, of Gloucester.

Mrs. Elizabeth Long, of Kingswood, near Wotton-Underedge.

At Cheltenham, General Lyman, the consul from the United States; an amiable and excellent character, and one of the founders of the American Republic.

At Frampton Mansel, aged 83, Mrs. Sarah Yarnton.

At Broadoak, near Newnham, after a long illness, sustained with Christian resignation, Maria, second daughter of the late Mr. Blizard, supervisor of Excise. Her gentle character and amiable manners will long be remembered by her numerous family and friends, by whom she is sincerely regretted.

At the Hotwells, Mrs. Elizabeth Probyn, sister of the late Edmund Probyn, esq. of Winterbourn.

Mr. William Hatcheson, of the Anchor inn, Cirencester.

After a short indisposition, sincerely regretted by his family and friends, Mr. G. Washbourn, silversmith, an old and very respectable inhabitant of this city.

At Newent, Mrs Cummins, relict of Mr. John Cummins, formerly of Moswick, and Newent.

The Rev. Hugh Hughes, of North-street, Cheltenham.

At Glocester, after a few days severe illness, Charles Brandon Trye, esq. F.R.S. and senior surgeon to the Glocester Infirmary. A man that will be long regretted by the thinking part of that community; not only as a surgeon, but as a man extremely useful in various undertakings of national concern, such as rail-roads, canals, &c. in the planning of which he evinced great genius. As a surgeon, his practice was extensive, and his success great. Many arduous and difficult operations he performed, which ended in perfect cures, after others of eminence had shrunk from the undertakings. His operations were conceived and executed from a perfect knowledge of the structure of the human body, attained by a well grounded education, and constant intense study through life. He was educated under the eminent surgeon, Mr. Russell, of Worcester, then with John Hunter, was house-surgeon to the Westminster Infirmary, and afterwards assistant to the very ingenious and scientific Sheldon. He was for some time house-sur-

geon and apothecary to the Infirmary in Glocester. Shortly after he quitted that situation, he was elected surgeon to that charity, an office which he filled for near thirty years, discharging its duties with great credit to himself; while those placed under his care, were sensible of the advantages they possessed from his assiduous attention to their sufferings. He trained up several surgeons, many of whom are exercising the medical profession in various parts of the kingdom, with credit to their preceptor, honour to themselves, and utility to mankind as an author; he was well known to the literary part of the medical world. He published a reply to Jesse Foot's attack upon the Practice and Writings of John Hunter.—Observations on Retention of Urine.—An Essay on the Swelling of the Laver Extremities, incident to Lying-In Women.—Illustrations of some of the Injuries to which the Lower Limbs are exposed.—Essay on some of the Stages of the Operation of Cutting for the Stone.—And several papers of a miscellaneous nature connected with the profession, in various periodical publications. He was a steady friend and promoter of the vaccine inoculation. At some future time, the writer of this imperfect sketch of the labours of a great man, hopes to give a more particular account of his writings and practice, unless he finds it will be undertaken by a more competent person, capable of doing him greater justice.

At Bristol, Mrs. Ransford, wife of Mr. William Ransford, hatter, Wine-street.—In the 78th year of his age, the Rev. C. Lee, for about forty years master of the city grammar school, College Green.—In the prime of life, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Roberts, auctioneer, of Wine-street.—Aged 41, Mr. Joseph Tudgey, of the Shakespeare tavern, Prince's-street.—At the advanced age of 92, Anne Griffiths, relict of the Rev. J. Griffith, and mother of E. Griffith, esq. barrister-at-law.—In the 83d year of her age, Mrs. Dutton.—Mrs. Randolph, relict of the late Mr. William Randolph, merchant.

In Gloucester, in the bloom of youth, Susannah, wife of the Rev. I. M. Prower, leaving a disconsolate husband and an infant son to deplore her loss.—Aged 47, Mr. George Mullinger.

Mrs. Stevens, wife of W. Stevens, esq. of Leckhampton-court.—Mr. Lawler, of Cirencester.—At an advanced age, Mr. Henry Collett, of Tewkesbury.

At a very advanced age, Mrs. Jane, relict of Warren Jane, esq. of Chepstow.

Mr. William Jarrett, formerly a blacksmith, and a very ingenious mechanic, of Barton-street.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Rev. John Cole, D.D. rector of Exeter-college, having been nominated by the Right Hon. Lord Grenville, chancellor of this university, to be his vice chancellor for the ensuing year, has in full convocation been invested with that office, being his second year; after which the vice chancellor nominated as his pro-vice chancellors, viz. the Rev. W. Landon, D.D. provost of Worcester-college; the Rev. John Parsons, D.D master of Balliol-college; the Rev. James Griffith, D.D. master of University-college; and the Rev. Thomas Lee, D.D. president of Trinity-college.

Married.] Rev. Mr. Smith, vicar of Bicester, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of John Kerby, esq

The Rev. Vaughan Thomas, fellow of Corpus Christi College, and rector of Duntsborn Rous, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. J. Williams, and niece of the President of Corpus Christi College.

Mr. Turner, to Mary, third daughter of Mrs. Benwell, of Oxford.

At Woolbeding, the Right Hon. Lord Robert Spencer, brother of the Duke of Marlborough, to the Hon. Mrs. Bouverie.

Mr. John Grant, to Miss James, both of Oxford.

Mr. Appletree, to Miss Smith, both of Oxford.

Mr. Thomas Busby, to Elizabeth Tollet, of Long Handborough.

Mr. Thomas Betteris, to Miss Smith, of Oxford.

Mr. Thomas Samuell, to Miss Elizabeth English, of Growton.

Died.] Mr. Francis Clarke, many years common room-man of Merton college, and master of the Maidenhead Inn, Oxford.

At Witney, aged 74, Samuel Druce, esq. a gentleman universally respected.

Mr. John Norton, of Bloxham, and lately of Banbury.

Mr. W. Hayward, surgeon and apothecary, of Banbury.

Mr. Jonathan Ford, sen. of Ensham, 77.

Mr. James Parr, formerly a wine-merchant, of Oxford.

Mrs. Taylor, of St. Aldate's, Oxford.

Mr. Green, of Jesus College Lane, Oxford.

Mr. Mallam, of Broad-street, Oxford.

Mrs. Mary Leech, of Fyfield, 75.

At Rofford, Miss Ann Reeves, second daughter of Mr. R. of Dorton.

Aged 56, Mrs. Kersey, wife of Mr. K. of Stadhampton.

At Caswell Farm, near Witney, Mr. Robert Lankshear, a respectable farmer, 57.

Mr. Greenwood, of Cut Mill, near Tetsworth.

At Kidlington, Mr. Jackson, of Oxford, 50.

At Bicester, Mr. Birt, many years of Wadham college.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Fawley, William Francis Lowndes, esq. eldest son of William Lowndes Stone, esq. of Brightwell-place, to Caroline, second daughter of Sir William Strickland, bart. of Boynton.

The

The Rev. Adam Baynes, rector of Adstock, to Harriet Sophia, only daughter of W. Ross, esq. of Fludyer-street.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. John Hill, auctioneer, of Luton, to Anne, daughter of John Howler, esq. of Toddington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A meeting of land owners and occupiers of land has lately been held at the George Inn, Northampton, for the purpose of establishing a County Agricultural Society, for rewarding the long services of meritorious servants and labourers. The outlines of the proposed institution were agreed on, and the Duke of Grafton was elected president; the Earl of Northampton and Earl Spencer, vice-presidents; and Mr. C. Hillyard, treasurer and secretary.

Married.] Charles Markham, esq. of Northampton, to Miss Eliza Mary Packharnis, of St. Ann's, Jamaica.

J. Smith, esq. of Oukle, to Miss Smith, of the Chapter-house, St. Paul's.

Died.] Aged 70, Jacob Reynardson, esq of Holywell, near Stamford, a commissioner of the Hackney-coach office.

At Tanson, near Oundle, aged 59, Arthur Mackie, M.D. and deputy post-master-general of Barbadoes.

Rev. T. Reed, rector of Corby.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

On the 15th, at three o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out at Emanuel College, which consumed one entire side of the quadrangle, called the Founder's Range, in which were situated the fellow's rooms.

On the first day of term, the following gentlemen were elected university officers for the year ensuing:

Proctors.—William Mandell, M.A. Queen's college, and Thomas K. Bonney, M.A. Clare hall.

Taxors.—Isaac Aspland, M.A. Pembroke-hall, and C. E. Finch, M.A. Bene't college.

Moderators.—Thomas Turton, M.A. Catherine-hall, and James D. Hustler, M.A. Trinity college.

Scrutators.—John Palmer, B.D. St. John's college, and John Maul, M.A. Christ college.

The following gentlemen compose the caput:

The Vice Chancellor.

Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S. Queen's—*Divinity*—Edward Daniel Clarke, L.L.D. Jesus—*Law.*—Sir Isaac Pennington, M.D. St. John's—*Physic.*—Joseph Wilkinson, B.D. Corpus Christi—*Sen. Non. Reg.*—Joseph Shaw, M.A. Christ college—*Sen. Regent.*

Married.] Mr. John Sanxter, of Wentworth, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Brackenbury, of Ely.

The Rev. John Clark, fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, and vicar of Dunford, in that county, to Penelope Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Wm. Boyfield, esq. of Dedham, Essex.

Died.] At Thorney, aged 44, Mr. Massey, clerk to the Duke of Bedford.

Aged 46, Miss M. Robinson, third daughter of the late Rev. R. R. of Cambridge.

Aged 57, Mr. Girkin, of Jesus College.

Mr. Thomas Casburn, farmer, of Burwell.

Joseph Kemble, esq. of Woodhurst.

At Wisbeach, Miss Judith Mayer. In her will she left 500l. to build alms-houses, to be called "Miss Judith Mayer's Asylum;" and the interest of 1200l. to be divided amongst the poor yearly for ever; 70l. a-year to buy coals for the poor people, inhabitants of the houses; and 10l. to be given away yearly in bread, under the direction of the ten capital burgesses; 50s. yearly to the vicar of Wisbeach; and 50s. to the two church-wardens yearly, to see the provisions of her will executed.

NORFOLK.

On Saturday night, September 28, about seven o'clock, the ferry boat which passes from South Lynn to Lynn Regis, started with eleven passengers and the ferryman. Being principally working men, they were anxious to get home, and although the boat was small, and only intended for occasional use, they persisted in getting in to the above number. The tide coming rapidly up, and the wind being against them, made so rough a sea, that the boat upset, and every one on board perished!

The musical festival at Norwich has been splendidly attended, and at the six performances 5200 persons were present.

A Norfolk and Norwich Auxiliary Bible Society has been established, having two objects in view:—First, to disseminate the Scriptures amongst such of the poor in Norfolk and Norwich as have been taught to read—and, Secondly, to aid the Parent Institution in its general operations; and it has met with very extensive support.

Married.] Mr. John Ives, of Burnham Sutton, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Roper, of Marlingford.

Samuel Parkinson, esq. to Mrs. Ashton, both of Thorpe.

C. A. J. Piesse, esq. of London, to Harriet Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Nicolson, of West Harling.

Mr. John Taylor, of Costessey Lodge, to Miss Stannard, daughter of Mr. S. of Strumpshaw.

Mr. Bond, of Poringland, to Juliet, third daughter of the late Mr. John Harcourt, surgeon.

Mr. Woollsey, of Alby, to Miss Roper, of Norwich.

William Martin Seppings, esq. of Southacre, to Miss Ann Squire, of Norwich.

Mr. R. Norman, of Bury, to Miss F. Booty, of Larling.

The Hon. Col. Blaquiere, to Lady Harriet Townshend, youngest daughter of the dowager Marchioness Townshend.

William Turner, esq. surgeon of the 92d. regiment, to Miss Kendle, niece of Mr. Oxley, of Lynn.

Mr. Burlingham, of Old Buckenham, to Miss Bowles, of Wilby.

Mr. Rush, jun. of Old Buckenham, to Miss Weston, of Kenninghall.

Mr. Coe, to Miss Ellis, both of Diss.

Mr. Howlings, to Mrs. Culling, both of Bramerton.

Mr. James Bradfield, of Heacham, to Sarah, daughter of Mr. H. Mornement.

Mr. William Bardwell, of Diss, to Miss Ann Willett.

Mr. Thomas Gosnold, of Norwich, to Miss Anna Turthill, of Garleston.

Mr. Parker, to Miss Eastaugh, both of St. Peter's Mancroft.

Warner Wright, M. D. of Norwich, to Miss Harriet Pretyman, younger daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pretyman, residentiary of the cathedral.

Mr. Hooper, to Mrs. Kent, of Orford Hill

Died.] At Wells, Captain Pennentin.

At Lynn, Mr. Thomas Marsters, 67, of Westacre.—Mrs. Grisenthwaite, 68 —Mary, wife of Mr. James Mingay, 40.

Deservedly lamented, Thomas Duckett, gent. 50, late of Fincham.

At East Dereham, Mrs. Howlett, 63.

H. N. Jarrett, esq. of Barningham.

At Norwich, Mrs. M. Lamb, 67.—Mrs. Lydia Warnes, 67.—Mrs. Barrow, 70.—Miss Mary Gall.—Mrs. E. Stacey, of Ber-street. —Mr. Jeremiah Russel.

Mrs. Adams, wife of the Rev. R. Adams, rector of Edingthorpe.

Mr. G. Sands, 33, of the Bull Inn, Setch, near Lynn.

Mrs Murphy, of Yarmouth, 95.

At Walsingham, William Israel.

Mr. William Codman, 77, of Walsingham.

At Loddon, Mr. Plummer.

Mrs. Holland, 68, relict of the late Mr. John H. of Banyard's Hall.

Mrs. Marsh, 40, wife of the Rev. William Heath M. of Erpingham.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. T. B. Crowe, 47, of Rockland.

William Plumpton, of Attleborough.

Mrs. Wright, 46, of New Buckenham.

Mrs. E. Pigge, 37, of Norwich.

Mr. Edmund Barsham, of Fincham.

Mr. J. Capon, 43, of Yarmouth.

Isabella Georgiana, second daughter of Lord John Townshend.

SUFFOLK.

A fire office on the admirable plan of returning three fifths of the profits every three years to insurers, has been established in this county, and its benefits to all parties proved by experience.

Notices are given of applications to Parliament relative to the roads from Bury to Newmarket; to enclose Lidgate, Great Wratting, and Lakenheath; and for improving the great drainage of the South Level of the Fens by opening the drain called St. John's Eau.

Married.] Mr. Henry Wells, of Framlingham, to Miss Kitty Cupper, of Worlingworth.

Mr. Robert Abbott, merchant, of Debenham, to Miss Mary Makin, of Monks Eleigh Hall.

Mr. Thomas Rust, of Stowmarket, to Miss Sarah Arnold.

Mr. W. Death, to Miss Smith, both of Eriswell.

C. Betham, esq. of the East India service, to Miss Mickleburgh, of Bungay.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Edward Chandler, to Miss S. Jesup.

Mr. Woolby, bookseller, of Stowmarket, to Miss Ann Collman, of Needham market.

Mr. John Ablitt Wade, of Gedgrave, to Miss Mary Roe.

Mr. J. C. Gooday, of Long Melford, to Frances, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Sikes.

Mr. John Hudson, to Miss Elizabeth Fiddeman, of Stowmarket.

Mr. Ellis John Mallows, of Playford-house, to Miss Sophia Mallows, of Wattisfield.

John Campbell, esq. to Miss Thorndike, of Ipswich.

Mr. Elliston, to Miss Mary Ann Finch, of Ipswich.

Mr. W. Elliston, of London, to Miss Elizabeth Ellis, of Ipswich.

James Woodward, gent. of Moor-hill, to Miss S. H. Hiller, daughter of Captain H.

Mr. Barber, ironmonger, of Eye, to Miss C. C. Sherman.

Mr. Goodchild, of Wickhambrook, to Mrs. Cooper, of Bury.

Mr. Beare, of Bungay, to Miss Lois Browne, of Lowestoft.

T. W. Fane, esq. to Mrs. Whimperlate, of Alderton-hall.

Mr. James Ratliff, of Hadleigh, to Miss S. Hardwick, of Flowton.

Mr. Killen, miller, of Bromfield, to Miss Garrett, of Woodbridge.

Mr. Francis Semple, to Miss Elizabeth Goodchild, both of Wickhambrook.

Mr James Estling, of Ashfield, to Miss Canler, of Wetherden.

Died.] Much lamented, Mr. James Cooke, of Hopton.

Mrs. Jenks, 58, widow of the late Mr. T. Jenks, of Bury.

Mr. Joseph Baker, 53.

Mr. Ellis Miller, cornfactor, of Stowmarket, 58.

At the Rectory, Lexden, 91, Mrs. Sandys, relict of the Rev. Samuel S. late rector of that parish.

At Burgh Castle, W. Fisher, esq. 87, many years receiver-general for Norfolk, and father of

of the corporation of Yarmouth, of which body he was a member for sixty years.

Mr. John Barnard, 54, farmer, of Bures.

Mr. Thomas Gosnall, 67, of East Bergholt.

Miss Downing, of the Ladies' Boarding-school, Melford.

Mr. Samuel Jay, sen. 87, of Cayendish.

Mr. J. G. Klopfer, of Boxford.

Mrs. Cawston, 71, of Boxton.

Mrs. Betts, of Newmarket.

Thomas Colson, an eccentric character of Ipswich, known by the name of Robinson Crusoe. This man was originally a woolcomber, then a weaver, but the failure of that employment induced him to enter the Suffolk militia, and, while quartered at Leicester, with his usual ingenuity, he learned the trade of stocking weaving, which he afterwards followed in this county; but this, in its turn, he quitted, and became a fisherman on the river Orwell; every part of his little vessel, his own workmanship, was a curiosity of patchwork, and seemed too crazy to live in fair weather, yet in this leaky craft it was his custom, night and day, in storms and calm, to toil on the Orwell for fish. Subject to violent chronic complaints, and his mind somewhat distempered, his figure tall and thin, with meagre countenance and piercing blue eyes, he has been aptly described,

With squalid garments round him flung,
And o'er his bending shoulders hung
A string of perforated stones,
With knots of elm and horses bones.
He dreams that wizards, leagued with hell,
Have o'er him cast their deadly spell;
Though pinching pains his limbs endure,
He holds his life by charms secure,
And while he feels the torturing ban,
No wave can drown the spell-bound man.

But this security led to his death—drove on the ooze by a storm, he was seen and importuned to leave his vessel, but refusing, the ebb of the tide drew it off the ooze into deep water, when his charm failed, and poor Robinson was drowned

Miss Mary Jeffs, 29, of Elden.

ESSEX.

A fire broke out at three o'clock in the morning, on August 16, at Mr. Zachariah Pigott's, Mucking-hall, which entirely consumed a house with twenty one calves, two pigs, a large barn, with the produce of twelve acres of pease, 1150 fleeces of wool, three stacks of hay, and a variety of farming implements.

Married.] John Wright, esq. second son of the late Anthony Wright, esq. of Wealside, to Henrietta, the eldest daughter of Michael Blount, esq.

At Barking, William Stuart, esq. of Woolwich, to Miss Eleanor Elizabeth Ward, of Needham.

Mr. Thomas Nichols, jun. of Chipping Ongar, to Miss Betsy Nevill, of Coleshill.

At Mundon, J. Smith, esq. of Steeple Grange, to Miss Williams.

At Great Wakering, Mr. Sheeby, of Prittlewell, surgeon, to Miss Miller.

Died.] At Elmswell, 77, Sir Hervey Smith, bart. He was one of the aide-de-camps of General Wolf, and one of the last surviving officers who was present at the death of that hero.

The Rev. Stephen Forster, of Maldon.

Mrs. Glasse, relict of the Rev. Dr. Glasse, rector of Wanstead, Essex

Mrs. Amelia Smith, of Colchester, 73.

Mr. A. Cook, of Ratfield Peverell, 90.

D. Scratton, esq. of Prittlewell, Essex, many years in the commission of the peace for that county, one of his Majesty's deputy lieutenants, and formerly a major in the western battalion of Essex militia.

At Witham, Mrs. Salt, 79, relict of the Rev. Thomas Salt, rector of Hidersham, and vicar of Nazing.

At Brighton, Miss A. Benzeville, of Woodford, youngest daughter of the late J. Benzeville, esq. 25.

At Writtle Lodge, Elizabeth Juliana, eldest daughter of William Fortescue, esq.

Suddenly, at Witham, whither he was on a visit to his friend the Rev. Mr. Newton, the Rev. S. Forster, aged 50, dissenting minister of the independent denomination at Malden, in the same county; a man who, through a course of life devoted to the pastoral office, presented a consistency of character truly dignified, and exhibited a varied excellence of the most pleasing and attractive kind. Sincerity, kindness, and good humour, sat upon his countenance; and his deportment was most mild and conciliatory. As a preacher, he was characterized by an earnestness which discovered how near to his heart lay the future welfare of his auditors. If with one hand he held firmly the gloomy doctrines of Calvinism, in the other were grasped Charity and Liberality, and he could admire virtue in whomsoever it appeared. This estimable character has left behind him an inconsolable widow and daughter, a numerous train of relatives and friends, and a congregation deeply sensible of the loss they have sustained. Buried is he in that best of all mausoleums—the *bosom of the grateful and the good.* For him hath Truth and Friendship dictated the following epitaph:

Ye who can feel when fall the good and wise,
Destin'd one day to live in kindred skies,
Well may such sympathy become you here,
Noble the heaving sigh, the gushing tear.
For here reposes in parental earth,
A name e'er coupled with superior worth;
The christian pastor, lov'd by all his flock;
The honest, upright, man; God's noblest work,
A tender husband, an indulgent sire;
A soul that cherish'd friendship's sacred fire:

Forster!

Forster! whose sun, alas! too quickly set,
In life's imposing prime paid Nature's debt.
Yet not 'till ripe he fell; life's little span
Was liv'd to reason, "and he died a man."
What! tho' his head lie low beneath the sod,
He shall be rais'd by his great maker, God.

KENT.

A well has been lately discovered in the Keep of Dover Castle, it is situated in the thickness of the N. E. wall, near the top of the building, and exhibits a fine specimen of masonry, being steaned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness; it is about five feet in diameter, and is upwards of 400 feet deep. According to tradition, this is the identical well that Harold promised to deliver, with the Castle of Dover, into the hands of William the Conqueror, the breach of which promise cost the former his life and kingdom.

Married.] J. J. Watt, esq. of London, to Eliza, third daugther of A. Long, esq. of Faversham.

Mr. William Stokes, miller, to Mary Chaplain, both of Ashford.

Mr. J. Neame, to Miss Barbara Hambrook, both of Petham.

Mr. Cornelius Benson, of Birmingham, to Mary Ann, second daughter of the late Mr. John Jager, of Canterbury.

Mr. Thomas Adams, to Mrs. Mears, of Hernhill; and Mr. Glover, to Miss Mears.

At Canterbury, Mr. W. Lucas, to Mrs. Elizabeth Steady.

At Canterbury, Mr. Edward Ebden, to Mrs. Elizabeth Harvey.

Mr. Wood, of his Majesty's ship Fyen, to Mrs. Stevenson, of Cliffe.

Mr. Spicer, to Miss Susan Atherden, both of Dover.

At Great Mougeham, Mr. John Rigden, to Miss Jane Coving.

At Chiddingly, Mr. James Richardson, of Tunbridge-Wells, to Miss Mannington.

At Pluckley, Mr. John Tanton, to Miss Sarah Hinsley.

At Herne, Mr. John Lot, to Miss Martha Smith.

At Charlton, Mr. Richard Baker, to Miss E[illegible] Hogden.

At Buckland, Mr. Leonard Bean, of Dover, to Miss Anna Cumming.

Mr. John Tilbe, of Maidstone, to Miss Elizabeth Cooper.

Mr. Buddle, to Miss Mary Hatton, of Buckland.

At Dover, Mr. James Beasley, to Miss Mary [illegible]ucher.

At Elmstone, Mr. Edmund Gibbs, to Miss S. Smith.

At Herne, Mr. William King, to Miss Ann Paterson.

Died.] Of the wounds he received in the action with the Boulogne Flotilla, aged 24, Charles Cobb, first of the Castilian gunbrig, and second son of Benjamin Cobb, esq. of New Romney. He was wounded by a shot which shattered his arm high up near the shoulder; also broke the ribs, and injured the lungs on the left side. He was in consequence obliged to undergo amputation at the shoulder joint, but expired shortly after the operation. His remains were landed from the Viper cutter on Monday last, and on Wednesday they were interred at Romney, with military honours.

At Stile Bridge, Mrs. Lefevre.

At Brabourn, Mr. T. Godfrey, 62.

At Herne, Mr. William Morris, and three days after his wife.

At Chatham, Mr. James Pearce, many years master armourer.

At Marden, in the 85th year of his age, the Rev. John Andrews, L.L.D. presented to the vicarage in the year 1767, by Archbishop Secker, and with few intermissions he performed the whole duty of the Parish till a fortnight before his death.

Mr. Cressy, master-rigger of Chatham Dock-yard.

At Canterbury, aged 81, Mr. Harry Burgess.—Mr James Elwyn, 61.

At Appledore, aged 74, Mr. Paine, shoemaker.

Near Canterbury, Miss Bradley, 39.

Mr. Sherrard, wife of Mr. S. of Canterbury, 62.

At Burmarsh, Mr. Edward Coleman, aged 70, whose death will long be severely felt by the proprietors and occupiers of lands in Romney Marsh, for the important services which they have received from his great zeal and constant attention to the Sea Walls for nearly forty years.

At Capel-le-Fern, Mr. Sims, farmer, 54.

At Aylesford, Mr. John Charlton, 64.

At New Romney, Mrs. Barnikel, 56.

W. Maddock, esq. assistant in his Majesty's Dock-yard, Sheerness, after a servitude of 50 years.

At Sandwich, in the prime of life, Mr. John Denne.

At Dover, Lieutenant Selby, of the 3d Lancashire Militia.—Mr. Samuel Shepman, 84.

At Boughton, Mrs. Hills, widow, 97.

Aged 66 years, Mrs. Margaret Wigzell, wife of John W. esq. of Canterbury, and daughter of the late Rev. Robert Jenkin, Rector of Westbere.

SUSSEX.

The following was the produce of milk and butter from a cow, the property of Mr. Wm. Cramp, of Lewes, Sussex: between the 3d of April, 1809, and the 10th of May, 1810, a period of 57 weeks, the quantity of butter was 762 pounds,

pounds, which was sold at 1s. 6d. per pound, making	£.57	3	0
Skim milk, 4775 quarts, at 1d. per quart	19	17	11
Some new milk sold, amounting to	4	11	0
Dung, calculated at	3	0	0
	84	11	11
Deduct expence of keep	24	14	2
Clear profit	59	17	9

This is the fifth year of the abundant production by this extraordinary animal.

Married.] At Woolbeding, Sussex, Lord Robert Spencer, to the Hon. Mrs. Bouverie.

B. Tillstone, esq. of Moulse Coomb place, to Mrs. Hudson.

W. Schauman, esq. to Miss Harvey, of Battle, in Sussex.

John King, esq. of Loxwood, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late M. Harmes, esq. of Rudgwick.

Died.] At Arundel, H. Howard, esq. a relation of the Duke of Norfolk, and an alderman of the corporation of Arundel.

At Southover, near Lewes, aged 72, J. Ingram, esq. formerly of Steyning.

At Hastings, Mrs. Strickland, aged 60.

Rev. W. J. Brook, M. A. of Brighton.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married] G. B. King, esq. of Southampton, to Mrs. Coates, widow of the late H. Coates, esq. of the island of Antigua.

At Chawton, Capt. B. Clement, R. N. to Ann Mary, third daughter of William Prowting, esq

Capt. V. V. Ballard, R. N. to Arabella Sarah, eldest daughter of James Crabb, esq. of Chilfield.

Died.] At Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Mr. Wm. Plumbley, one of the oldest inhabitants in that parish.

At the Crown Inn, Portsmouth, John Smith, esq. a very extensive ship owner of Gainsborough. He went to that town, a few weeks since, to attend to some shipping concerns, which required his personal direction. On his way he fell asleep in the carriage, some part of which by friction, caused a slight wound in his back. A mortification was produced by it, which medical skill prevented extending, but an internal hemorrhage, however, ensued.

At Crofton-house, Mrs. Davidson, relict of the late Duncan Davidson, esq. of London.

The Rev. C. Clifton, curate of Alverstoke.

Ann, wife of Mr. Mason, of South Sea, near Portsmouth.

At Bingham, near Gosport, Caroline second daughter of the late T. Whitcombe, esq.

At Stubbington, aged 82, Lieut. gen Spry, of the royal marines.

At Winchester, Mrs. Blackwell, relict of E. Blackwell, esq. of Lewisham, Kent, and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Eden, prebendary of the cathredrals of Winchester and Worcester, and archdeacon of that diocese.

At Redbridge, near Southampton, in the 38th year of her age, Maria, the wife of J. P. Ogbourn, of Guildford.

In the 37th year of her age, Mrs. Portal, wife of John Portal, esq. of Freefolk house.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Thomas Jenner, of Calcot, esq. to Catherine Jane, eldest daughter of the late Chas. F. B. Mead, of Lambeth, esq.

Mr. T. Tilley, of Road, to Miss M. Fricker, of North Bradley.

Mr. Mundy, of Salisbury, to Miss M. Sandys, second daughter of the late Rev. John Sandys, of Hammersmith.

Rev. George William Daubeny, eldest son of the arch-deacon of Sarum, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Charles Crawley, rector of Stowe, near Northampton.

Died.] At West-Kington, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bennet.

At Salisbury, Elizabeth, relict of P. Davies, esq.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Brightwalton, Mr. Holmes, to Mrs. Blandy, of Upton, Hants.

Lieutenant Grubb, of the Royal Horse Guards, blue, to Miss Griffiths, daughter of H. G. esq. of Windsor.

Died.] Miss Dredge, daughter of Mrs. D. of Reading.

Mr. Benjamin Badcock, second son of Mr. R. B. of Radley.

While on a visit at Farringdon, the Rev. Thomas Dunscombe, M. A. of Broughton, Hants, 63.

Mr. William Cooper, of Yarnton, in this county, 75.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Taunton, John Woolcott Warren, esq. to Miss Harriet Clitsome.

At Pitminster, Mr. Francis Pring, to Miss Elizabeth Buncombe, of Duddlestone.

Mr. Thomas Lye, of Sparkford, to Miss Rugg, of Weston Bampfield.

At North Petherton, Mr. James Wills, to Miss Stacey.

Rev. J. G. D. Thring, rector of Alford, to Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. John Jenkyns, vicar of Evercreech.

Rev. Richard Burney, rector of Rimpton, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Williams, vicar of Marston Magna.

Phillip Mules, esq. of Honiton, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Colonel Vibart, of Amberd House, near Taunton.

Mr. Morley Chubb, of Bridgewater, to Miss Fanny Alford.

At Taunton, Mr. Elias Loveridge, to Miss Patience, youngest daughter of Mr. S. Dare, of Lillesden.

At Stoke St. Gregory, Somerset, Mr. Wm. Morris, to Miss Sarah Brewer.

At Bridgwater, Mr. John Granger, of Milverton, to Miss Read.

H. M. Noad,

H. M. Noad, esq. of Shawford, to Miss Hunn, late of Bath.

Mr. John Bryan, of Langridge, to Miss Elizabeth Britten, of Coldaston.

Mr. Arthur Humphreys, of Walcot, to Miss M. Lloyd.

Mr. Shew, of Bath, to Emma, only daughter of the late Thos. Dickinson, esq. of Devizes.

Rev. J. Pratt, rector of Paston, Norts. to Mary, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Boak, rector of Brockley.

Matthew Fortescue, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Matthew Fortescue, of Holmcote, to Miss Erskine Christie, of Durie.

Died.] At Barraw College, Somerset, the residence of his mother; not yet arrived at his 18th year, Mr. Edward Pelly; a youth, who, to a highly cultivated understanding, added those manly virtues which exalt and dignify the human character. An austerity of manners marked his progress through life, but this austerity can only be ascribed to that strict regard for truth, and that unbending rectitude, which inducing him to set aside all motives of worldly policy, led him to pursue the grand object of his highest ambition, that of faithfully discharging his duty. But, with a mind *too lofty to court favour*, it was not likely that his moral conduct, strict as it was, except among the "discerning few," would secure it. From a tissue of co-operating circumstances, now happily past, but highly painful in the remembrance, the deep shades of melancholy hung over him, and his frame too susceptible to gloomy impressions, at length gave way under their increasing pressure. In his hours of leisure he amused himself with his pen, and in the excursions of a creative fancy rested his chief gratification. His poetical, added to his prose compositions, will remain with his friends as lasting monuments of his intellectual abilities, and the tablets of their memoirs will be considered sacred, as containing the record of departed worth:—and until the hand which now traces this memorial lies cold in death, and the heart now warmed by the recollection of his many excellencies ceases to vibrate, his remembrance will be held dear: and with those who have been influenced by his principles and animated by his views, there will scarcely exist a doubt of their securing for themselves that "crown of glory" which "fadeth not away."

At Trowbridge, Thomas Bythesea, esq.

At Bruton, 65, Mr. John Penny.

At Middle-Hill, near Box, George Seymer, esq. late inspecting-field-officer of the South-West District.

South-parade, Bath, Wm. Christie, esq. aged 67.

Mr. J. D. Christinaz, brewer, of Morford-street, Bath.

Mr Samuel Bevan, of Lemington, near Melksham.

In St. James's-square, Bath, Mrs. Catharine Close.

Mrs. Hewlett, wife of Mr. H. an eminent flower and fruit painter, of Bath.

John Billingsley, esq. author of the Agricultural Survey of the County of Somerset.

At Wraxall Lodge, Richard Vaughan, esq. 78.

Mrs. Hale, wife of Mr. H. in the Grove, Bath.

Mr. Thomas Burge, ironmonger, of Walcot.

Mr. William Tongue, grocer of Walcot-street, Bath.

At Rennison's, Bath, Mr. Howell, late professor of music in Bristol.

John Templeman, esq. of Merriot, near Crewkerne.

At Langport, Joseph Prior Estlin, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Dr. E. of Bristol, whilst on a visit to his brother-in-law, Vincent Stuckey, esq. In his character were combined every quality desirable in life, and his loss will be long and severely felt by his inconsolable family and friends.

At Barrow, Mr. Daniel Ashton, late of Bath.

At Wookey-Hole, Mrs. Marchant, late of the George Inn, Wells.

The Rev. Charles Digby, canon residentiary of Wells cathedral, and rector of Kilmington, 63.

At Wivelescombe, G. Yea, esq. youngest and last surviving son of the late Sir Wm. Yea, of Pyrland.

Mr. Bruford, of Hill, near Taunton.

Aged 81, Mr. John Stour, of Taunton.—Mr. John Tiley.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At the Catholic chapel, in Poole, and afterwards at Great Canford Church, Mr. Joseph Woolfries, bread-baker, of that town, to Miss Spurrier.

At Dorchester, Captain J. Tizard, of Weymouth, to Miss Roberts.

DEVONSHIRE.

At the swearing in of Dr. Bellamy, the new mayor of Plymouth, the Test Act was called for by one of the commonalty, and read, which contains a clause that no person is eligible to be mayor or chief magistrate of any city, borough, or town corporate, who has not received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the forms of the Church of England, within a twelve-month and a day of his nomination. After some time, Dr. B. refusing to answer the question, the election was declared void by the common-hall.

Married] Mr. W. H. Croker, attorney, of Tavistock, to Miss Martin.

The Rev J. Birt, to Miss Susanna Savery, daughter of Mr. S. of Bovey Tracey.

At Exeter, Mr. Thomas Townsend, of Upton-Pyne, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Mr. John May, of Dunsford.

Mr. J. R. Roberts, surgeon, R.N. to Miss E. Isbell, of Stonehouse.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Capt. Gould, of Padstow, to Miss Mary Hay, of Tenby.

Died.] The Rev. John Molesworth, B.C.L. rector of St. Breock and of St. Ervan, Cornwall, and formerly of Queen's College, Oxford.

Mr. R. Roberts, of Penzance.—Mr. W. Philips, late Master of the smack Fame, of Penzance.

WALES.

Married.] At Tenby, R. Nelson Thomas, esq. of Swansea, to Mrs. Morgan, youngest daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Lloyd, of Carmathen.

Joseph Sparkes, esq. late high sheriff for the county of Radnor, to Mrs. Haslewood.

George Warde, esq. son of Lieut. Gen. Warde, to Mrs. Murray, relict of Charles Murray, esq.

At Llandilo, John Rees, esq. of that town, to Mrs. Price, of Ffair-fach.

At Lowes, Radnorshire, Capt. Weare, of the 35th regiment, only son of the late Rev. Thomas Weare, of Pencraig, Herefordshire, to Miss Pugh, eldest daughter of the late John Pugh, esq.

Died.] At Carnarvon, in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. Owen Rowlands, A. B. Curate of Llanddeniolen; a gentleman whose easy manners and spotless integrity rendered him most universally beloved and respected.

Mrs. Mary Myas, of Bersham, near Wrexham, 73; mother of Robert Waithman, esq. an eminent citizen of London.

At the advanced age of 104, Mary Williams, widow, of Kilkennin, Cardiganshire. She retained her faculties to the last.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Belem, in Portugal, Major Hamilton Rose of the royal highlanders.

At Guinalde, in Portugal, Brigadier-general G. D. Drummond.

By his own hands, his highness Mohee Oodheen, the second legitimate son of the late Tippoo Sultan, at Russapuglah. He effected his purpose by discharging his fowling-piece, loaded with small shot, into his chest. No person was near when the act was perpetrated; but the report of the piece was heard about four o'clock in the morning, when the family and attendants instantly rushed into the room, but he expired almost immediately. This unfortunate prince, since his arrival in Bengal, had distinguished himself by the regularity and correctness of his conduct, and, had been permitted to enjoy a large share of liberty. Immediately before his death, he had privately stationed three horses in a stable on the Chitpore road; and by other indications betrayed an intention to attempt his escape.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THE China fleet has arrived, and contains the following goods:

Tea, Bohea	Whole Chests	1,612	lbs.
	Half ditto	976	874,768
	Quarter ditto	2,800	
Congou and Campoi	ditto	70,552	6,182,523
Souchong	ditto	4,031	300,413
Twankay	ditto	18,173	1,434,474
Hyson Skin	ditto	2,819	184,094
Superior	ditto	3,288	216,460
Hyson	ditto	1,970	129,704
	Chests	106,221	9,322,436
Raw Silk	Chests	266	lbs. 26,776
Nankeens	ditto	700	pcs. 70,000

We recommend the following advertisement, taken from the New York Mercantile Advertiser, to the notice of those who advocate the Orders in Council.

"American manufactures.—A constant supply of the best bed ticks, sheetings, plaids, kerseys, and checks, from 3-4ths to 7-4ths wide. A few American damask table cloths, towelling of different qualities; woollen cloths, worsteds and crewells of all colours; cotton and worsted fringes in a variety of colours, widths, and patterns, &c."

In 1771 the State of New York contained 163,338 inhabitants; by a census taken in 1810 it contained 950,000, of whom 102,068 were regularly enrolled in the militia of the State. In manufactures the late census has furnished *data* for the following statement:

			Dollars.
Looms	33,068	value of cloth	5,002,892
Tan Works	867	value of leather	1,299,542
Distilleries	591	value of spirits	1,685,794
Breweries	42	value of beer	340,766
Fulling Mills	427	enhanced value of cloth	679,126
Paper Mills	28	value of paper	233,268
Hat Manufactories	124	value of hats	249 035
Glass Works	6	value (besides bottles)	716,800

Powder

			Dollars.
Powder Mills	2	value of powder	10,400
Rope Walks	18	value of cord, &c.	538,000
Sugar Houses	10	value of sugar	420,000
Oil Mills	23	value of oil, &c.	42,925
Blast Furnaces	11	value of articles	205,300
Air Furnaces	10	value of articles	156,720
Cut Nail Factories	44	value of articles	276,986
Forges	43	value of articles	135,340

The single county of Rensaelaer will this year manufacture of the above articles the value of 600,000 dollars, and it may be affirmed that the present annual value of manufactures in the State of New York only exceeds 16,000,000 dollars. This State contains about 1,280,000 sheep, 500,000 horses, and one million neat cattle. The capital stock of the several incorporated banks is 11,690,000 dollars.

State of Commerce in Liverpool.—British plantation sugars have dropped about 1s. per cwt. About 500 hhds. have been exposed to the hammer during the week, of which a great part were withdrawn, buyers being scarce. As the quantity of coffee increases so the price of it declines. The demand for rum is chiefly confined to small parcels for home consumption. The price is very steady. Dye woods continue low. Brimstone is exceedingly scarce. Raw silks are without much alteration; but thrown silks are very much in the advance, particularly piedmonts. The prices of cottons are low in the extreme, particularly for Brazil and Dutch cottons. The regular trade only come into the markets as buyers. The sales of the week, including those sold by auction, amount to about 4800 packages. The tobacco market continues much in the same state as before noticed. Tar is in demand and supports its price. The demand for ashes is very limited. Rice has been a good deal enquired for, and about 800 casks have been sold during the week; 22s. to 23s. is obtained for fine old, and 24s. for new, but the latter is very scarce, little or none remaining with the importers; and as most of the holders of rice are speculators in the article, they are unwilling to sell at these low prices. American flax-seed is in demand. Clover seed is enquired for. Staves are getting scarce, and obtain an advance of price. Tallows continue to improve. Soap is likewise on the advance. The two late sales of St. Domingo, mahogany at this market were of good quality, and average 20¼d. and 20½d. per cubic foot. The sales of turpentine during the week have amounted to 300 bls. which averaged at 18s. 6¾d.

The sheeps wool imported into Great Britain on an average of four years ending 5th January 1811, was 7,865,567lbs. and the quantity imported in the half years ending 5th July 1811, distinguishing the countries whence imported, was as follows:

Germany and North of Europe	41,391
Portugal	872,681
Spain and Gibraltar	2,147,696
Malta and Levant	49,654
Ireland and Isle of Man	3,690
Cape of Good Hope	4,318
States of America	7,103
Brazils	12,741
Prize	1,193
Total	3,140,679

On the first of September the nominal price of silver rose 1½d. an ounce, but gold remains as it then was.

The present prices charged by the London refiners are,

Pure virgin gold	£5	6	0	per ounce
Ditto silver	0	6	11½	ditto

At Mr. Scott's, 28, New Bridge-street, or Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Change Alley, Cornhill, —Grand Junction Canal shares fetch from 200l. to 211l. per share.—Kennet and Avon 31l. to 32l. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool 195l. ditto.—East India Dock 122l. per cent.—West India ditto 160l. ditto.—London Dock Stock 117l. ditto.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

WE are glad to accept, at irregular periods, now and then, a Number of the Botanist's Repository. Since we last mentioned this work in June, we have received only one number, and that one less interesting than some others. We shall proceed to enumerate its contents.

Trichilia *cdorata*. Native of the West Indies, and consequently with us an inhabitant of the bark-stove. It corresponds so well with Swartz's character of *moschata*, that we suspect it to be the same; for though described here, as having four petals, it appears by the figure to be monopetalous. Sloane's figure referred to by Swartz as a synonym of his *moschata* will not decide the question. Perhaps though said by our author to be a West-Indian plant, it may after all be a native of New Holland.

Daviesia *latifolia.* An elegant shrub of the papilionaceous order, nearly related to D. *corymbosa* of Dr. Smith. The fine golden flowers are produced in long upright racemes from the axils of the leaves. Native of New Holland; and communicated by Mr. Milne from Fonthill; but is likewise to be met with in some of the nurseries about town.

Carex *Fraseri.* We have mentioned this singular plant before in our Report of the Botanical Magazine. In the representation given here both edges of the leaf are equally crenulate, and not quite entire on the inner margin, as described and figured in the Botanical Magazine.

Heliconia *Bihai*, or Wild Plaintain-tree. There is a very good figure of this plant in Thompson's Botany displayed. The younger Linnæus mistook one of the species of Strelitzia for this plant, and his alterations of the specific character consequently belong to that. But although Swartz in his *Observationes* had long ago pointed out this error, yet in the latest publication we have of a general system of vegetables, viz. *Persoon's Synopsis*, the corolla is said to be *crocea*, the nectarium *cæruleum*; characters belonging to Strelitzia *Reginæ* and not at all to this plant; so much easier is it to mislead than to set right again.

We have yet two numbers of the Botanical Magazine unnoticed in our Report; the contents of which are

Lilium *monadelphum.* A new species of Lily, of the same colour and form nearly as the yellow variety of Lilium *Pomponium.* Native of Mount Caucasus.

Watsonia *strictiflora.* A new species introduced from the Cape by the Hon. Wm. Herbert.

Moræa *Sisyrinchium.* This bulbous-rooted flower is a native of the southern parts of Europe and the northern of Africa; and was well known in our gardens in the time of Parkinson and Gerard, yet of late years it seems to have been quite lost. The present drawing was made from a plant received from Gibraltar by Mr. Vere of Kensington Gore. The older botanists saw the difference in this plant and Iris, and called it Sisyrinchium. Linnæus and most botanists since his time have considered it as a species of the Iris. And Mr. Ker, in the Annals of Botany, first added it to Moræa; in which he has been followed by the author of the new edition of Hortus Kewensis. Before the labours of Mr. Ker indeed the distinction between Moræa and Iris were not at all understood; and the only solid and certain character which distinguishes them this author himself now places in the bulbo-tuberous root of Moræa; for want of which Moræa *Iridioides* is now directed to be added to Iris with the specific name of *Moræoides.* It must be acknowledged that this is departing from the Linnæan principle of taking the generic character from the parts of fructification only.

Allium *obliquum*; a very rare species of Garlic, which Mr. Ker has not observed in any collection but that of Mr. Haworth. In a note subjoined to this article, Mr. Ker has referred the plant figured in the Rare Plants of Hungary under the name of Allium Ampeloprasum, and which he had before considered as variety β of that species, to Allium *arenarium*, of which latter species he is now convinced that it is a mere variety without bulbs, and a fresh proof of the fallacy of distinguishing the species of this genus by their having bulbiferous or capsuliferous umbels. We are however of opinion, from long observation, that, as cultivated in our gardens, the capsuliferous and bulbiferous species continue very constant to their character. Mr. Ker may nevertheless be very right in his opinion, because however constant the character may remain in the same climate, it does not follow that the whole may not depend upon climate: and the capsuliferous species in the south may become bulbiferous in the north, and vice versa, the same species that are bulbiferous in a northern may be capsuliferous in a southern climate.

Bryophyllum *calycinum.* A genus first constituted by Mr. Salisbury in the Paradisus Londinensis. It received its name from the very curious circumstance, that it puts forth a germinating bulb from each crenature of the leaf. Thus, in attempting to dry this plant by placing it between folds of paper, Dr. Sims found that little bulbs were produced from each crenature, though there was no appearance of them before. Differs from cotyledon in being octandrous, and having the limb of the corolla divided into four instead of six segments, from Calanchoe in having the filaments placed in one equal row. This figure is beautifully drawn, engraved, and coloured, and appears to us to equal the expensive figures of the Hortus Schoenbrunensis.

Gentiana *septemfida.* A mere variety of the one figured before in the same work, and apparently repeated here by an oversight.

Liatris *spicata.* Native of North America, whence it was introduced by Mr. John Fraser. Serratula *spicata*, given as a synonym of this, has however been in our gardens long, and appears to us to be a taller plant, with darker-coloured flowers.

Carolinea *minor.* Probably the first plant of this genus that has ever flowered in this country. Introduced by Dr. Anderson from Guiana, and brought to flower by Messrs Loddiges of Hackney.

Schisandra *coccinea.* *Sanguinea* or *miniata* would have been better; but the name was given by Michaux, who first described and figured this plant in his Flora Boreali-Americana. This

very rare and singular plant was communicated by John Walker, esq. of Arno's Grove, Southgate. It is a monoicous plant, but unfortunately produced only male flowers.

Gentiana *macrophylla*; nearly akin to G. *cruciata*. Dr. Sims has called this plant by the English name of *long-leaved*. We observe with some surprise, that in the new edition of the Hortus Kewensis it is called *broad-leaved*; though the leaves are long and narrow, and by no means deserving the epithet of broad, nor was *macros* commonly used in composition by the Greeks in any other sense than to denote length.

Aloë *serrulata* of Haworth. For our own part, though we have no objection to having a good number of figures for our money, we should have been quite as well pleased, had this been made into a double plate, when it might have had the advantage of a miniature outline of the whole plant, of which we have repeatedly expressed our decided approbation.

Pitcairnia *bracteata β sulphurea*. Professor Swartz, in his *Prodromus*, characterised this genus under the name of Hepetis. And L'Heretier, in his *Sertum Anglicum*, dedicated it to the honour of Dr. William Pitcairn. Both these publications were printed in 1788. The latter name has been pretty generally adopted; but Schreber, in his edition of the *Genera plantarum*, has retained that of Hepetis. We may make the same observation upon this as the latter; a miniature outline of the whole plant, though it doubled the cost, would have exceeded in value in a still greater proportion.

Aloe *arachnoides δ. translucens*. Haworth considers this a distinct species, in which he has been followed in the Hortus Kewensis. Mr. Ker makes it only a variety. Our opinion is, that while plants so distinct in external habit as the different species of aloe are included under one genus, it seems most natural to consider such as so nearly resemble one another, as varieties; but where the divisions of this genus, which we hinted at in a former Report, separated into so many distinct genera, all the four varieties, as they are called, of *arachnoides*, would be by general consent considered as so many species, as there can be little reason to suppose that they are really seminal varieties from the same stock.

Aletris *farinosa*. This plant, a native of Virginia, is the one on which Linnæus first founded his genus Aletris, he afterwards added several species from the Cape, which have been since separated under the names of Veltheimia and Tritoma. The whole genus is now limited to the species here figured, another from the same country, and a third from Japan.

This number finishes the 31th volume of this extensive work, containing 1418 figures of plants, all drawn and coloured from nature, equalling in accuracy, and often in elegance, the most expensive botanical figures.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

SEPTEMBER.

Now golden fruits on loaded branches shine,
And grateful clusters swell with floods of wine;
Now blushing berries paint the yellow grove.

ON the 1st and 2d of September the wind was northerly; from the 3d to the 19th inclusive, it was either easterly or north-west; on the 20th southerly, on the 21st south-west, on the 22d variable, on the 23d northerly, on the 24th north-west, from the 25th to the 27th westerly, on the 28th north, on the 29th westerly, and on the 30th north-west.

The weather from the 8th to the 15th was extremely hot, the sky being unobscured with clouds, and there having been no refreshing breezes, except for a few hours on the 11th. The only rain we had during the whole month fell on the 19th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 28th, and 30th.

The night of the 19th was stormy with thunder, and there was some thunder the next morning. There were strong gales on the 6th, 29th, and 30th; and squally weather on the 24th, 25th, and 26th.

September 1st. I have just been informed of a singular notion entertained, in some parts of this county, respecting toads, that, during the month of August, they are innoxious; and that, in consequence, the common people do not then so eagerly seek their destruction as at other times. On the 1st of September, therefore, toads as well as partridges become again fair game.

Partridges this year are peculiarly scarce.

September 2d. Black grapes begin to change colour. Mulberries are in great profusion. The eclipse of the moon this evening was more beautiful than any eclipse that I recollect.

September 4th. About this time last year the swarms of wasps were innumerable, and these insects proved extremely injurious to the ripening fruits. This year there are very few indeed.

September 7th. Several of the autumnal plants are now in flower, particularly in the gardens, the Michaelmas daises, and autumnal crocus; and of wild plants, the pale-flowered

snakeweed

snakeweed *(polygonum pallidum)*, orpine ſtonecrop *(sedum telephium)*, common mugwort *(artemisia vulgaris)*, and sea starwort *(aster tripolium)*.

September 9th. Damsons are gathered. The second crops of clover are cut.

The bank martins *(hirundo rustica* of Linnæus) began to congregate amongst the reeds and sedge along the banks of the rivers; and particularly in the evenings, they are to be seen in immense numbers.

September 10th. In this part of Hampshire the barley harvest is completely ended.

September 13th. Gossamer floats. Winged ants come to life and fly abroad.

September 15th. The fishermen, for several evenings past, have been on the look out for herrings. The easterly winds, which have prevailed for several days past, are favourable for their arrival upon our shores; but hitherto, except a few ſtragglers, none have been caught.

September 18th. In consequence of the late dry and hot weather, the ponds and brooks begin to shrink. The water also in the rivers is very low.

September 20th. Martins and swallows congregate on the roofs. Thistle down floats. The goldfinches and other small birds eat these, and the seeds of numerous other weeds that are injurious to the farmers; thus rendering him much more service than he is aware of.

September 23d. This was a rainy day, and the farmers will now be able to begin their ploughing. The turnips also will be greatly benefited; and vegetation altogether recovered from the effects of the late drought.

Hazel nuts and filberts are very scarce; and, with respect to walnuts, the trees, at least in this neighbourhood, are almost wholly destitute of them.

September 26th. Winter potatoes are taken up, and the crops upon the whole are very favourable. Grapes are gathered.

September 29th. This evening a considerable quantity of herrings was caught. On the following day they were sold for about seven pence per dozen.

Berberries are ripe. Wheat sowing is begun.

September 30th. The leaves of the walnut and lime trees begin to fall; and the heath and fern to turn brown.

The goat suckers have left us.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WHEAT sowing has proceeded, in all parts, with that particular success, which we have experienced for some years past, and will soon be finished. The breadth sown, said to be in the usual course, without any reference to extension, on account of the high prices obtained, and the still higher expected. Dull sowing much as usual, without any advance of that improvement. General answer to our enquiry, respecting lands reserved for spring wheat, that it is not approved.

Notwithstanding the long draught of summer, the turnip crops have so much improved by the subsequent rains and warm weather, that they turn out very abundant in the eastern countries, and, in most, a satisfactory crop. Rutabaga not generally grown to that extent which was predicted. Cattle-cabbage rather increasing in culture, in the eastern counties, and in Yorkshire the present crops very good. Grass abundant and good in quality. Straw-fodder short this season, and not judged so good as usual, probably from the effects of blight. Hops a fair crop, but course in quality. Seeds a good crop, and carrots. Potatoes also a successful growth this season, the extent very considerable. In those parts of Scotland, where pigs are bred, and whence the English markets are supplied with Westphalia hams, the potatoe culture much increasing among the farmers, some of whom grow breadths of twenty to thirty acres. Letters from the eastern counties state, that the *fiorin* grass not being approved its culture is not attempted.

The country has been unusually free in sending meat to market, the reports on its quantity and quality as a crop, by no means mended. Of barley a similar character. Pease bad. Oats and beans the best crops.

Wool rather an improving market in general, but the chief amendment upon the fine wools. Lord Somerville's Merino-Ryeland clip of 1810 and 1811, in Surry, was sold in August and the last month, as follows: clip of 1810 5s. 4s. 6d. 4s. 3d. 4s. per lb. of 1811 5s. 3d. seconds of the two years together, 3s. 9d. The manufactories of fine goods in the West, in full work.

Cattle markets in the country, high for the Michaelmas quarter; pigs low in price, excepting small delicate pork.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. to 5s. 6d —Mutton 5s. to 5s. 8d.—Veal 5s. to 8s.—Pork 4s. to 7s.—Bacon 7s.—Irish ditto 2s. to 5s.—Fat 3s. 8d. to 4s.—Skins 20s. to 50s.—Oil cake 16 guineas per thousand.

Spital Fields Market, &c. Potatoes 4l. 10s. to 5l. 10s. per ton.—Chats 40s. to 50s.

Middlesex, Oct. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of September, 1811, to the 24th of October, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29·93. Oct. 19. Wind S. W.
Lowest, 28·67. Sept. 25. —— S. W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 69 hundredths of an inch. { The variation occurred between the 24th and 25th of the last month, since which there has been no great and sudden changes in the weight of the atmosphere.

Thermometer.

Highest, 68° Oct. 17. Wind S. E.
Lowest, 40° Oct. 23. —— West.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 18°. { In the morning of the 22d the mercury stood at 58° and at the same hour on the 23d. it was no higher than 40°.

The quantity of rain fallen since the last report of it is equal to 3¼ in depth.

The average heat for the month that is now ended is much greater than usual for the season, it being 58°, and the changes in the temperature have been but trifling except in the instance above referred to. The mean height of the barometer is equal to 29.45, which is sufficiently low to account for all the rain that has fallen: and the number of days on which it has fallen is about 13 or 14; of the remainder many were brilliant as days in the height of summer. It is observable that the finest and clearest weather occurs when the mercury in the barometer is moderately high, and it often happens, perhaps generally, that when it is at the highest, or above 30°, the atmosphere is cloudy. The wind during the month has blown chiefly from the westerly points.

There have been many foggy mornings, more than usual for October, but most of them were succeeded by very bright days: the fog on the evening of Saturday the 19th was so great as to occasion much mischief to travellers in and about the metropolis; the difficulties of going from place to place in a fog such as that referred to, cannot be well conceived by those who have not experienced them.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Lyceum of Ancient Literature,—the Observations on Shakespeare,—the Letters of a Wanderer,—a Paper of the Enquirer,—the Townley Museum,—and three or four Papers of Common Sense, will be inserted with all convenient dispatch.

If Dr. M. Browne will call upon Sir Richard Phillips, No. 5, Buckingham-Gate, he shall receive the information about which he enquires.

George Faulkland is considered a valuable contributor.

A Constant Reader asks our learned etymological Correspondent A. B. to favour him with a brief general Table of the Etymons of English Counties, Town, and Common Village, Names; to be sent through him to the Editor, at No. 5, Buckingham-Gate.

B. conjoins his reasonings to Terra Firma, and to the local phenomena of gravitating Fluids.

The Editor's oft-repeated regret is reiterated once more on his inability to find immediate room for the numerous communications that press upon him. The cause is doubtless to be found in the principles of the Motto, but the recent influx may be ascribed, perhaps, to the increasing patronage with which this Magazine continues to be honoured: it being a fact as gratifying to the Editor as it is advantageous to his readers and correspondents, that even in these inauspicious times, the Monthly Magazine has increased in circulation more within the last twelve months than in any twelve months since the Editor commenced his labours in the year 1795.

Prose Communications with the following Signatures shall appear as soon as possible:—The Glass Blower.—J. Bannantine.—J. Macdonald.—Loudirillus.—An Occasional Correspondent.—A Constant Reader.—M. H.—W. R.—Musicus.—J. K.—J. H.—J. L.—J. W.—Londinensis.—W.—X. Z.—W. B. H.—Clericus.—Philanthropos.—O. D. D.—D. Forbes.—Liberalis.—R. F. White.—W. Stuart.—J. E. Cork.—Ursasic.—James Wright.—L. F. G.—Lipsiensis Epicias.—P. T.—J. W. M.—Doctor Last.—A. Z.—D. H. Davies.—L. K.—Altera Pars.—J. R.—Lapicida.—Mentor.—A mere Mathematician.—W. N.—N.—O. H.—T.—G. T.—G. H. Egerton.—T. L.—J. Bennett.—L. B.—J. M. Tindall,—and J. P. C. Others are under consideration. Of Poetical favours there are few on hand which it is intended to insert.

THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 220.] DECEMBER 1, 1811. [5 of Vol. 32.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.——JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

UNPUBLISHED PARTICULARS *connected with the* RESIGNATION *of the* CROWN *of* ENGLAND *to the* POPE, *by* KING JOHN; *from a* MANUSCRIPT *in the* FRENCH NATIONAL LIBRARY, *by* F. I. G. DE LA PORTE DU THEIL.

THE manuscript, of which M. Du Theil treats, is a collection of the state-papers and other diplomatic concerns of Pope Innocent III. The particular matter relating to our present subject, is the real object of the embassy of Rob. de Courçon to France.

To understand properly, (says Monsieur Porte du Theil,) the real view of the embassy of Robert, what reasons the Pope had for sending him, and what instructions were probably given him; it is necessary to state clearly what was, at this era, the situation of France and England. I shall not enlarge upon the state of things in general; it is known to every body. I shall only mention some particularities, neglected by modern historians, which serve to explain in a better light that grand *denouement* of affairs and cabals, through which King John was reduced to the necessity of putting himself entirely at the mercy of the Pope.

Situation of John, King of England, after the year 1212.

Innocent had dictated the terms and conditions upon which he consented to restore his favour to King John, against whom he had been so virulent, and addressed them to his Nuncios Pandolph and Durand, February 27, 1213.

John, passive under the influence of fear, accepted these terms and conditions, as severe as dishonorable, and by an act, dated 13th of May, engaged to execute them faithfully. Upon the day after the morrow, by another act equally solemn, he acknowledged himself to be a vassal and tributary of the Holy See, and assured the Pope of his eternal fidelity. Upon the 24th of the same month, he recalled the exiled prelates, who had originally raised against him the tempest to which he was compelled to submit.

Whilst this prince, worthy in so many respects of the infamy with which he voluntarily loaded his memory, resolved upon such sacrifices to reconcile himself with the Pope, he took the most regular measures to be avenged of the king of France.

From the middle of the preceding year, 1212, he had negociated with Otho, that other memorable example of the power, creative and destructive, which Innocent exercised over the sovereigns of Europe; and had sent to that emperor, deposed and excommunicated like himself, ambassadors charged to bind strong the ties of interest, which, independent of relationship, united for a long time these unfortunate princes.

Otho, the implacable enemy of Philip, (king of France) charmed with this overture, had engaged the Count de Boulogne, Renaud de Dammartin, to adopt the party of the king of England. At his solicitation, the Count had crossed the sea, had promised John to obey his orders, had publicly made homage to him, and had sworn not to make, without John's consent, any peace, or truce, either with Philip or Lewis the Dauphin. He had given as hostages, his wife and many of his vassal lords.

At the same time he had brought, from Otho, letters, in which that prince assured the king of England, of his inclination to serve him with all his forces; he had further protested, that he had never received, as he had been accused, any embassies on the part of Philip, and repeated the oath, of listening to no accommodation without participation of the emperor.

These facts we learn by the letter which John himself wrote, May 4, 1212, to the Viscount de Thouars, to strengthen his attachment to his party.

The same day, John had written also to the Count de Flandres, to induce him to engage himself to him, with the Comte de Boulogne; and, with the view

of further inducement, he had lent, for a year, three thousand marks to the Countess of Flanders.

Lastly, upon the same day also, he had signed his definitive treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Comte de Boulogne.

It appears also by different acts, that, about the same time, he was assured of the Duke de Lembourg, de Valeran, son of that duke, the Counts de Bar, father and son, the Duke of Louvain, and many other lords. Lastly, March 29, 1213, he had received the homage, and engagement of service of the Count de Hollande.

The Certainty of his Reconciliation with the Pope facilitated the means, not only of resisting the Attacks which France was preparing against him, but of transferring the War himself into the Bosom of that Kingdom.

On the 25th of May he wrote to the Earl of Flanders, pressing him to send more powerful succours than those which had already arrived; and the 26th of June following, he renewed the same assurance. In fact, four days before, he had ordered the Master of the Temple to remit to the ambassadors, whom he had sent to the earl, a sum of money, which the master had under his care, and which was reserved for the use of the earl.

At the same time the English king urged the king of Arragon to put in execution the projects for a campaign, which had been previously concerted with him.

The Pope, at the epoch, when he named Robert de Courçon legate of France, that is, towards the end of April, 1213, certainly was not ignorant of all these intentions and projects. It was not then, without truth, nor assuredly without reason, that, in the letter in which he recommended Robert to Philip August, he mentioned the impending peril which menaced France. But, was he equally sincere, or did he only use a language suitable to him, or a matter of course, when he added, in the same letter, that the interests of France were dearer to him than those of the Ecclesiastic See? In fact, if the interests of that so valued kingdom were then in danger, who other than he was the occasion of it. Had he not himself the year before engaged, even commanded, Philip, under penalty of excommunication, to levy war against John? Had he not, under his pretended apostolical authority, transferred to Philip all the rights of a prince, then the object of ecclesiastical persecution? Had not he assured him of the assistance of all those whom the exhortations of the Holy See could rouse against an excommunicated and deposed king? Was it not then a kind of duplicity, by which he ordered Pandolph and Durand, that, as soon as the rebel king submitted to the laws of the Vatican, all his enemies should be ordered to disarm, principally Philip, and respect John.

We are led to think, that even the personal choice of the legate, born a subject of the king of England, was, on the side of the pontiff, a consequence of his habitual partiality to England against France. In fact, Robert did not cease to manage his business in such a manner, as to favour in every thing the affairs of the king of England, and thwart the views which could aggrandize the power of Philip.

(Here ends the account of M. de la Porte du Theil, who has certainly elucidated an important fact in English history, not before clearly understood. He might have added, that the crafty Pope, by duping both the kings, though in a bare-faced manner, succeeded in subjugating them both to the ecclesiastical yoke. Philip, however, does not seem to have been aware that the Pope, seeing the consequences of his successful excommunications of Otho and John, treated the French king in a manner which he had no power to prevent or resent.)

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE trial by jury has so long been considered as the bulwark of English Liberty, that every thing connected with it, even in the remotest degree, must be interesting. In the present times, when the extreme jealousy of the government has so anxiously circumscribed *the freedom of the press*, this predilection must of course be augmented ten-fold; these being the two corner stones of the English temple, dedicated to that deity. To this circumstance is to be attributed the interest, almost to enthusiasm, with which a late treatise on "The Powers and Duties of Juries," has been received in every part of the United Kingdom. It is a work of great merit, and of extensive utility; but, like all other works, founded on detached

facts,

facts, insulated delinquencies, and ever-varying corruptions, susceptible of much improvement from additional information. Should the author ever favour the world with a second edition, I trust he will introduce the following instance of oppression, to which the admission of special juries may be prostituted, unless those precautions are taken which the following relation of facts will point out.

A respectable private gentleman in one of the midland counties, who had a predominating influence over a borough within it, exerted that influence at one of our general elections a few years since, in opposition to that of one of our most powerful nobles. The zeal of an injudicious friend gave to the great man some colourable pretence to harrass his antagonist with *qui tam* actions for bribery, of which he did not fail to take advantage. The great man's agent for the borough in question, held the office of clerk of the peace for the county, among the duties of which is the return of the freeholders qualified to serve on juries, to the crown office, distinguished by their respective titles of esquires, gentlemen, and yeomen. It is almost unnecessary to observe, that the common juries are taken from the two last-mentioned descriptions of freeholders, and that the special juries are selected from the first. The gentleman, who was the object of persecution in these actions, was a very active, intelligent, and useful, magistrate of the county, and held in much respect by all persons of a similar rank and description within it. It was publicly known that there was so little foundation for these prosecutions, by means of which the attempt to overwhelm him was to be carried into execution, that all hopes of success seemed to depend on effectuating what appeared next to impossible, viz. the exclusion of all the other magistrates and gentlemen of superior rank in the county, from serving on the special juries, which were to try the actions; and in the manœuvre, to which recourse was had for this purpose, lies the danger in packing juries; to which, Mr. Editor, I wish to call the attention of the public, through your medium. If it answer no other purpose, it will at least enable persons who, under similar circumstances, may hereafter become the objects of persecution by overbearing nobles, to guard against the most oppressive piece of chicanery that ever was practised by an unprincipled attorney. Shortly before the assises, the clerk of the peace made his return of the freeholders eligible for jury-men; in which list he took the liberty of giving to all the graziers and other tenants of the great man throughout the county, the titles of *esquires*, while he withheld it from the magistrates and others, (by their rank in society and situations entitled to it,) and placed against their names the simple addition of *gent.* The consequences which were projected, and would have ensued, from this manœuvre, if it had not been timely discovered, are too obvious to require a comment. By good fortune the country solicitor, to whom all the names were familiar, happened to accompany the London agent to strike the special jury; and, by that accidental circumstance, the fraudulent design was discovered and frustrated. An impartial and respectable special jury was obtained, and verdicts, without a moment's hesitation, given in favour of the defendant.

The events just related present so forcible an illustration of some parts of the Treatise, the perusal of which occasioned this communication, that I felt an almost irresistible impulse to request a place for it in your Monthly Miscellany. I should perhaps have hesitated respecting the propriety of making this little history public, if any of the parties concerned in the transaction had been in a situation to feel the pain, which an exposure of their conduct could not fail to occasion; but, as they are gone to give an account of all their transgressions before a tribunal where this accusation will not be presented, I persuade myself it may happen to be beneficial to some persons, and can be injurious to none.

Oct. 1, 1811. W. J.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems not a little strange that the ingenious compiler of the particulars relating to the life of Handel, inserted in your last Magazine, should have so far mistaken the object of the passage quoted by him from the Dunciad, Book IV. l. 65, 70, as to suppose it intended as a satire upon that celebrated musician;—a mere effusion of spleen proceeding from envy at the fame of Handel.

The lines, even separated from the context, plainly evince that they were designed as a compliment, and not as a satire; nor is it in the least degree probable that Pope should be envious of the

fame of Handel, who excelled in a department wholly foreign to his pursuits; and who was moreover patronized by Burlington, Arbuthnot, and all those of Pope's friends, by whose judgment in musical science, having none confessedly of his own, he was most likely to be influenced in such a case. That Pope was envious of the fame even of poetical merit in his contemporaries, is by no means apparent, although he undoubtedly indulged too far his personal dislikes, resentments, and prejudices. Congreve, Addison, Garth, Prior, Fenton, Gay, Swift, &c. were in the class of his most intimate friends: and of his great rival, Dryden, he always speaks in terms of enthusiastic admiration.

If we turn to the passage of the Dunciad, quoted by your correspondent, it will indisputably appear that the poet's ridicule and satire were directed not against the grave and manly melodies of Handel, but the enervating and effeminate music of the Italian opera, the prevailing passion for which was the grand obstacle to Handel's success. The Italian Muse is accordingly represented under the form of a harlot, with mincing step, languid eye, and fluttering attire: her head turned aside and supported by two singing peers, exclaiming:

O Cara, Cara, silence all that train, &c.

And she concludes her triumphant boasts with saying:

But soon, ah! soon, rebellion will commence,
If music meanly borrows aid from sense;
Strong in new arms, lo! giant Handel stands,
Like bold Briareus with an hundred hands.
To stir, to rouze, to shake, the soul he comes,
And Jove's own thunders follow Mars's drums;
Arrest him, empress, or you sleep no more:
She heard and drove him to the Hibernian shore.

It is necessary to explain that, in the last two lines, the goddess Dulness is invoked to arrest the progress of this dangerous innovator, lest the reign of Sense should be restored. And that the Goddess, attentive to the prayer of her votary, drove him from the land of Britain to the coast of Hibernia, most unjustly, as all will now acknowledge; characterised by the poet as "the modern Bœotia," over which the "cloudy goddess" is supposed to rule with absolute sway, and where her empire was in no danger of subversion. The cold reception which, as the author of the article in question remarks, that divine production of Handel, the Messiah, met with at its first appearance in 1741, was in all probability alluded to in this triumph of Dulness; and it would be a gratification of curiosity, could it now be ascertained, what sort of patronage or encouragement this great musical genius experienced on his subsequent arrival in Ireland.

MENTOR.

London, Oct. 12, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have invited a general communication, and extensively diffused a knowledge of popular remedies for various diseases; and, as the indisposition that probably brought on the fever which proved fatal to a late reverend and lamented scholar, is said to have been a fistulous complaint; I send you an account of a simple, cheap, preparation, which has proved in a few instances an effectual cure for the FISTULA. The foreman of an eminent brush-maker in Bristol, being afflicted with that painful malady; a person residing in Chiswell-street; and an industrious smith in this neighbourhood, have been recently cured. The latter, about six weeks ago, with little hope of evading an operation, began to take a large wine-glass full, (about four table-spoonfuls) of the following decoction.

He procured at a medical herb-shop in Covent-Garden, at a shilling an ounce, some of the blossoms of the *prunus silvestris*, the black-thorn or sloe-tree; an ounce of these was put into a coffee-pot, of the ordinary size, to which he added three half-pints, or about a Winchester-quart, of water; it stood near the fire, simmering for some time, then was slightly boiled; the strained liquor, which looks like brandy, was taken two or three times a-day; and twice a-day he applied, to the part affected, a bread and milk poultice, softened with ointment of marshmallows; and he is now well.

The pain that generally occurs, previously to a discharge from the sore, may be assuaged by the application of equal parts of the soap liniment, commonly called *opodeldock*, and tincture of opium; or by the use of half an ounce of ointment of spermaceti, well mixed with ten grains of powdered opium.

I have heard that a person in the city has been cured of a very painful hæmorrhoidal complaint, which is sometimes the precursor of fistula, solely by the use of the decoction above-mentioned;

tioned; and I shall be happy if it afford relief to any of your numerous readers, being constantly one of the number.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Queen's-head-lane, Islington, Oct. 18, 1811.

P. S. In one of my old *Pharmacopœias*, which appears to have belonged to that once celebrated preacher, the Reverend Dr. Ogden, he has made the following memorandum: "I knew an inn-keeper in Chester, who had been for some time very bad of the bloody-flux, and attended by two physicians; a passenger who lodged at his house, ordered him to drink the decoction of yarrow," (the leaves, I suppose,) "which in a few days perfectly recovered him. It was boiled in white-wine."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE Mr. Lancaster and Dr. Bell are dividing the public in regard to their claim to the honours of a discovery which was made by the Hindoos two thousand years ago, practised by Jesus Christ himself in several recorded instances, and proved by the sacred poets to have been as ancient as fine weather and sand, it may be worth while to turn our attention to another great and decisive improvement in the practice of education, which addresses itself more peculiarly to the faculties of thinking beings.

I am too anxious to have any degree of instruction communicated to the people to wrangle with those gentlemen or their patrons about the value of their mechanical system. I shrewdly suspect, however, that the mind itself is little improved by learning to form letters in sand, by being able to call letters and words at sight, or by the capacity of repeating the multiplication and pence tables. These acquirements have their merit; but, viewing man as a moral agent, capable of indefinite intellectual improvements, they leave him in the situation of the learned pig, or of those sagacious horses which excite so much wonder at our country fairs. I do not mean, however, to decry what is now so laudably effecting through the nation, because the habit of attending a school is calculated to produce a good moral effect, the habit of reflection there enforced is likely to produce intellectual improvements, and what is learnt is a basis for something further,—but I conceive the system might be extended, and the mind itself might be improved, as well as the memory and the mechanical powers of imitation.

I therefore respectfully call the attention of the public, and of tutors in particular, to the recent adaptation of a principle which is calculated to give effect to learning, and *really* to teach to young persons what they are *professed* to be taught. I allude to the system of teaching by INTERROGATORIES, or by QUESTIONS; by means of which the pupil is made to think upon and work at the science or branch of knowledge which he is studying. The principle is as old as our first books of arithmetic, which gave cases to be worked at length for the exercise of the student. We are therefore used to this mode of teaching arithmetic; and the absurdity of attempting to teach that science without working at it, by solving the questions to be found in the books, is so evident that it would be highly ridiculous to teach arithmetic by giving the student dissertations to read on the art, or even to set him to learn rules without working examples in each. Yet is not this the defective system by which all other arts and sciences are pretended to be taught? How few are the books on other subjects which introduce examples for practice! How recent has been their publication! How little are they yet adopted in our foundation and most considerable schools! How pertinaciously are old and indefensible systems maintained, merely because they have been adopted—because they are ancient—and because it would be troublesome to adopt any improvement, however self-evident!

Let it be understood that the interrogative system here alluded to, is very different, and therefore very superior, to the gossipping system of question and answer, which is so much less perspicuous than the mere indicative form, without increasing the habit or force of thinking. Nor does it refer to the plan of questions to which references for answers are annexed, or to questions which follow chapters of books, in the order of the subjects in the text; both of these are bastard ideas, or imperfect and puerile imitations of the genuine system, which is calculated to *instruct*, by compelling the student to *think* for himself, and to *labour* at the points and objects of his study.

I have seen a French book of questions for answers, published about thirty years ago; but it is rather a book of questions

on

on miscellaneous subjects, than a companion to a particular object of study. Dr. PRIESTLEY too published some questions on theology, but he annexed references for answers to each question; and Mr. FIELD, of Warwick, has done something of the kind, yet rendered useless by having similar additions. The merit of the ingenious Mr. BUTLER must not pass unnoticed, but his questions are miscellaneous, and adapted only to exercise the student in arithmetic. In a late work of Mr. JOYCE, he has erred by placing his questions after each chapter in the order of the text; and Mr. BULLAR has erred in the same way in his recent work.

The first work in which the author exercised the student in every branch of the subject treated of in his previous text, was Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography, a work which has met with encouragement equal to its merits. The same author announces also a second part of that work, treating solely of British geography, and on the same excellent plan. Both works in matter and principle deserve the preference of all tutors solicitous of the solid improvement of their pupils. The interrogative system of Goldsmith has since been extended to History in the Grammar of ROBINSON, to Agriculture in the Grammar of DICKSON, to Moral Philosophy in the Grammar of BAKER, and to the English Language in the Grammar of BLAIR.

This latter author has since carried it to perfection in his UNIVERSAL PRECEPTOR, which is illustrated by six hundred questions, and by printing a key, for the use of tutors, to the questions in his admirable Preceptor, and to four other sets of questions, which are or ought to be used in all seminaries.

The system has since been carried further, and a Mr. BARROW has prepared a set of six hundred questions on the New Testament, one of the most important auxiliaries to Christian education that has for many years issued from the press. It is a trifle in bulk, but of vast magnitude in usefulness, and, if generally introduced in schools of both sexes, would make a generation of thinking, well-informed, and rational, Christians. It is professedly adapted to the use of young people; but grown persons may use it to advantage who are disposed to study the Scriptures; and, to complete its utility, answers to it are given in the Tutor's Key above-named.

The system has received a further auxiliary in Adair's Questions on Goldsmith's History of England; a subject sufficiently interesting to be taught in this emphatical manner, and worthy of being thus studied by every young Briton.

Questions have been announced as being in the press on Lily's and the Eton Latin Grammars, and on Porney's, Wonostrocht's, and Levisac's, French Grammars; and these will perfect a course of education, and give a facility and a certainty to the acquirement of knowledge, beyond any thing that could have been anticipated by the last generation.

It is the peculiar and eminent advantage of this system of instruction that it leads and compels children to *think*, and brings into play their powers of comparing and reasoning. It regards them as rational beings, and is in that respect distinguished from those practices which are addressed merely to the memory, and which are equally suited to the instruction of irrational creatures. Let a child learn by rote three or four chapters of the Universal Preceptor; then answer in writing the mixed questions on those chapters; and in that manner go through the entire work: and he will be well and clearly informed on all subjects, and a being of superior information and attainments to most adults who have read and studied by ordinary means half their lives.

I shall conclude by recommending the plan, and the whole of the works named, with becoming respect and deference, to the intelligent and learned conductors of schools and academies throughout the empire; persuaded that, in so doing, I render an essential service to the rising generation, and to the propagation of useful knowledge. T. LANE.

Portsmouth, Oct. 31, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM unable to comprehend the distinction which your correspondent Mr. James Broadwood makes, at page 321 of your last Number, between his advocating "the correctness of any *system of temperament*," and pointing out "*the best* practical *method of tuning* keyed stringed instruments;" especially, as he says, just after, that *his system* (loosely and impracticably as it is defined), of fifths flattened *one-fortieth* of the *semitone* from B to C, "has been pronounced

pronounced *the best*," by Haydn, Mozart, and other "masters of harmony." But where have they done so, or *this* system of Mr. B. ever before been heard of? I beg to ask. I am equally at a loss to discover, whence Mr. B. inferred that I undertook in your October number to "prove the error of *whatever* he may advance," as to the "proper fifth in the temperament called *the equal temperament*," since I there pointed out (as I have frequently before done) the *schisma* (neglecting only the almost insensible fraction ·0006552 of this small interval Σ) as *the truth*, which he ought to advance, and *to practise also*, unless he wishes to persist in imposing on the world a system of twelve notes as "the equal temperament," which has no pretensions to that character; and assert his instruments when so tuned fit to be used *alike in all keys*, as has too often, to my knowledge, been *asserted* by their vendors, tuners, &c.

Before Mr. B. attempts any further reply, let him consider that I am not now contending with him whether the equal temperament be a good or a bad system, the *assertion* being yet unproved, that as many strains of modern music are set and *played* in one key as in any other (as I intimated in my first letter), on which account alone, harmony so coarse and imperfect as the *isotonic* could be tolerated; and still less can that of Mr. Broadwood's "practical method," produced as he directs; where, according to a table of the *beats* transmitted to me in Derbyshire, by a most able theorist and calculator, the Rev. C. I. Smyth, of Norwich, within a few days of Mr. B.'s new system appearing (at page 106), it appears that the fifths on his notes C♯, F♯, G♯, B♭, and B, *beat* no less than about 15, 20, 23, 12, and 27, times respectively *in one second* of time!! in his foundation or first tuned octave, whence those above and below are to be derived.

Before Mr. B.'s bold assertion, that "mathematical speculations cannot be of any practical use" in tuning, can have any weight, he must prove that he understands the nature and object of these speculations, so far at least as to define accurately what he means, as I have challenged him to do, and had a right to do, after he had volunteered in assigning *the quantity* of his temperament, (though it happens to be 1—40th of an *undefined* semitone) and had himself brought *his method* strictly within the province of what he is now pleased to call mathematical *speculation*; and, to suit his present purpose, wishes to treat, as "a mere mechanical operation," (*mechanical* enough, it is true,) in the hands of most of the professional tuners of the day, and is ever like to remain while such assertions and reasonings as those I have been commenting on can pass current; but, hoping that the day of such things is now nearly past in all the sciences and liberal arts, I remain, &c. JOHN FAREY, Sen.

Upper Crown-street,
Nov. 5, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MONTESQUIEU, in one of his Persian Letters, (cxxi) says, that *Les Carthaginois avoient, comme les Espagnols, découvert l'Amerique, ou au moins des grandes isles dans lesquelles ils faisoient un commerce prodigieux: mais, quand ils virent le nombre de leurs habitans diminuer, cette sage republique défendit à ses sujects ce commerce et cette navigation.*

How the Carthaginians discovered America, or great islands, in which they carried on a prodigious trade, I should be glad to learn. The whole letter is, however, well worthy of the attention of the Spaniards, even at this time. Perhaps his ideas of colonisation are not exactly correct; I fear, however, that they will closely apply to Spain even now. JAMES JENNINGS.

Huntspill, Nov. 1, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CAN any of your correspondents oblige me and the public with an accurate list of all the islands in the south seas, discovered within the reign of George III. indicating also after whom they have severally been called. In a history of discovery this appears to be highly curious, and in the future destiny and civilisation of those islands, the history of their discoverers, and of the persons after whom they have by consent of geographers been called, cannot fail to be interesting.

Mr. Arrowsmith could give better information on the subject than any living person; but the enquiry would be assisted by turning over the Voyages of Wallis, Byron, Cooke, Bougainville, Collins, Meares, Dixon, Wilson, Peyrouse, Entrecasteaux,

trecasteaux, Marchand, Turnbull, Vancouver, Bligh, and Bass.

How gratifying it would be to know after whom were called all the countries of the old Continent!

Liverpool, MERCATOR.
Oct. 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHETHER I am a traveller from necessity or inclination cannot be a matter of much moment to your readers; it is sufficient for the present purpose that such I am, and such I have been for some months past. After paying my respects to his highness of Gloucester, at the installation at Cambridge, I took an excursion to the westward; and, toward the conclusion of the summer, I crossed the great north road in the opposite direction, shaping my course to the eastern side of the kingdom, and thence northward, through all the midland counties. Part of this excursion happened to be at that period of the year, when the quarter-sessions were holden in the different counties, and divisions of counties, in the direction of my journey. As few things afford me more amusement than attending the trials of culprits, where the offences are not of that very heinous nature, and the consequent punishments of that extreme kind, as to affect my feelings, there was scarcely a court of sessions sitting, during my tour, that I did not strole into. The different modes in which the business of these courts was conducted, struck me forcibly, and has been the subject of much subsequent contemplation. The first remark I made was, that, though the limited jurisdictions of the corporate towns presented very little business, in comparison with those of the counties; and that, though the justices who presided in the former were, in general, much less qualified, by their situations in life, and their previous education, for presiding over courts of law; yet that every thing was conducted with more decorum, and the trials proceeded much more according to rule, in them, than in the county sessions. A little observation left me at no loss to account for this difference, and for superiority where I should not have expected previously to have found it. The justices of these little borough jurisdictions are assisted, or rather directed, by a gentleman at the bar, under the denomination of Recorder, whose turn of reading, and habits of life, have rendered him qualified for presiding over a court of justice.

Excepting two instances, I observed the chair of the sessions in the county courts, invariably filled by a clergyman, and much the majority of the assistant justices of the same profession. I found on enquiry, that, in some places, these magistrates too took the chair by rotation; the consequence of which was, that it was always insufficiently filled; that the advocates ran riot, that there was no system, no uniformity of practice; and, in short, for want of a regular stationary chairman, that the clerk of the peace became in fact the sole authority, to whom the bench of justices were but secondary persons. Even in the places were this sort of rotation in filling the chair did not take place, I cannot say I saw it filled by the clergy with any satisfaction. In some instances there appeared complete insufficiency, and, where that was not the case, a sort of didactic flippancy, an impatient contempt of legal forms and juridical precision, supplied its place. As individual magistrates, I have no doubt that the clergy are among the most useful; and it is reasonable to suppose, that they must be so. They are men of education, they are resident in their sphere of action, they have at least an equal sense of moral duty with the rest of mankind; but it is only perhaps reasonable to suppose a greater, from their continual habit of considering moral subjects, and of teaching Christian duties to the congregations committed to their charge. But, while their profession is the occasion of their possessing these qualifications perhaps in a superior degree, it is at the same time productive of some habits peculiarly inimical to that patient investigation, those nice discriminations, and that silent attention, which ought especially to distinguish the judge who is to decide upon the liberty or the property of his fellow-man. Habituated to harangue without contradiction, they can with difficulty impose upon themselves sufficient taciturnity to admit without interruption the arguments of the advocates. Being much used to generalise the subjects on which they treat, they can seldom bring their minds to admit those nice distinctions which, in favour of liberty, the law allows; or those subtilties

tilties which it sanctions. It may indeed be true, and I believe it is, that the appointment, or election, or assumption, be which it will, against which I am protesting, arises, *ex necessitate rei*, from there being no competitors. It is against this very evil I wish to suggest a provision; and I hope that my doing so, through your medium, may lead to the adoption of some measure of the kind I am about to recommend.

I would propose that a barrister, of some given number of years standing, should be the chairman or president of the quarter-sessions of every county throughout the kingdom.

In order to make this appointment palatable to the gentlemen in the commission of the peace, the election might be given to them, subject to confirmation by the lord chancellor. An adequate salary, not large enough to be any serious burthen, and yet sufficiently ample to ensure the acceptance of the office by a respectable person, might be raised out of the county rates, and paid by the treasurer of the same, immediately after every quarter-sessions. This method of providing the remuneration, at the same time that it came immediately from the pockets of those who were to be benefited by the appointment, would completely prevent all suspicion of dependence on any individual, or association of individuals, in place or power.

I really, Sir, flatter myself, that no unprejudiced person can make an objection to a plan of this description, who will turn his attention to the important subjects under the cognizance of a quarter-sessions, and many of them not admitting of any appeal. Two of the most common offences tried in these courts, are the receiving of stolen goods, and embezzlements by servants; to both of which the punishment annexed is transportation for a period of fourteen years. Now, when the heaviness of the punishment, and the numerous legal niceties, to which both these species of prosecution are subject, are properly appreciated; I think no man will say I insist on too much deference being paid to the liberty of the subject, when I assert, that no man but a barrister, and he too of some experience, is qualified to preside at the trial of them.

Many more instances might be adduced in support of my suggestion, for an improvement in the constitution of the court of quarter-sessions; but I have probably given a sufficient hint to induce some person better qualified to take the matter into consideration.

VIATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ONE is struck with the inadequate remuneration assigned to persons engaged in the arduous task of educating youth. No duty is so ill rewarded—yet no labour is so irksome—and none more useful.

My attention has been drawn to this subject by a late advertisement in a Canterbury Paper, in which Twenty Pounds per annum is spoken of as the salary of some wretched being who is invited to educate the children of the Parish Poor! That is, rather better than a shilling per day, or one-third of the pay of a day-labourer!—Miserable man! and will poverty and despair produce a candidate for such a pittance?—A candidate who is to labour diligently at the important task of drilling some hundreds of the rising generation into a due sense of their social duties!—And is such to be his high reward?

I am told, however, that this offer at Canterbury is an act of munificence compared with the terms proposed by many parishes; and that ten, and even five, pounds per annum, is not an uncommon salary in some northern counties. If it be so—let those *blush* who pay it—those must *pine—weep*—and *starve*, who are to receive it!

It is high time that these things were better understood and properly felt, and that more liberal sentiments prevailed respecting them. Salaries of this nature should be spontaneously increased by those who apportion them, so as to keep pace with the price of commodities; and, when the value of the object is considered, the prevailing sentiment should be on the liberal side. Surely, a man of education and moral habits qualifying him to become the master of a school, ought to be paid at least as well as an ordinary mechanic; and these we know get at present from 80*l.* to 120*l.* per annum! I blush for the honour of learning to place my expectations even thus low; but I am arguing by comparison, and contending against the 5*l.* 10*l.* and 20*l.* salaries, which still exist in all parts of the empire.

This class of schoolmasters generally are provided with a house, worth 12*l.*

per annum in rent and taxes, and sometimes with coals and candles, worth 8l. more; their nett salary ought therefore to vary according to the quantity of duty, say from 60l. to 100l. per annum, and to pay or offer less at the present worth of money, is an insult to the wretched receivers, and a disgrace to those who pay.

All our endowed schools require a revision in this respect, in order to render them useful, by stimulating the exertions of the masters. The 80l. 40l. and 50l. salaries of Elizabeth, ought forthwith to be multiplied by four or five. The consideration presses—and I really believe that nothing more is wanted in this country than to draw attention to a point of humanity, and the purpose generally is effected, as a thing of course. I may at least hope, that my observations may have some effect in regulating the appointments under that divine emanation which has just been published, through the medium of the hierarchy of England.

Nov. 1811. COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE English is such a compound of languages dissonant and dissimilar in structure, as would appear fitted to produce a chaotic jargon; but, as four contradictory substances compose the rich and cordial liquor denominated punch, so this Babylonish mixture of tongues, happily blended and gradually mellowed, have formed one language, in many respects superior to them all.

It is subject to numerous irregularities, which render its attainment difficult to foreigners; but the general structure is remarkably simple, neither the noun nor the verb being subject to the variety of inflections used in the Latin or French; and it has a great advantage over them, by affixing the masculine or feminine gender only to males and females, leaving all other things, as Nature has done, to the neuter. It is no exception to this that we call the sun *he*, or a ship *she*, these being merely figurative personifications of the object. Another superiority of the English is in the possessive pronoun, and which we are enabled to take advantage of, in consequence of the nonapplication of gender to inanimate substances. We say *his book* or *her book*, shewing distinctly to whom the book belongs, which cannot be known either by *ejus liber* of the Latins, or *son livre* of the French.

In point of copiousness the English yields only to the German; in strength and energy of expression it certainly is inferior to none: chiefly from this cause that it is more concise. The Latin is said to be more expressive, because shorter than any modern language; and this may be fairly allowed in its derivatives the Italian, Spanish, and French; yet the English, although much of it is derived from the Latin, and that principally through the French, is, on the whole, closer than the Latin itself. The hexameter verse, though longer by three or four syllables, is easily compressed into one of our heroic lines. Various pieces of English poetry have been translated into Latin, and in general nothing can be more tame and dead. Compare, for example, with the original, a translation, inserted in the Spectator, of Cato's celebrated soliloquy, and observe how the same thought is strong in English, and weak in Latin, from its being close in the former language, and diffuse in the latter; for, as much as one language exceeds another in length, in the same proportion does it fail in expression. Translations are commonly more verbose than their original, which is one reason for their weakness; wherever they are less so, they are stronger. French and Italian are much more diffuse than English.

Although, in some respects, the English of the present day may perhaps be too much refined, I deem it, on the whole, more perfect now than it was at any former period. In the early writers there is no idea of a simple, natural, style. A man was held unfit to write, who could not express his thoughts out of the common language: quaintness, conceit, and affectation, every-where prevailed. But it is probable that the oral or conversation language of these times was otherwise. In the state-trials during the reigns of Elizabeth and James, we find nearly the same style as is used at present, and this was taken immediately from the mouth. In those passages where Shakespeare's genius had not free scope, may be observed attempts to be thought learned and refined; but where the subject was too impetuous to brook restraint, the language is as perfect as the idea. The reign of Queen Anne was an era of vast improvement in the English, and Addison himself did more in this respect than all the labours of the *literati* for a century before, uniting ease, elegance, and energy; yet neither he nor the best of

of his learned cotemporaries are free from inaccuracies, not to be found in the most humble writers in the reign of George the Third. As to our orthography, it is but of late that it was fixed even in the most common words. Two hundred years ago every person spelled as he liked: now, orthography is nearly reduced to a standard; and one great article of refinement in this respect is the suppression of useless letters, particularly vowels, which however is perhaps at present carried too far in leaving out the *u* in *honour*, *favour*, and the like, and the final *k* in *critick*, &c. I may also just mention one very modern improvement in writing and printing, namely, dropping the capital letters, except in the beginning of sentences, proper names, and particular emphatic words.

The London dialect is the cause of various corruptions which have begun to make a part of our written language. The custom among the vulgar of adding an *s* to many words, appears to have occasioned its being affixed to some by writers of respectability, who from habitual conversation did not perceive the impropriety. They write, for example, *coals* and *acquaintances*, although *coal* and *acquaintance*, being aggregate nouns, admit of no plural termination. *I got no sleep —I set me down—I got me up*—such a thing is *a* doing—*a* going—*a* coming—*live* lobsters—*live* cattle—I will call *of* you—he is gone *of* an errand—a ship *lays* at anchor—I have no *right* to pay such a sum,—are all expressions heard every day, and most of them are written without scruple, especially by editors of newspapers, whose works having more readers than any description of books, their errors have a very great effect in corrupting the language; such errors in a great measure proceed from the hurry in which they write, and through which they insensibly adopt the colloquial vulgarisms they daily hear. These editors also, in their duty of translators from the French, have added much to our vocabulary, and *improved* the English idioms. They daily "*cover* themselves with glory,"—they "*assisted* at a party,"—which it must be confessed is more expressive than saying they "were present at a party." For the French *exposée*, they are above using the common expression *statement*, probably thinking *exposition* better adapted to the folly of these gasconades. A famous translator says, that the orientals never *take a walk (promenade)* except *on horseback*. I read lately, that the pope had not now so many persons as formerly to kiss his *mule*; and this very day I saw a translation of an official account from Spain, stating, among other things, that "the duke of Ragusa received a *grand equipage* for bridges;" an expression from which the reader would rather suppose that this general had received a magnificent state carriage to pass along bridges, than a great provision of materials for attacking them.

There are school-books compiled by persons so extremely ignorant, that in a modern spelling-book, written, I presume, by a Cockney, *million* is explained to be "a fruit well known;" and *drowned* is stated to be "commonly pronounced *drownded*."

The debates in parliament, though certainly the best specimens of eloquence that can be produced, have frequently given birth to barbarisms, which became naturalized in the language. If an eminent speaker, in the hurry of declamation, coin a word, or use a bad phrase, it is adopted by others on his authority. Scarcely a session passes that does not produce something of this sort, which, if it get into the public papers, is spread over the kingdom, and soon becomes fixed too firmly ever to be removed.

Though deviating rather from the subject, I shall now make a short observation on what is very much admired in poetry, making the sound an echo to the sense. I, for my part, think not only that there is something puerile in these attempts, but that in fact they are delusive. Observe in Mr. Pope at once the precept and example:

"When Ajax strives some stone's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow:
Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain,
Flies o'er the unbending corn, or skims along the main."

Again, speaking of Sysiphus:

"With many a weary step, and many a groan,
Up a high hill he heaves a huge large stone:
The huge large stone, resulting from a bound,
Thunders impetuous down, and rolls along the ground."

Now, let these lines be recited to a person entirely ignorant of our language, and, without such emphasis as to give particular expression to the different sounds intended, I venture to affirm that they will produce nothing of that effect. Nay, even read them in the way I have

mentioned to an Englishman, and he will find that the sound being made an echo to the sense, is more owing to the reciter than to the natural sound of the words. Some great musical composers have been extremely fond of playing as it were on the accompanying words, particularly Purcel and Handel. In what raptures was Purcel when he set "They that *go down* to the sea in ships?" How lucky a circumstance that there was a singer that could go down to DD, and *go up* two octaves above; for there is in another part of the anthem a going *up* as well as *down*. And Handel had leisure at the end of the anthem "My heart is inditing," to imitate the rocking of a cradle, and all its *ups* and *downs*. This musical species of punning cannot but displease a person of taste, and in writing it is no less trifling, while it is less practicable.

Before I conclude, I shall say a few words on another of the graces of poetical composition, I mean *alliteration*. This, when used in moderation, and coming in naturally, adds to the beauty of the lines; but, when the verse-maker forces it in on all occasions, it becomes disgusting. Churchill, in the Prophecy of Famine, attacks it severely:

"Who often, but without success, have pray'd
For *a*pt *a*lliteration's *a*rtful *a*id."

I suspect this is principally levelled at Mr. John Home, who in his tragedy of Douglas has above two hundred alliterative lines, some of them "laid on with a trowel;"—for example,

"My *f*ather *f*eeds his *f*locks, a *f*rugal swain."

"But when the *m*atter *m*atch'd his *m*ighty *m*ind."

"But with the *f*roward he was *f*ierce as *f*ire," &c.

JAMES BANNANTINE.

Surrey, July 14, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE late aërial excursions have perhaps revived in many bosoms the wish, which all must at one time or other have felt, of being able to explore distant worlds. I find this wish expressed in Dr. More's Divine Dialogues, accompanied with the mention of an invention which I should be obliged to any of your readers to explain. *Cupophron*, one of the philosophical dialogists, uses the following language;

"O that the invention of the GANSAWS were once perfected, that I might make my first visit to our neighbours in the Moon!"—*Dr. Dial. vol.* i. *p.* 531. 12mo. London, 1668.

I suppose the Gangaws were instruments for flying, but should be glad to have any authentic account of the project that can now be given. R. A.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT gives me pleasure to correct the mistake into which your correspondent, who signs himself "A Private Gentleman" has fallen, respecting the legal terms, "cestuy-que use, and cestuy-que trust." Cestuy-que use, Sir, (or more properly, "cestuy-*a*-que use," that is, *the person to whose use,*) is the person to whose use a conveyance is made, and in whom, by virtue of the Statute of Uses, alias the Statute for transferring Uses into Possession, (27th Henry VIII.) the legal ownership of the land is vested. But it is sometimes the object of the donor, that this legal ownership should be held in confidence for the benefit of some other person or persons; in this case, the legal owner or cestuy-que use, stands in the character of a trustee. And the person for whose benefit he holds, is called the "cestuy que trust," (or the cestuy-a-que trust, that is, the person in trust for whom.) The interest of this person is not noticed by the courts of law; it is protected in equity, and forms one of the principal subjects of equitable jurisdiction. By way of illustration, Sir, suppose an estate to be conveyed to A. and his heirs: to the use of B. and his heirs: in trust for the separate benefit of C. a married woman, to be disposed of as she shall please, independantly of her husband. Here A. is the person who would have taken the legal estate by the common law, he is the person seized to the use: *B. is the cestuy-que use,* in whom the possession of the estate now vests at law, by the statute of uses; but who in chancery is considered only as a trustee for *C. the cestuy-que trust,* or beneficial owner, who is in equity entitled to the profits, and can compel the trustee to dispose of it as she directs. The example I have put, Sir, shews not only the nature, but one of the benefits of this division of legal and equitable ownerships; for, by the common law, a married woman cannot enjoy, or dispose of, property independantly of her husband;

but her equitable claim on the legal owner, who takes from the donor only in confidence for her benefit, is enforced by a court of equity. It may not be superfluous to observe, that the estate of the cestuy-que use, was originally that of the cestuy-que trust at present; but some objections, principally of a feudal nature, existed to the separation of the beneficial from the legal property of lands, and the statute of uses was expressly intended to prevent the separation. By a legal refinement, the intention of the statute was altogether frustrated, and the equitable ownership still subsists under a new name, the ancient feudal objections to it having indeed long since ceased. I flatter myself, Sir, that, if your correspondent will consult Blackstone and Jacobs again, he will find all that I have said to be in perfect conformity to their doctrine; and I shall be glad if I have succeeded in rendering an abstruse subject intelligible.

EPIEICES.

Gray's Inn, Sept. 6.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT was with considerable surprise that I perused the letter of your correspondent "A Private Gent." and have in consequence of it carefully examined the whole of that part of the commentaries, which relates to the doctrine of Uses and trusts, without discovering the passage to which he alludes. Blackstone, on the contrary, expressly says, "that, if a feoffment were made to A. and his heirs, to the use of B. and his heirs, that A. previous to the Statute of Uses, had the legal possession of the land; but B. the cestuy-que use, was in conscience to have the profits and disposal of it. *Vid.* v. 2. *Edit.* 15. *p.* 327. And further, in *p.* 335, speaking of the illiberal construction of the Statute of uses, that where there was a limitation to A. and his heirs, to the use of B. and his heirs, in trust for C. and his heirs, the judges, instead of vesting the estate in C. held that the use or legal estate vested in B. and C. recognised no other estate than what he possessed; and that, from this cause, C. was necessitated to apply to a court of equity, in order to enforce the obvious intention of the parties, and this latter court considered C. as the person entitled to the perception of the profits, or the cestuy-que trust; and B. as no more than a trustee for him. If, however, the confusion of terms, spoken of by your correspondent, really exists, and has not arisen from his misapprehension of the author, it is certainly no more than a typographical error; the construction of trusts has varied little since the publication of the Commentaries. Cestuy-que use, and cestuy-que trust, are the persons really entitled to the beneficial interest in land; and the difference between the terms is that, whenever a trust is created upon real property, which trust is executed by the statute of uses, the person entitled to the benefit of it, is called the "*Cestuy-que Use;*" but, where such a trust is created as will not be executed by the statute, and consequently not be recognised as an interest by the courts of common law, there such interest is a trust in equity, and the person entitled to the benefit of it, is called the "*Cestuy-que Trust.*"

P. T.

London, Sept. 8, 1811.

For the Monthly Magazine.

SKETCH *of* PALESTINE *by* M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND.

[The following sketch is from the pen of the author of several excellent works, and particularly of the novel of Attila. This gentleman visited Palestine in the year 1807 with an escort provided by the French government, and on his return to Paris gave the public the following outline of his travels in the *Mercure de France* *]

I HAVE explored countries once celebrated but now obscure;—in which the heart of the traveller is wounded at every step,—and his attention constantly diverted from ruins of marble to the decay of human nature. The fallen gates of Mycenæ and the tomb of Agamemnon were shown to us in a desert by a child entirely naked,—with a body attenuated by hunger—and a countenance distorted by wretchedness. It is in vain that you summon the muses to your aid in the Peloponnesus, or court the illusions of fancy: you are every-where haunted by the sad reality of woe and want. Huts of dried clay, fitter for wild beasts than for the habitation of man;—women and children, miserably clad, flying at the approach of the stranger and of the janissary—desolation and solitude on every side;—such is the picture which is invariably presented to the eye and

* The Travels in detail have since appeared, and a translation, by Mr. Shoberl, has been published in London during the last month; yet this original summary of the author is well worthy of preservation.

which

which leaves no scope for the pleasures of memory. The Morea is almost a desert. Since the Russian war, the yoke of the Turks has become more galling to its inhabitants, and the Albanians have butchered a part of the population.—Villages laid waste by fire and sword present themselves in every direction, and in the cities, as at Mistra for instance; entire suburbs are abandoned. We often travelled fifteen leagues in the country without encountering a single habitation. The most grinding oppression that tyranny can exercise,—outrages and depredations of every description, are now consummating the ruin of agriculture and extinguishing the race of man in the land of Leonidas. To expel a Greek peasant from his hut,—to seize upon his wife and children,—to massacre them upon the slightest pretexts—are but the amusements of the most insignificant aga of the smallest village. The native of the Morea, reduced to the last degree of misery, tears himself from his country, and seeks a lot somewhat less cruel in Asia; but there again his untoward destiny pursues him, and he finds cadis and pachas even among the sands of the Jordan and the deserts of Palmyra.

We are not among those intrepid admirers of antiquity, to whom a line of Homer yields consolation for all the evils of life. We never could understand the sentiment of Lucretius,

" Suave, mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis,
" E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem."

So far from loving to contemplate the struggles of wretchedness, we suffer when we see others suffer. The Muses have then no other influence upon us than that which results from compassion for the unfortunate. God forbid that we should now indulge in those declamations about liberty and slavery which have been the source of so many ills to our country. But if we had ever believed, concurrently with men whose worth and talents we highly respect, that despotism was the best of all possible governments, the residence of a few months in Turkey would have completely cured us of this opinion.

The monuments of art suffer no less than the rights of man from the ferocity of the Turk. A heavy Tartar now inhabits the citadel of Athens—filled as it is with the masterpieces of Ictinus and Phidias—without deigning to inquire what people it was that left those remains;—without condescending to quit for a moment the habitation which he has constructed under the ruins of the monuments of Pericles. Sometimes the sluggish tyrant drags himself to the mouth of his den; and, there seated cross-legged on a loathsome and tattered carpet, turns a vacant eye upon the shores of Salamis and the sea of Epidaurus, while the smoke of his pipe ascends among the columns of the temple of Minerva,*

" Coward Sloth,
" Sitting in silence, with dejected eyes
" Incurious, and with folded hands."

We can scarcely describe the various emotions by which we were agitated, when, in the middle of the first night that we passed at Athens, we were suddenly roused by the discordant notes of the tambourin and the Turkish pipe sounding from the ruins of the Propylæa at the same time that a *mussulman* priest proclaimed, in *Arabic*, the passing hour, to the *christian* Greeks of the city of Minerva. It was not necessary for the dervise to announce to us the flight of time: his voice alone when raised in that spot was sufficient to remind us that ages had gone by.

This instability of human affairs is the more striking for a traveller, as it is contrasted with the constancy of the rest of nature: even the subordinate creation, in derision as it were of our revolutions, experience no vicissitudes in their dominion, nor change in their habits. We were made to remark on the day after our arrival at Athens a flock of storks that mounted in the air,—then formed themselves into a line, and directed their flight towards Africa. From the reign of Cecrops down to the present time these birds have annually performed the same pilgrimage, and returned to the same spot. But how often have they found in tears the host whom they left happy and joyous?—How often have they sought in vain not only their host, but the roof in which they were accustomed to build their nests. The whole route from Athens to Jerusalem offers a most distressing picture to the eye of a traveller. Egypt exhibits a spectacle than which nothing can be imagined more horribly disgusting. It is there that we

* The cost of this edifice was two thousand talents or about three hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling. See Gillies' History of Greece and Stewart's Athens for a description of this noble monument.

saw

saw five different bands of robbers contending in arms for the possession of deserts and ruins. We saw there the Albanian levelling his piece at groups of famished children, who, as if familiarised to this terrible sport, ran to hide themselves behind the ruins of their cabins. Of one hundred and fifty villages, which we counted on the banks of the Nile in ascending from Rosetta to Cairo, but one remains entire. A part of the Delta is suffered to lie fallow; a circumstance which has not perhaps before occurred since the period when Pharaoh gave this fertile land to the posterity of Jacob. Most of the Fellahs have been massacred and the survivors have gone into Upper Egypt. The natives, who could not prevail upon themselves to abandon their fields, have desisted from the attempt of raising families. A man born in the decline of empires, and who sees in futurity no other prospect but that of disastrous revolutions, has, indeed, little reason to rejoice at the growth of children whose inheritance is to be misery. There are times when he may say with the prophet—"Happy are the dead!"

We shall always recollect the relief which we derived amid these scenes of wretchedness from *a miniature* France which we found in the island of Rhodes—

Procedo et parvam Trojam simulataque magnis
Pergama, &c.

We traversed with lively emotion a long street called the Street of the Knights, and which is lined with Gothic edifices, whose walls are hung with the arms of the great families of France, and with devices in our old language. Somewhat farther on we discovered a small chapel, in which two poor monks officiated. It is dedicated to Saint Louis, of whom we found mementos in every part of the East, and whose death-bed we saw at Carthage. The Turks, who have every where mutilated and defaced the monuments of Grecian art, have, nevertheless, spared those of chivalry.

We must here narrate a little occurrence which served to recal to us at this time the recollection of our country; and who can be indifferent to this recollection whose lot it is to have first seen the light where the Bayards and the Turennes were born?—We found ourselves at Bethlehem, on the point of setting out for the Dead Sea, when we were informed that a French priest resided in a convent of that place. We requested to see him. A person was presented to us about forty-five years old, and of a placid but grave aspect. His first words made us start; for we have never heard abroad the accents of a French voice without the most lively emotion. We have always been ready to exclaim with Philoctetes,

Ω φιλτατον φωνημα φευ το κ' λαιων
προσφδεγμα τοιδ' ανδρος εν χρονῳ μακρῳ.*

We asked him a few questions. He told us that his name was Father Clement; that he was from the neighbourhood of Mayenne; that he once belonged to a monastery of Britanny; that he had been *deported* to Spain with an hundred others like himself; and there hospitably received into a convent of his own order; and that his superiors had sent him on the mission to the *Holy Land*.—We asked whether he had no inclination to return to his country, and if he wished to write to his family.—He replied to us with a smile of bitterness:—"Who is it in France who recollects a poor capuchin? Do I know whether I have as yet a relative in being? Gentlemen, here is my country. I hope to obtain, through the merits of the cross, courage to face death here, without dependence upon any one, and without thinking of a country where I must be totally forgotten."

When he had pronounced these words, his emotion become so strong and visible, that he was compelled to withdraw. He retired precipitately to his cell, and could not be prevailed upon to reappear. Our presence had awakened in his heart, recollections and feelings which it was his interest and his wish to extinguish for ever. There is no part of the world where our political storms have not cast the children of St. Louis: there is no desert in which they have not sighed after their native land. Such is human destiny!—A Frenchman now mourns for the loss of his birth-place on the same banks, of which the recollection inspired many centuries ago the finest of all canticles on the love of country.

Super flumina Babylonis! &c.

The sons of Aaron, who suspended their *cinnor* on the willows of Babylon, did not all return to the city of David. Emmaus and Bethel were not revisited by all the daughters of Judea;—by those companions of Esther, who sang upon the borders of the Euphrates,

* After so long a privation, how grateful is that sound to my ear.

O rives du Jourdain, O champs aimés des cieux
Sacré mont, fertiles vallées
Du doux pays de nos ayeux
Serons nous toujours exilés?

Many of them left their bones in the land of servitude. We found, thus far from France, the tomb of two new Israelites.

Lyrnessi domus alta, solo Laurente sepulchrum!

It was reserved for us to discover, at the extremity of the Adriatic sea, the sepulchre of two daughters of the last of our Bourbon kings, whose funeral oration we had also heard pronounced in a *garret* in London!

Let us pass, however, to the subject of Jerusalem.—We have now in our hands a drawing of the holy city, which, although well executed, is far from giving a faithful representation of its peculiar aspect, and of its commanding position. Jerusalem, seen from Mount Olivet, presents an inclined plane descending from west to east. A lofty wall, fortified with towers and a gothic castle, encloses the whole city, but excludes a part of Mount Sion which it formerly embraced.—Towards the west and in the centre of the city, the houses are numerous and closely built; but, in the direction of the east and along the valley of cedars, large vacancies are observed; among others, the area of the mosque which is erected near the ruins of the Temple, and the former site of the second palace of Herod.

The houses of Jerusalem are heavy square masses, built low, without chimneys or windows: flat terraces and sometimes domes form the roof. Altogether they appear like prisons or sepulchres. The whole city resembles a cemetery in the midst of a desert.

If you enter, you find nothing to compensate you for the gloom of the exterior. You lose yourself in narrow crooked streets without pavement and full of abrupt declivities. You tread upon loose stones and are enveloped in clouds of dust:—pieces of linen spread from the top of one house to another increase the darkness of this labyrinth; which is rendered still more dismal and disgusting by covered markets exhaling a most pestilential odor. A few mean shops only serve to indicate the poverty of the inhabitants; and these are often shut, from an apprehension that the *Cadi* may pass by: not an individual is to be seen in the streets, or at the gates of the city; now and then a peasant is discovered stealing through this *twilight*, and carefully concealing the fruits of his industry under his clothes, lest he should be plundered and maltreated by the soldiery; apart, in a corner, you may observe an Arabian butcher killing some animal suspended by the hind feet from a mouldering wall: from the bloody arms, and the haggard ferocious countenance of the man, you would be led to suppose that he had been engaged, not in the business of his trade, but in the perpetration of murder. The only sound heard in this *deicide* city, and that merely at distant intervals, is the galloping of the Arabian horse, of which the rider is a janissary either bringing the head of a *bédouin* to his master, or setting out to pillage the Fellah.

In the midst of this extraordinary scene of desolation, your attention is arrested by something still more extraordinary. Among the ruins of Jerusalem there are two distinct and independent classes of people, who find in their religious faith resources which enable them to triumph over this array of horror and misery. You have before you, on one side, a body of christian monks, whom neither the menaces of death, nor indignities, nor robberies of every description, can drive from the tomb of the Saviour. Their canticles resound night and day about the holy sepulchre. Although plundered in the morning by a Turkish governor, they are still found in the evening at the foot of Mount Calvary, praying on the spot where Jesus Christ suffered for the salvation of man. They welcome a stranger with a serene countenance and a cheerful heart. Without arms or troops, they are still able to protect whole villages against lawless power. Women and children, driven like herds of cattle at the point of the sabre, take refuge in the cloisters of these ascetics. Their charity rescues the trembling victims from the blows of the merciless janissary. In order to ransom their suppliants, they surrender to their pursuers even the common necessaries of life;—what is almost indispensable for their own subsistence. Turks, Arabians, Greeks, Christians, all seek protection from the unarmed and defenceless ministers of the true religion. It is here that we can say with Bossuet, "that hands uplifted to Heaven, vanquish more battalions than those which wield the javelin and the scimeter."

While the new Jerusalem is seen,

"shining

shining in the midst of the desert," you may observe between Mount Sion and the temple another spectacle of almost equal interest. It is that of the remnant of another people, distinct from the rest of the inhabitants;—a people, individually the objects of universal contempt;—who suffer the most wanton outrages without a murmur;—who endure blows and wounds without a sigh;—who, when the sacrifice of their life is demanded, unhesitatingly stretch forth their necks to the sabre. If a member of this community, thus cruelly proscribed and abused, happens to die, his companion buries him clandestinely during the night, in the valley of Josaphat, within the purlieus of the temple of Solomon. Enter their habitation, and you find them in the most abject, squalid misery; and for the most part occupied in reading a mysterious book to their children, with whom again it becomes a manual for the instruction of the succeeding generation. What these wretched outlaws from the justice and the compassion of the rest of mankind did five thousand years ago, they do still. Six times have they witnessed the destruction of Jerusalem and are not as yet discouraged: nothing can operate to divert their looks from Sion. We are surprised, no doubt, when we observe the Jews scattered over the face of the earth; but to experience an astonishment much more lively, we have but to seek them in Jerusalem. The legitimate masters of Judea should be seen as they are in their own land—slaves and strangers; they should be seen awaiting, under the most cruel and oppressive of all despotisms, a king who is to work their deliverance. Near the temple, (of which there does not remain "one stone upon another,") they still continue to dwell; and, with the cross as it were planted upon their heads, and bending them to the earth, still cling to their errors, and labour under the same deplorable infatuation. The Persians, the Greeks, and the Romans, have disappeared from the face of the earth; and a small people, whose origin is anterior to that of these mighty nations, still survives amid the ruins of their country, with no alteration of manners and no mixture of foreign blood. If there be any thing among mankind which bears the stamp of a miracle, it is to be found here most certainly. What can be more marvellous or prodigious, even to the eye of a philosopher, than this approximation at the foot of Mount Calvary of the old and the new Jerusalem,—the one deriving consolation from the aspect of that tomb from which all the miseries of the other appear to spring?

Next to the state of the Jews there is certainly no species of martyrdom worse than that which is daily experienced by the monks of the holy land. Their situation can only be compared to that of the inhabitants of France during the reign of terror. They labour under a constant apprehension of robbery or death, and enjoy not one moment of security. This will be more intelligible after we have drawn an outline of the government of Jerusalem.

The holy city is attached to the pachaship of Damascus; and we can find no reason for this but in that system of oppression which the Turks pursue, as it were instinctively. It is separated from Damascus by mountains; and the intercourse between them is still further impeded by the Arabs who infest the deserts. Consequently, when the magistrates or governors of Jerusalem act tyrannically, it is almost impossible to transmit a complaint to the Pacha. It would have been much more easy and simple to annex Jerusalem to the government of Acre which is in the neighbourhood. The Latin fathers and the Franks could then claim protection from the consuls who reside in the ports of Syria; the Greeks and the Turks might make themselves heard. But this is exactly what their rulers wish to preclude: they want no impertinent murmurers: it is their object to have dumb slaves.

Jerusalem is, therefore, consigned over to a governor, who is almost entirely independent. He can commit with impunity the most enormous excesses, and has only to adjust his accounts with the Pacha afterwards. Every magistrate in Turkey has a right to delegate his entire authority to a surrogate, and that authority, as is well known, extends over property and life. For a few purses of gold a janissary can become an aga, and such an aga as may, when he thinks fit, either deprive you of life or exact a ransom for it. These executioners are thus multiplied in every village of Judea. The only thing heard in that country (the only species of justice administered,) is this—"Let him pay ten, twenty, thirty, purses; give him five hundred strokes of the bastinado; cut off his head." One outrage never

fails to produce another still greater. If a peasant be robbed, it becomes necessary to plunder his neighbour: for, in order to escape the poetical justice of the pacha, the robber must obtain the means of paying for the first by the commission of a second crime. The pacha, when he condescends to visit his district, instead of remedying and avenging the wrongs of the inhabitants, is himself, in fact, their most terrible scourge. His arrival at Jerusalem is dreaded more than the incursion of the most ferocious enemy: the shops are shut; the tenants of the mansion hide themselves in the subterraneous passages of the city; some stretch themselves on their pallet and feign death; others fly to the mountains. As we were at Jerusalem at the time of the Pacha's arrival, we can attest the truth of this statement. The individual whom we saw, was, (like most of the mussulmen of this quarter,) a slave to the most sordid avarice. In his quality of chief of the caravan of Mecca, he thought himself authorised to multiply his exactions, and there was no expedient of rapine which he did not practise, under pretext of collecting means for the protection of the pilgrims. One of his most usual devices was that of fixing a very low *maximum* for the price of provisions. With this the populace was delighted; but the tradesmen shut their shops. The consequence was—a scarcity: the pacha then made a secret compromise with the shopkeepers; for a certain number of purses, he gave them permission to sell at any rate they pleased. They naturally sought to indemnify themselves for the sums they had paid to him, by putting a most extravagant price upon their commodities, and thus the populace, perishing a second time with hunger, was compelled to sacrifice almost every article of clothing in order to procure food. We saw him practise at Jerusalem a still more ingenious scheme of vexation: He sent his cavalry to pillage some Arabian farmers on the other side of the Jordan. These good folks, who had paid the *miri* or tax, and who did not think that they were in a state of war, were surprised in the midst of their tents and flocks, and robbed of about two thousand five hundred goats and sheep; an hundred calves; a thousand asses, and six mares of the best breed. The camels alone escaped. A sheik called them from a distance, and drew them into the mountains, where their milk constituted the sole resource of their unfortunate owners.

An European would not readily imagine what the pacha did with this booty. He affixed to each of these animals a price of about treble its value. He then sent the whole of them so estimated to the butchers, to various individuals of Jerusalem, and to the chiefs of the adjacent villages. The alternative for the persons thus favoured, was to pay or to suffer death. We confess that, if we had not been ourselves eyewitnesses of this accumulation of iniquity, we would not have believed it possible.

The pacha retires at length, after having completely drained Jerusalem. But, in order to avoid paying the guards, and under the pretence of providing an escort for the caravan, he generally takes with him all the troops to be found. The governor is then left with a handful of assistants, who are insufficient for the purposes of the domestic police of the city, and altogether unequal to the task of preserving order throughout the country. The year preceding our visit, he was obliged to conceal himself in his house, in order to elude the search of a band of robbers who had leaped over the walls and attempted to plunder the city.

After the departure of the pacha, another evil, the consequence of his oppressions, usually displays itself. The oppressed villages rise in arms, and make war upon each other for the purpose of gratifying hereditary feuds. All communication is then cut off. Agriculture languishes in every direction. The peasant, during the night, lays waste the vineyard, and destroys the olive of his enemy. The pacha returns the following year, and exacts the same tribute from a diminished population. There must be then an aggravation of tyranny: and whole settlements are exterminated, in order to satisfy his thirst of rapine and of blood. The scene of desolation widens by degrees: the only objects which remain for the eye are houses, at distant intervals, crumbling to ruins, and near them burial-places constantly augmenting in size. Every year a hut perishes—a family disappears; and, at length, nothing but the cemetery remains to point out the spot upon which the village once stood.

I cannot conclude this irregular narrative without indulging in some remarks concerning the character and manners of the Arabs as they fell under my obser-

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vation. The Arabs, wherever I saw them, in Judea, in Egypt, and even in Barbary, appeared to me rather of a lofty than of a small stature. Their port is erect and haughty: their frame well proportioned and extremely agile. The form of their head is oval; the forehead high and arched; the nose aquiline; the eyes large, and the countenance singularly mild and conciliatory. While the mouth remains shut, there is nothing about them to indicate the savage; but as soon as they begin to speak, you perceive a set of long pointed teeth exquisitely white like those of the ounce, and hear a harsh rough language very strongly aspirated; they are strikingly contrasted in this respect with the American Indian, whose ferocity is in his look, and whose token of humanity is in his mouth.

The Arabian women are rather taller in proportion than the men. Their carriage is truly noble; the regularity of their features, the symmetrical elegance of their forms, and the disposition of their veils, remind you somewhat of the statues of the Muses, and the Vestals. We encountered three of them in the mountains of Judea, who carried vases full of water on their heads, and gave our horses drink. Were not such the daughters of Laban and of the Midianites? All this, however, is to be understood with some qualification. The drapery of these fine statues is often but a collection of rags: these symmetrical forms are disfigured by an aspect of wretchedness and of suffering; and, to produce the impressions which we have just described, they must be viewed at a distance.

Most of the Arabs wear a tunic fastened round the waist with a girdle. They go barefoot, and are armed with a poniard and a lance, or with a long gun. The tribes journey in caravans, and their camels are made to march in a single file. The latter have a leader, and the animal is tied by a long cord to the neck of a mule that guides the herd, and, as chief of the expedition, is privileged from burdens, and enjoys various other immunities: among rich tribes the camels are decorated with trappings and feathers.

The Arabian mares are treated according to the nobility of their lineage, with more or less distinction, but always with the utmost rigor. The horses of the Arabs are never suffered to stand in the shade; but are left exposed to the most intense heat of the sun, and are tied by the hind and fore-legs to stakes driven in the earth, so as to deprive them of the power of motion. It sometimes happens that they drink but once, and eat but a small quantity of barley, in the course of the twenty-four hours. This severe discipline, so far from dispiriting or weakening them, tends to render them more patient of fatigue, as well as more fleet and tractable. I have often gazed with admiration upon an Arabian horse, chained thus in the burning sand, with his mane dishevelled, his head thrust between his legs in search of shade, and his fierce eye fixed obliquely upon his master. But the moment his feet are released from their fetters, and the owner leaps upon his back, you recognise the horse of Job." "*Fervens et fremens sorbet terram; ubi audierit buccinam, dicit vah!*"

All that has been related concerning the passion for tales which distinguishes the Arabs, is literally true. We shall mention an instance that fell under our own observation. During the night which we passed on the shore of the Dead Sea, we observed our Bethlehemites seated around a large fire, with their guns laid near them on the ground, while their horses, fastened to stakes, formed a kind of circle about them. These Arabs, after having taken their coffee, and conversed for some time with great earnestness and with their usual loquacity, observed a strict silence when the sheik began his tale. We could, by the light of the fire, distinguish his significative gestures, his black beard, his white teeth, and the various plaits and positions which he gave to his tunic during the recital. His companions listened to him with the most profound attention; all of them with their bodies bent forward, and their faces over the flame, alternately sending forth shouts of admiration, and repeating, with great emphasis, the gestures of the historian. The heads of some few of their horses and mules were occasionally seen elevated above the group, and shadowing as it were the picture. When to these was added a glimpse of the scenery about the Dead Sea, and the mountains of Judea, the whole effect was striking and fanciful in the highest degree.

I have studied, with lively interest, the character of the American Indians on the borders of their lakes, but I contemplated here a very distinct race

of savages. I had under my eyes the lineal descendants of the primordial family of man; I saw them with the same system of manners which prevailed in the days of Agar and of Ismael, and which they have preserved since that era: I saw them in the same desert which was assigned to them by the Lord as their inheritance. "*Moratus est in solitudine, habitavitque in deserto Pharan.*" I found them in the valley of Jordan; at the foot of the mountains of Samaria; on the spot where the voice of Joshua was heard to resound; in the fields of Gomorrha, once blasted by the anger of Jehovah, but since consecrated by the miraculous mercies of Jesus Christ.

What particularly distinguishes the Arabs from the aborigines of the new world is this—that, even under the rudeness of their barbarism, you can discover a certain degree of refinement; you can at once perceive that they are natives of that East from which the arts and sciences, as well as all religions, have sprung. The Canadian savage, buried in the extremities of the West, and apart from the rest of the world, inhabits valleys watered by immense rivers, and shaded by forests of eternal duration. The Arab, thrown on the high road, as it were, of the universe, between Asia and Africa, wanders among the shining climes of the sun, and treads a soil without moisture or vegetation. Among the tribes of the posterity of Ismael there must be masters, and slaves, and domestic animals, and the restraints of positive law. Among the American hordes, man is still insulated and in the enjoyment of his proud and pernicious independence. Instead of a tunic, he wears the skin of a bear; he carries an arrow instead of a lance, and a club instead of a poniard. He knows not, and would reject with disdain, such food as the date, and the milk of the camel: for him there must be a repast of flesh and blood. He has never woven a tissue of goat's hair to form a tent as an asylum from the inclemencies of the season, nor ever tamed the horse to the chase. He claims no descent from great civilised nations; the name of his ancestors is not enrolled in the archives of illustrious empires; antique oaks still standing were their cotemporaries. The tombs of his fathers remain hidden in unknown forests, as monuments of nature and not of history. In short, every thing about the American Indian indicates the savage who has not yet attained to the refinement of civilisation; but whatever characterises the Arab, discovers the civilised man degenerated or relapsed into barbarism.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS I am a constant and much delighted reader of your excellent and most useful Miscellany, I beg you will allow me to call the attention of your readers to the most prodigious fecundity of only four cucumber plants, I believe ever known, or yet heard of before.—My gardener made the bed, as usual, with the best rotten dug he could get, in the beginning of April last; and, about the end of the same month, he placed four cucumber-plants under a square hand-glass, one at each corner, which soon began to flourish, and to fill the glass with stems and leaves. In May, he was obliged to let them out, raising and supporting the hand-glass, at each corner, by a brick. About the middle of June I began to cut cucumbers, and I constantly kept a regular account as I cut them; and, it's wonderful to relate it as a fact, that in the months of June, July, August, September, and October, I absolutely cut from this single vine, three hundred and eight cucumbers, full grown, and of a large size. I cut four, the last, on Tuesday the 22d day of October. The stalks of these four plants, expanded and extended to so great a degree, covering the earth, and spreading in every direction, and the leaves became so long and broad, that in September last I measured their circumference, which really was above eighteen yards. I soon found that the more I watered them, the more fruit I had, so that I was able to cut eight, ten, or twelve, cucumbers whenever I pleased. They were of the Turkey sort; and I let four stand for seed; and when they became quite ripe, and of a most beautiful yellow, I measured their length and thickness. I found the first 17½ inches long; the second 18 inches; the third 19½; and the fourth above 20 inches in length; and they were all about 12 inches in girth. Add to this, they were the first-flavoured cucumbers I ever tasted; not strong, no unpleasant taste, not sticky; and I could never have believed the fecundity to have been so excessive, if I had not cut them all myself.

JOHN PROCTOR.

Ippolits, near Hitchin,
Oct. 1811.

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For the Monthly Magazine.

Conclusion of the 12th and 16th Iters of Richard of Cirencester.

BRAY—STANES—WYRARDISBURY—EGHAM—BIBRACTE, *or* WINDSOR.

YOUR readers will find themselves interested in the conclusion of these journies. In my last paper I stated reasons for supposing that an old road ran through Reading to the Walthams, from thence I suppose it ran to old and new Windsor, which have both been considered by some writers *Bibracte*. No author has, however, attempted *to prove* that either of these places was this station; and our antiquaries, on the contrary, are now disposed to place it anywhere, except in its right place. I will not venture to assert that Bibracte and Pontibus are *not* the same place: from points of land at Windsor I should derive Pontibus from *Pont*, an old spelling of the word point. But Antoninus and Richard *may have* given two routes to Caleva, one by Bibracte, and the other by another place formerly named *Pontes;* and if so, *but not otherwise*, Pontibus and Bibracte are not likely to be the same place.

The old road from London to the west may have run near the course which Dr. Beeke in the Archæologia has supposed. The Bibroci, among other places, inhabited the Hundred of Bray. But BRAY, which has been so long said to be Bibracte, is a name given to streams. The reason of the formation of this word for streams I will hereafter give. But neither the little stream on which this place lies, and from which it is derived, nor *Bray* itself, nor *Braywick*, will *prove* the Bibroci inhabiting its borders. Bray also lies too far from Londinum, and too near to Caleva, and seems every way excluded from any claim which our authors have set up, as taking its name from the Bibroci, or from being Bibracte.

In like manner STANES, in Doomsday Book *Stane*, does not in the names of places, convey the idea of a word for an old Roman or British road, as writers have asserted: on the contrary, where it is found as an adjunct it generally implies *land*. But *Staines* has also been considered by antiquaries as derived from the word *Stan*, a stone; and this is as probable as Mr. Hals's explanation of the parish of Whitstone, which he supposed derived from the white stone mentioned in the Revelations. There was a time when the rivers Tames and Coln ran not according to their present directions. Without the banks made on rivers the present low lands must have been flooded to a great extent, and in a variety of places from which the water has been drained, there could have been no names for the bottoms which they had occupied. The adjuncts *Ham*, *Worth*, *Wick*, &c. are often names of places on streams; and *Stan*, or *Stane*, as such another adjunct, was also a proper name for newly-recovered land.

That STANES was the Roman station of *Pontes* seems then unlikely from its name, and from its distance from London, as well as from its total want of remains. A more likely place from name, for I know not *well* the situation, is WYRARDISBURY, in which name *Bury* generally denotes a little hill with an old camp. This place was in Doomsday book written *Wircesberie*, and it may imply the border, or border's camp. From what I remember of the country, I should consider that the Tames formerly must have taken its course, in high waters at least, across the ground on which the bank of Egham stands; and that an old road from London westward, may, from this circumstance, have run near the course which Dr. Beeke has assigned it at Wyrardisbury. But should Pontes and Wyrardisbury not be synonymous names, and no remains be found in this place,—on the contrary, if it shall appear that *Bury* in this denomination means a village instead of a camp, we may be obliged to give up such road, and to account this place likewise no station.

But it hath been said in the comment to Richard, that "Bibracte must be placed near THE HILL AT EGHAM, or at THE HEAD OF THE VIRGINIA WATER." These are places at some distance from each other!—That it was not at *Egham* we might shew from this place having no remains, taking its name from its bank on the Tames, or from its hill, and from this word not answering as a synonyme of Bibracte; that it was not at *the head of the Virginia Water*, we may also prove, from this head lying so far beyond twenty miles of Londinum, and without any name or remains which can lead us to suppose that the distances in the Itinerary may be incorrect. From living some time on Englefield Green, I have no reason to suppose that either of the above places has the least claim to the honor which this writer has bestowed upon it.

In the 16th Iter I have stated the imports of the names of three stations, whose

whose situations, from want of numerals in this Iter, are yet unknown: time, with more information, may yet perhaps recover their sites. I have also given you the places of *two* more hitherto-*unknown* ones, and have, I conceive, settled the disputes on Vindonum. In the following it will be found that I have further ascertained the place of the long contested station of *Bibracte*.

Bibracte is a station only once mentioned in any Iter, and that is by Richard in the Road from Londinum to Caleva: it is stated to be twenty miles from each of these places. I have already shewn that Caleva was near Reading: from Reading there is a camp at Laurence Waltham, in the route which I suppose led to Bibracte or *Windsor*.

Windsor has been considered by writers as an eminent old pass: from this pass to London there is an old camp or two on Hounslow-heath, lying nearly in the line between these places. A connecting road would therefore necessarily attend these works and stations; *and when the country lay open, this would be carried in the straightest line of which the circumstances of the ground would admit;* and hence the distance in Richard of twenty miles may have been correct.

From London to the west, by the present way of *Egham*, there was, before the bank was constructed, no road: but at some place south of Bibracte there *might be* a station which Richard has omitted. Whether this may be traced from some *Points* on the streams, or its name were given from *Bridges* attending the station, I will not determine. It is sufficient for me at present to be enabled to trace a line in which *Bibracte* may most reasonably be supposed to have been situated; and find in this line a place exactly answering the description which this word conveys. The old name of this place, like that of many others, seems to have been lost, except in Richard; and the castle and mota (which is also a Gaelic name for a castle) are the only names on record, by which it has been in later times known. The manor in which it lies is in Doomsday Book *Clivore*, that is, the *Cliff Border* Manor. In this name the hill is called the Cliffe. And if *Win* be, as usually, derived from *Binn*, or *Pinn*, a peake, or cliffe, changed to *Vin* and *Win*, then *Windlesofra*, the oldest Saxon name, may be derived from this same *Cliffe*. We shall soon see how this answers to Bibracte.

New Windsor is a high cliffe overhanging the river Tames, and is *the most remarkable Nose*, or *pointed Headland, on the whole river*. It had a castle, but of its founder and age we know nothing, except that it was here before the conquest. At St. Leonard's hill, in its vicinity, remains have been found, which some have supposed Roman. At Old Windsor "ancient foundations," and even "Roman bricks, &c." are said to have been discovered. Old Windsor was early the residence of Saxon kings. *It must therefore have had a public road leading to it; and this, most likely, led straight from London, between the present Bath and Salisbury roads, near the old camps which are found in this line.*

Our old names had never been traced by any author ancient or modern, so as to convey that information by them which they were originally intended to impart. Every topographical writer had indeed tried to explain these, but our books contained essays to shew the unskilfulness only of their authors. There is notwithstanding often so very singular a relation between the old names and the places they represent, and also between the old and more modern names of places, that the evidences for situation arising from these are too strong to be questioned by persons who wish to comprehend the subject: but the terms for the features of nature have not been understood, and we have been treading on darkness and confusion for centuries.

The word *Bior* is water, and *Ac* in various instances means *Border Land*; but water border land being in ancient times marshy, *Biorac* became the name for a marsh. Besides the *general* names for water border, whether marshy or drained, it was necessary to have *particular* names for its extraordinary features. The land which runs into a remarkable nose or promontory on a stream, like that at Windsor, is now denoted by the termination *Ness*, as in *Totness*, which means the head or hill nose; in the Gaelic, however, this adjunct is also made by *Achd*, or *Acht*, which would become *Act* in Bioract,* or Bibract, (of which the name in the ablative case is Bioracte,† or Bibracte‡) and this would imply the Water Head Land Nose, or Promontory.

* See *Bioracte* in a former Magazine, where its change to *Bibracte* is accounted for.

† The names of stations are chiefly given in the Itinerary in the ablative case.

‡ The *Bibroci* have been unlearnedly called by a modern writer "*The Bibracte*."

Head

Head lands which take the above adjuncts are generally on the ocean or on large streams. Bibracte by Richard was twenty miles from Londinum; and from name must have been a remarkable point or nose on some water or stream. We have innumerable instances to show that the principal features of nature gave names to places; and that the hill or head land in question, *New Windsor*, gave name to the station of Bibracte, we may prove:

1. From its having before the conquest *for a time unlimited been a castle, and the most commanding place in these parts.*

2. *From its form in so very singular a manner*, agreeing with the word *Bibracte*, or the Water Head Land.

3. From its perhaps *exact* situation as laid down in Richard's Itinerary of twenty miles from Londinum, and of the same from Caleva.

4. *From no other hill or land*, which would appropriately take this name, lying in the neighbourhood of the river *on any side;* but particularly *none on the side which the Bibroci inhabited*, at such equal distances from these stations.

5. From its lying in the vicinity of a noted old and much-frequented pass, and in a direct line from Londinum to Caleva.

6. From having old camps on Hounslow-heath, and at Waltham, on the border of this line.

And, *finally*, from its being *the only place* with known remains at the Itinerary distance of about twenty miles from Londinum and Caleva, in any road whatsoever.

Having then examined the name and situation of *Bibracte*, let me now see what its *oldest* Saxon name *Windlesora*, or *Windelsora* means, and how this name applies to Bibracte, or New Windsor. The word *Binn*, or *Pinn*, may, as before mentioned, (and as it is in various instances) be varied to *Vin* and *Win*, and mean peake, or cliffe. The postfix *el* seems to be a diminutive: but the hill at Windsor certainly gave name to the manor of *Clivore*, in which it lies, and in which name no diminutive is used. If it gave name also to Windsor I can scarcely believe that it could be denominated the little head or cliffe. It is perhaps too bold, high, and overhanging, a piece of land to be thus denoted; we may therefore suppose that *Al*, high, was here varied to *el*, as is the case in other instances. The root of *Sof* is *Av*, water, varied to *Of* and *Of*, as in *Offspring*, in Kent.* *Sav* or *Sev*, in the *Savern*, now the *Severn*, means stream; and *Sof* is only a variation of *Sav* to *Sov*, and *Sof*. The syllable *Ra* is often written in the end of a word for *Ar*, and means border. *Windlesofra*, the high cliffe water border, or *the water border high cliffe*, then means *the hill itself*, and not Old Windsor. Old Windsor therefore is not, as authors imagine, the place which gave name to *the settlement*, notwithstanding our *old* and *new* respecting *buildings* now convey such ideas. Of *old* and *new* we have another remarkable instance in this Journey of *Old* and *New* Salisbury.

Old Salisbury lay on a little round hill; its name implies, from *Sal*, an hill, *Is*, a diminutive, and *Bury*, a camp, *the Little Hill Camp*. The see and town were removed, and they gave it the name of *New* Salisbury, or the *New Little Hill Camp*: but, unfortunately for the name, and for the wisdom of the people who gave it, *the new little hill camp* is a *bottom which never contained any works of defence.*

Few Iters require so many comments and corrections as these now concluded; and in this age of critical enquiry it is strange that so many new stations and disputes on old ones should have been left, either for me to discover or to decide upon: *but, as the true import of one of these stations had never been given, nor the meaning of the name of any one of our nations been ever understood,*† the reader will, I conceive, find something interesting in what I have before written, and be pleased to see the claims of the royal residence of *New Windsor* for being *Bibracte*, considered in a plain and rational manner, in such a manner too that they cannot by any possible means be invalidated.

A. B.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SEEING in your Magazine, a letter signed S. F. Pilgrim, in which he requests to be known the cause of the very unnatural propensity of domesticated animals devouring their young, I have to offer the following concise observations:

1. That what appears to be a propensity, I believe to be nought more than a necessitous, though truly unnatural, act.

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* See my letter in your Magazine on this, first proving this place to be *Durolevum* of the Itinerary.

† Nearly the same may be said concerning the names of places and of nations throughout the globe.

2. It

2. It is done, I am fully convinced, to satiate the thirst induced by the febrile state of parturition, which thirst they, being confined, have not the natural power to allay. Hence the horrid alternative of sacrificing their young, an extremity to which they are never driven in a state of nature.

3. I have had rabbits which have been sold me cheap, in consequence of this seeming proneness to eat their young, which I have entirely avoided by allowing the animal some short time anterior, at the time and for a week or so after parturition, to drink freely of cold water; and, when I have taken this precaution, no such propensity ever evinced itself in the least.

4. Cold water is in no way injurious, and the animal appears wonderfully gratified by it.

The foregoing goes to prove, that the propensity is in fact one which has for its origin necessity; and that of the most imperious nature. Hence I recommend to S. F. Pilgrim, and to all those who may have suffered from this cause, to supply the parturient animals with as much cold liquid as they require or can drink. To shew how far disease will engender such unnatural propensities, under peculiar circumstances, I have known a man with diabetes, when denied other liquids to satiate the terrible thirst, drink with the most apparent gratification the urine he had just before made; a case of this sort is mentioned by Dr. Rollo, in his very valuable publication on Diabetes. (*See page* 326)

Should the fact here stated, prevent only in some degree this terrible practice, I shall be amply repaid. It should be known perchance, that with some hunger, may prove a powerful incentive, together with thirst.

The substance found by your correspondent, William Simmons, in the rectum of Mr. Ledbeater's mare, will be found to be materially different from stone; on sawing it through, this will be proved. At least if it resembles, (and from his description it seems so to do) those I have examined. I have discovered in two dogs I opened after death, a number of calculi, (to every appearance) firmly impacted in the rectum, which, upon minute inspection, turned out to be hardened fœces, with indigested bones.

Your correspondent H. in his letter, mentions the objections, fear, &c. of many persons, relative to the effect likely to be the consequence of conveying water in iron pipes; and the danger which they ridiculously apprehend from its use. Happy would it be for London, if every drop of water which is used in that city was conveyed in iron pipes; for, so far from being in the least injurious, or to be feared, it should be hailed as one of the greatest blessings which could have been bestowed; so far as is connected with the real health of the inhabitants. Very many London diseases would be altogether prevented, could its inhabitants enjoy a pure chalybeate water, which now happily, in a slight degree, will be afforded by the West Middlesex Water-company; and so far should the Londoners be from fearing the impregnation of the water, that they should reverse the thing, and lament that the iron will but weakly impart its healthful properties. A volume might be written on the subject; and I am well assured that no medical man, who knows the valuable properties of iron, will ever entertain a fear on the occasion, but rejoice, as will every well-informed, unprejudiced, reasoning man. As to the damsels of the suds, it is true, they will find some small difference in water impregnated with iron, and that with soda; but this is no valid objection, it is too contemptible for notice.

H. M. Browne, Surgeon.

Banbury, Oxon, Nov. 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent's enquiries, respecting the meaning of the word "gambit" used in several of the Treatises on the Game of Chess, it appears to be derived from the word "gambeto," assigned to it by a native of Calabria; denoting, I presume, his particular manner of opening the game; which relates merely to moving the king's pawn two squares; and the king's bishop's pawn two squares; or, the queen's pawn and the queen's bishop's pawn in like manner; proceeding afterwards according to the rules laid down in all the books.

There is great reason to suppose, that "Cunningham's Gambit," and the "Gambit Pawn," are founded on the same principles, and chiefly intended to give variety to the game.

Many schemes have been devised by enthusiastic admirers of the game for this purpose; but, I believe it has been acknowledged by Philidor, and other celebrated masters, that, to attain a proficiency in the regular mode of playing it, the most intense application, and the greatest

greatest exertion of the mental power, are requisite.

I conceive the term "fou," given by the French to the piece we call a bishop, originates in the known levity of that nation, and their proneness, even in the earliest times, to revile all sacred establishments. AMATOR.

London, Nov. 9, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the multiplication of stamp duties, renders it ruinous to assert or defend a right by action at law, the practice of referring causes to arbitration, under the 9th and 10th of William the Third, is becoming every day more general. As this legislative provision affords a ready means of settling differences, in preference to the vexatious and expensive proceedings of a law suit,—it ought to be more generally known. I have therefore introduced it as the basis of some observations on the subject of arbitration.

By the 9 & 10th of W. III. cap. 12, it was provided, that "submissions to awards by agreement of the parties, may be made a rule of any of his majesty's courts of record; and, on a rule of court thereupon, the parties shall be finally concluded by such arbitrament: and, in case of disobedience thereto, the party refusing to perform the same, shall be subject to the penalties of contemning a rule of court &c. unless it appears on oath that such award was procured by corruption or other undue means, when it shall be set aside: so as complaint thereof be made to the court before the last day of the next term, after made and published."

Why then should we any longer be insulted by "the glorious uncertainties" of the law? why expose ourselves, our rights, our interests, our families, and our feelings, to be outraged by the forms and chicanery of the courts, when the constitution has thus provided so easy a means of avoiding them? When all the objects of contention may be effected without hazard, loss, or vexation, why should we embarrass our case by the caprice of some judges, and the sophistry and venal eloquence of lawyers?

But, as though the practices of man were always to be at variance with his reason, the judicious provisions of the above law are nullified by the mode in which appeals to arbitration are usually made. Twelve jurymen would be the best of arbitrators, if it were not that their common sense and honest views are puzzled and baffled by the quibbles, doubts, and sophisms of lawyers. To get rid of the lawyers and their absurdities, is therefore the chief object of arbitration. Twelve honest plain men would decide justly, and with propriety, were it not for the tricks of counsel, and the fine-spun reasonings of the court? The common sense therefore of the one is counteracted by the sophistry of the other, and what is wanted to arrive at a just decision, is the separation of the common sense from the sophistry!

What then should we say of him, who, in referring his cause, should reject all the common sense, and retain only the sophistry?—Say! it would be truly said, that he was a fool or a madman!—Softly—softly, friend! Before you decide so rashly, recollect that *nine* out of *ten* of the arbitrations at present agreed on, are thus referred,—not to one, two, or three, plain men, but to one lawyer—to one of those sophists whose meddling in a public trial is so dangerous to truth—in a word, to a tribunal of one lawyer, who quibbles on your case in his closet—whose arguments as not being exhibited in public, do not put even himself to the blush—who acts the part of the oracles of old, and of the Grand Llama of our days—and who, from the conclave of a lawyer's conscience, issues, without remorse, that decree, which involves families and generations in misery and ruin!

What too are the class of lawyers to whom causes are thus referred?—To luminaries and meteors of the profession?—No!—to brief-less, young, and obscure barristers—to mere rushlights, and *Gas-lights*—men who, devoid of energies of mind calculated to secure them independent practice, are indebted to the charity or partiality of the leaders of the bar, for being enabled to pick their teeth over arbitrations!

A reference therefore to a Lawyer, is an absurdity of which no considerate or wise man ought ever to be guilty! It is a sort of *felo de se*; an abandonment of all that is just in a case, to caprice, to conceit, to theory, to hypothesis, to the most absurd and inconceivable sophistry!

Every reference to arbitration being made in effect to clear the case from the entanglements of legal reasoning, this lat-

ter is by previous means to be avoided, and reference made to one or three honest and independent neighbours who will make the cause their own, and decide according to equity and common sense. Each should name one, a third should be named by them, and the *three* should hear all the evidence, and make a joint decision. It is an erroneous practice to submit the evidence to two, who not agreeing, the third is called in to decide on very imperfect, hasty, and partial, views of the case. The parties should deliver to each of the arbitrators his narrative of the case, and the evidence should be heard as before a grand jury, without the presence or interposition of attornies or council, or of plaintiff or defendant. The unreserved truth would then be extracted from the witnesses; the whole case would come before the arbitrators; and a just decision would be inevitable.

Sometimes a conceited man of business affects to mix considerations of law with some point of equity, and in that case such an arbitrator necessarily arrives at an absurd and unjust conclusion. I remember a cause wherein A. B. contracted with C. D. for an article, for which so much was to be paid on delivery. C. D. locked his article in a box, and, tendering the box to A. B., demanded his price—Stay a little, says A. B., let me look into the box and see whether it contains what I bespoke—I have evidence which leads me to doubt.—No! says C. D., and brought his action for 300*l.*! A. B. resisted; the question was referred to I. A. and T. R., and the latter, being a piece of a lawyer, contended, that in law (!), A. B. was obliged to pay without looking into the box, even though it should turn out to be filled only with brick-bats, in which case he would have his legal remedy! This *legal* doctrine prevailed, and A. B. lost his money!

On an improved plan, like that suggested above, under the Act of William III. life would be secured from the bitterness which now constantly arises from our imperfect modes of settling disputes? How many hearts are broken every year by decisions as they are now made! How many prospects blighted! How many families ruined! How many widows in tears! How many orphans reduced to beggary! —owing to the expensiveness, tediousness, and uncertainty, of the decisions of some courts, and the sophistry of lawyers!—owing to the absence of feeling, perspicuity, and justice, in *legal* arbitrations—and to the want of an agreed and rational mode of arriving at an early and equitable decision by reference!

The subject is in every respect big with importance to the happiness of the subjects of this realm, and it deserves the deepest consideration of our legislators and moralists.

Nov. 11, 1811. COMMON SENSE.

PRESENT STATE *of the* NATIONAL INSTITUTE *of* FRANCE.

*From the late Travels of an American in France and England.**

IN elegant literature as contradistinguished from the physical and mathematical sciences, the French metropolis is by no means what it was before the revolution, and France in general is much below her great rival. To a reflecting mind the causes of this decline are obvious, and I shall therefore say but few words on this topic. Notwithstanding the degeneracy of public taste and the decay of genius in Paris, the institutions for the encouragement of learning have been greatly multiplied, and invested with new splendor, and the number of men of letters is increased beyond all calculation. It is impossible for a foreigner and a student to be a week in the French capital, without having his imagination absolutely overpowered, and his enthusiasm wound up to the highest pitch, by the *éclat* which he sees attendant on science and literature, and the facilities which he finds open for the culture of all the branches of human knowledge. An imperial library containing nearly four hundred thousand volumes, and a cabinet of manuscripts and medals, the most copious and precious in the universe; five minor establishments of the same kind, each containing not much less than one fourth of the same number of books; and all of them accessible upon the easiest terms to the humblest individual—innumerable and gratuitous lectures in all the departments of the physical sciences;—reading rooms at the corner of every street;—literary associations either for amusement or instruction on all sides;—a vast college, in which lectures are read at the expence of government at all hours of the day;—a garden of plants, and a museum of natural history, the most perfect in the arrangement, and the most ample in the materials, to be found in the world; and the branches of knowledge to which they

* From the Philadelphia Review.

relate

relate daily explained to all visitors by men illustrious for their skill and their discoveries;—public exhibitions to excite literary emulation, and national rewards to inspirit literary industry;—an universal patronage ostentatiously proclaimed by the government, and in some instances really bestowed. Such are but a part of the seducements by which Paris enthrals the fancy, and extorts the applause of a stranger, and which would appear, at first sight, to render the French metropolis, the most eligible residence in the world for a lover of learning. I say nothing at this time of the establishments relating to the fine arts, upon which I mean to dwell hereafter.

These dazzling advantages lose, however, some portion of their lustre on a near inspection, and very serious disappointments are experienced, as you investigate more closely their actual effects upon the national intellect. Their beneficial tendency is in part counteracted by circumstances connected with the national taste, and the genius of the government. Many of them give fetters instead of wings to the mind. My ideas on this subject will be best explained, by a few details relative to the organisation of two or three of the principal establishments, for the promotion of literature and science. I shall begin with the NATIONAL INSTITUTE, of which his Imperial Majesty himself is a member, and of which the reputation exceeds that of any other learned society in the world. This body, as you know, is but an incorporation of the old academies of Paris, and is now divided into four distinct classes correspondent to those academies. The first class is that of the physical and mathematical sciences:—the second that of the literature of France, and of the French language;—the third that of history and ancient literature;—and the fourth that of the fine arts. The *members*, together with the foreign associates, amount to the number of two hundred. When a nomination is to take place, the class by which it is to be made selects two candidates, between whom the *Emperor* makes a choice. Each class has one public sitting annually, at which prizes are distributed, memoirs read, &c. The first class has a private sitting every Monday from three o'clock until six in the evening, to which strangers are admitted when introduced by a member. I regularly attended these weekly meetings, during many months, and was present at an annual sitting of each class. The members receive an annuity from the government of about two hundred dollars. Most of them, however, and particularly those who belong to the first class, are invested with public employments, so as to be furnished with an easy subsistence. Upon several of the latter, such as *Laplace*, *Lacépede*, *Berthollet*, *Chaptal*, &c. some of the highest honors of the state have been lavished.

For some time after his accession to the government Bonaparte found the Institute the most unmanageable of all the public associations of France. It was filled with men who had taken an active part in the revolution, and some of whom were enthusiastically devoted to the principles of freedom. Several who had accompanied him to Egypt were his personal enemies. His efforts to mould them to his purposes, and to render them completely subservient to the consolidation and increase of power, were for a long time ineffectual; and if there be at this moment in France any men in the civil walks of life, formidable to his despotism, they are to be found in the National Institute. After employing the arts of intimidation without success, he had recourse to a system of patronage and corruption, which he has found much more efficacious.

The laborious *savans* and the indigent literati were converted into senators, counsellors of state, legislators, inspectors, and even ministers; and the majority of the whole body invested with the cross of the legion of honor. Many yielded to the imperial influence through a sense of fear, or of the necessity of submission; and not a few to the temptations of place and emolument. As he made senators and legislators of members of the Institute, he made, inversely, senators and legislators members of the Institute; and thus introduced several of his most devoted and prostitute adherents. The right of determining the choice between the two candidates for admission elected by the classes, was reluctantly and tardily granted, and has served to give him an unlimited control over the whole body. When a vacancy now occurs, it is filled up at his nomination, through both stages of the process, as his authority has become completely absolute. Opposition from the few individuals who may remain unsubdued, would only endanger their personal safety. No stranger could have enjoyed better opportunities than myself, of studying the constitution of this body, and of observ-

ing the species of influence by which it is governed. It is, in fact, only necessary to read the addresses which the Institute has presented to the Emperor within the four last years, and to remark the political mummeries, in which most of the prominent members are habitually engaged, to be satisfied how complete is their debasement, and how absolute their prostitution. There never has been displayed, nor is it possible to conceive, any adulation more disgusting, or abject, or extravagant, than that which the deputations from this body offered to their grim master, on the occasion of his late marriage.

A complete victory over the Institute was of some importance to the views of Bonaparte, and of a most pernicious tendency, with regard to the interests of temperate freedom and of sound literature in France. The subordinate classes of this body embrace with very few exceptions, those who are most deservedly eminent, throughout the empire, for their learning, and their success in the arts of composition. The first class, as a scientific association, ranks higher than any other in the world. Reflect now upon the potency of such instruments as these, unremittingly employed to debauch the public mind into a slavish admiration, and to bend it to the yoke, of a ferocious military despotism. The ascendency which the professors of literature, the dramatic writers, and the luminaries of science exert over the opinions of the French metropolis, and indeed of the whole empire, is, even in its political effects, of no small moment. The members of the Institute, in dedicating their powers and attainments to the celebration of "the sublime virtues" of the Emperor, throw a false lustre about his name, and heighten the splendor of the purple. By their talents and ingenuity they are extremely useful to him, even as public functionaries, in the business of domestic administration; and at the same time serve the cause of his despotism, most efficaciously, by their readiness to propagate in all their writings the speculative principles of servitude, as a justification of their own obsequiousness. The contagious example of those who now compose the Institute, and the slavish spirit which must every day become more general, will, as long as Bonaparte deems it politic to employ such an engine of state, secure to him, upon the same conditions, whatever pre-eminently strong or cultivated minds may be found in his empire. The place of an Institute will be eagerly sought, and not unworthily or sluggishly filled, let the nature of the fealty attached to it be what it may.

The despotic influence of which I am speaking, has not as yet been productive of any visible injury to the labours of the first class of the Institute. The physical and mathematical sciences must continue to flourish as long as they attract the affections, and exercise the industry, of the French *savans*, whatever may be the political superstitions of the empire. But it must be obvious, that those affections and that industry will be diverted to other objects, if political intrigue, and public employments, and the emoluments of office, interfere with the speculations and experiments of astronomy and chemistry. These studies cannot long be very successfully pursued by men, whose ambition is perpetually irritated by the prospect of rewards, quite distinct from the common premium and privilege of scientific labours, and whose time is occupied by court parade, political juggles, and administrative duties. Such is now the case with many of the most distinguished members of the first class of the Institute.

There is among a certain description of these gentlemen an incessant political strife; an emulous contention for the honors of the empire, and the spoils of the treasury; plots and counterplots, jealousies and feuds without number, and all relating to objects widely dissimilar from the combination of algebraic quantities, or the conclusions of experimental philosophy. Those who are distinguished by the imperial favor, exercise a most despotic sway over their brethren, in their weekly meetings, and are there the instruments and organs of the Imperial will. It was not difficult to recognise in the geometrician La Place, the chancellor of the legion of honor, an ambitious and successful courtier; a jealous rival to the Berthollets and Lacépedes (*savans* of inferior renown in science, but of equal rank in the state), and a haughty, positive, peevish dictator over such of his associates as were illustrated by fewer marks of the Imperial bounty. I could not but blush for the dignity of knowledge, and of human nature, when I observed the humble deference and the profound obeisance displayed by the majority of all the classes, towards those of their number who were clothed not, in all cases, with the high-

est

est honors of science, but with the insignia of a barbarous and sanguinary despotism.

Unbounded credit, however, is given to the first class of the Institute, for the success and industry, with which they have prosecuted the labours peculiar to their department. To such men as La Place, La Grange, Cuvier, Vauquelin, Guyton, &c. immortal praise is due and will be given, whatever may be their private political failings. The public meetings of this class uniformly expose a rich fund added, in the course of the year, to the stock of physiological and mathematical knowledge, and are ennobled by the recital of valuable memoirs and eloquent panegyrics. Their private sittings are occupied by memoirs, and by a sort of polemical discussion of scientific questions. If a point be stated in a paper, which a member is disposed to controvert or elucidate, he rises in his place, and discusses it extemporaneously. His associates either defend or oppose his doctrines, according to the views which they take of them at the moment, and this collision or concurrence of opinions leads to a very animated argument. The warmth of the national temper and the jealousy of competition occasion the philosophical debate to degenerate not unfrequently, into an angry and personal altercation; a circumstance which detracts much from the dignity of their assemblages.

If I have not reaped as much instruction, I must confess that I have been more edified and overawed, at the meetings of the Royal Society in London. The strict decorum preserved in the latter, the dignified appearance of the members, and the venerable aspect of the president sir Joseph Banks, gave them that solemn and lofty exterior, which is calculated to inspire a stranger with respect, and best suited to the nature of the institution. Between these two societies no particular comparison can be drawn, as they are very differently organized. The Royal Society of London possesses some men, whose researches and discoveries place them upon a level, with the most celebrated of the first class of the Institute; but the latter, as a body, enjoys, by the nature of its constitution, great advantages over the former, which admits indiscriminately persons who are not professionally devoted to the sciences, and whose chief recommendation is not always the quantum of their knowledge. It may, however, I think be asserted with confidence, that, if the present system of government should continue in France, the Royal Society will, in a few years, even as a scientific body, be confessedly superior to the Institute.

Although the extemporary debate which takes place in the first class of the Institute, may derogate from the dignity of their sitting, it must be acknowledged to be highly amusing and instructive to the privileged auditor. I have listened with great delight to Fourcroy, Cuvier, La Place, and Guyton de Morveau. The first, who is now no more, and whose loss must be regretted by every lover of chemistry, was remarkable for the ease and beauty of his elocution. The second was but little inferior to him in the graces of his manner, and much superior in the solidity of his judgment, and the extent of his acquirements. La Place excels in the perspicuity and force of his expression, and, when heated by opposition, often surprises and electrifies his associates, by the most novel, profound, and luminous, views of science.

The labours and exhibitions of the second and third classes, are far from being entitled to the commendation which is so universally pronounced upon the first. If you peruse their reports for the few years past, you will find that they have not greatly improved the rich patrimony which they received from the old academies of Paris. There is but little valuable instruction in them, and scarcely any novel, and not much recondite erudition. I must confess that I was rather disgusted than otherwise, by what I saw and heard at their annual sittings. There was a jumble of poetry and music, and a sort of mock parade, altogether unsuitable to the nature of such exhibitions from learned societies of pretensions so lofty, and of titles so imposing. We had declaimed to us, with true scenic pomp, prize compositions of the most vapid and puerile bombast; extracts from works in embryo, than which nothing could be more tedious or insignificant; and inaugural discourses which deserve the same commemoration, and which it was painful for me to contrast with those of the old academies of Paris.

The second and third classes could, however, at the period of my acquaintance with them, boast of several men of considerable ability, such as Morellet, Ségur, Cabanis, Choiseul Gouffier, and Delille, authors of the old school, and of merited reputation. But these lent scarcely

scarcely any co-operation in the official labours of the classes to which they belong.

It is round the circle of the moral sciences, that the dominion of the military despotism is fully extended; and over the votaries of general literature, that the sword exercises its most fatal spell. The members of the subordinate classes of the Institute read, and compile, and write, eulogiums on the Emperor, but they produce no works, which can be of any permanent value to the world, or that possess any such intrinsic or original beauties of style and thought as are fitted to rescue them from a speedy oblivion. It requires no very comprehensive knowledge of French literature, nor a very discriminating taste, to discover, that the writers and scholars of the present day have greatly degenerated from their predecessors even of the reign of Louis the Sixteenth. In none of their productions can you recognise, that pure style of composition, that lofty and generous strain of sentiment, and those original powers of fancy, which distinguish such volumes, as the Travels of Anacharsis, or the Belisarius of Marmontel. History, philosophy, and criticisms, are more prolific than ever, but their offspring are but ill qualified to refine the taste, to exalt the dignity, or promote the happiness, of mankind. The tragic and the lyric Muses, and even the epic, are sufficiently loquacious, but they utter nothing calculated to amuse beyond the present hour, or to recal the memory of the poetic language even of the days of Voltaire.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, who affixes "W. K." to his letter, in you Magazine for September, having requested to be informed of the "best method of taking the honey from the common basket-hives, without destroying the bees;" I transmit to you the following communication which recently appeared in "The Shrewsbury Chronicle," a provincial newspaper of established credit and very extensive circulation, [illegible] however, I am glad of the opportunity to solicit a *niche* in the Monthly Magazine also, as I am confident, from my own practice, that the method herein recommended, needs only to be known that it may be adopted:—

To the Editor of the Shrewsbury Chronicle.

SIR, *Westfelton, July* 24, 1811.

BEES, I am glad to perceive, are becoming more and more an object of general attention, as affording a very rational amusement to the rich, and to the poor an easily acquired profit; as tending, therefore, to the preservation and increase of those valuable insects, I hope the following recommendation of the common straw hive, in preference to all others, will not be deemed an impertinent intrusion on any of your readers. I have at present in use (and have had for several years past) all the hives I have ever read of, except Huber's leaf hive, and deem it my duty to inform all lovers of bees of the superiority of the common straw hive, over those of Wildman's, Isaac's (or the Moreton hive), or even the Rev. Mr. Thorley's; unless those wishing to observe the secrets of the bees with a philosophic eye, should choose to keep in work one or more of Thorley's, or perhaps Huber's. But, for the profit of honey, increase of bees, the preserving them all alive when the combs are taken, and the extreme ease and safety with which the operation is performed, I think the common hive preferable to all. My method of driving them is this: on the night after a hive has swarmed, I prepare a kettle of hot water, the mouth of which is large enough for the top of a hive to rest on without sinking into the water; this is placed near the bee-house; the full hive is then brought, having its entrance stopped with a bit of moist clay, and placed (board and all,) near the kettle, when it is loosened all round with a strong knife, so as to separate easily from the board; it is then inverted (still keeping the board close) with its head on the kettle of hot water; when fixed steady, the board is quickly taken off, and an empty hive, of exactly the same diameter, instantly placed over it, mouth to mouth, and a cloth lapped round them both where they join. In about ten minutes, or a little more, the heat of the steam will cause a violent stir among the bees (which all the while before were perfectly quiet,) if carefully handled; and very shortly after this commotion takes place, they will be heard (*vulgo cum fremitu*) marching into the upper hive: when all is quiet, which will be in a very few minutes more, the upper hive is to be placed on the board (being first cleaned) from which the full hive was taken, and then replaced on the bench; and on examining the old hive, not a single bee will be found remaining among the combs. But, if a hive swarms *very* early in the season, perhaps it would be eligible to wait for another swarm from the same hive, before driving: though I would by no means recommend driving late in the season, as there will not be flowers enough in succession to enable the driven bees to provide for the winter.

WILLIAMS.

With the writer himself I had the pleasure of being acquainted when he was member of this university, and I understand he now lives upon his patrimonial estate, near Shrewsbury, in rural retirement and classic leisure. J. W.

Oxford, Oct. 6, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave through the medium of your widely circulated Magazine, to draw the attention of the public to an Institution which has existed in this place for nearly three years, but has hitherto been little known except to a few, to whose exertions the country is indebted, for an addition to her numerous benevolent establishments. The SYMPATHETIC was originally intended to be an Association of Ship Masters, sailing from this port, who could not find admission to the other establishments already existing in the place, owing to particular local regulations, connected with their management; but the plan has been extended, so as to admit not only shipmasters belonging to any other port, but also landsmen of every description, and, should any of the members enter into the service of their country, all the privileges of the society are continued to them on their paying an additional sum per quarter.

The following abstracts, will show generally the mode of management, and that the funds of the society are increasing very fast.

ARTICLE I.

DESIGNATES the Society the *Sympathetic*, and provides for the management of the funds and other matters, by appointing a committee to consist of a preses, treasurer, secretary, and five other members, two of the latter to go out every year. The preses, treasurer, and secretary, may be re-elected from year to year, so long as a majority of the society shall think proper.

II.

Fixes four stated quarterly meetings, to be held on the first Mondays of January, April, July, and October, and points out a mode of keeping the books of the society. these books to lie on the table at the meetings for the inspection of the members.

III.

Prescribes a mode of application for admission to the society, by letter addressed to the preses, to lie till next quarter-day, when the election is made by ballot, the person admitted paying entry money agreeably to the following table, producing a certificate of his age.

YEARS.	MONEY.	YEARS.	MONEY.
25....	£16 16 0	38....	£21 15 0
26....	17 0 0	39....	22 4 0
27....	17 6 0	40....	22 13 0
28....	17 10 0	41....	23 10 0
29....	18 3 0	42....	23 15 0
30....	18 12 0	43....	24 11 0
31....	19 0 0	44....	24 18 0
32....	19 10 0	45....	25 5 0
33....	19 16 0	46....	25 12 0
34....	20 4 0	47....	26 0 0
35....	20 10 0	48....	26 12 0
36....	20 18 0	49....	27 0 0
37....	21 5 0	50....	27 18 0

IV.

Fixes the quarterly payments of landsmen at 20s. and seamen at 30s. with fines in case of neglect.

N.B. *It is in contemplation to reduce the quarterly payments to one half.*

V.

In case any member enter his majesty's service by sea or land, he continues to enjoy all the benefits of the society, on paying 40s. per quarter, during the period of such service.

VI.

Provides that on the decease of a member, five pounds sterling shall be paid to his widow in lieu of funeral charges.

N.B. Formerly this article allowed a member 2l. 10s. on the death of his wife, and 1l. 10s. on the death of a child, which was discontinued, as none of the members were really in want in such cases.

VII.

Provides that upon the death of a member his widow shall be paid twenty pounds sterling per annum, and that, either quarterly, half yearly, or yearly, as she shall think proper, and should such widow marry again, it empowers the managers to expend ten pounds per annum in educating any children that may exist of the first marriage.

VIII.

Any member being incapable to go about his ordinary employment, or being prisoner of war, to be paid twenty pounds sterling per annum, during such illness or captivity.

IX.

No money to be lent on personal security, nor any sums to be voted out of the funds towards any other institution, public erections, &c. or for any political, civil, or religious purpose whatever, but applied solely to the purposes of the association.

X.

Points out the manner in which the treasurer is to intromit with the funds.

XI.

Any new regulation or bye-law, to be proposed one quarter-day, and voted upon the next.

Statement

Statement of the Funds of the *Sympathetic Society*, from its Institution in September 1808, to November 1811.

Receipts.

1809.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Entry Money				738	15	0
Quarterly Payments						
January	39	10				
April	39	10				
July	40					
October	44	10		163	10	0
Interests				13	9	1
Fines				0	12	6
				£ 915	7	7

1810.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1809				880	15	5
Entry Money				38	2	0
Quarterly Payments						
January	46	0	0			
April	46	0	0			
July	47	10	0			
October	47	10	0	187	0	0
Half Year's Rent of Property on Leith Walk				11	0	0
One Year's Interest on Heritable Bond				10	0	0
Interest from Banker's				12	13	8
Fines				0	5	0
				£ 1139	16	1

1811.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1810				1065	12	4
Entry Money				323	0	0
Quarterly Payments,						
January	47	10	0			
April	57	0	0			
July	62	0	0			
October	67	0	0	233	10	0
Half Year's Fen Duties in Portland Place				21	0	0
One Year's Interest on Heritable Bond				10	0	0
Interest from Bankers				15	4	8
Fines				1	10	0
Half Year's Rent of Property on Leith Walk, due Nov. 11.				12	10	0
Half Year's interest on Heritable Bond, due at do.				5	0	0
Half Year's Fen Duties in Portland Place, due at do.				21	0	0
Interest due by Leith Bank, at do.				14	13	3
Ditto due by Commercial Bank of Scotland, at do.				0	6	4
				£ 1753	6	7

Expenditure.

1809.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Paid Half Year's Annuity to a Widow				10	0	0
Funerals				16	0	0
Printing				3	6	6
Stationary				1	12	2
Charter Chart				3	3	0
Officers' Fee				0	10	6
Amount of Funds December 31, 1809.				880	15	5
				£ 915	7	7

1810.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annuities to Widows				25	0	0
Funerals				16	10	0
Printing				1	6	0
Officers' Fee				1	0	3
Small Charges				0	1	6
Amount of Funds, December 31, 1810.				1095	12	4
				£ 1139	16	1

1811.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annuities to Widows				40	0	0
Funeral of a Member				5	0	0
Printing				4	0	0
Stationary				0	12	7
Officers' Fee				2	2	0
Small Charges				0	9	6
Amount of Funds, November 11, 1811.				1701	2	6
				£ 1753	6	7

Abstract

Abstract of the Funds of the Sympathetic, 11th November, 1811.

Lent upon heritable security, bearing 5 per cent. interest..	200	0	0
Property on Leith Walk, rented at 25l. per annum.....	252	15	2
Feu Duties in Portland Place, North Leith, 42l. per annum	560	0	0
Leith Bank.....	550	0	0
Commercial Bank of Scotland..	60	0	0
Interests on heritable Bond, due 11th of November, 1811.....	15	0	0
Half year's Feu duty in Portland Place, due at do.....	21	0	0
Half year's Rent of Property on Leith Walk, due at do.....	12	10	0
Interest due by Leith Bank, at do	14	13	3
Do. by the Commercial Bank of Scotland at do.....	0	6	4
In the Treasurer's Hands.....	14	17	9
Amount of Funds per above	£1701	2	6

The society at present consists of fifty-six members, having lost* three since its commencement: the families of whom, the original promoters of the institution have the satisfaction to see in some degree provided for; and I am confident it must yield you peculiar pleasure to communicate to the public, how an undertaking so laudable and beneficial has progressed.

J. C. P.

Leith, Oct. 8, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE read in late numbers of your valuable Magazine, several complaints against pettifogging attorneys and unprincipled lawyers, by Alfred, Humanitas, and others; but the complainants most unfortunately have not been able to make out a case: for, even the instance given by Alfred bears nothing against the attorneys concerned, but shows a common likeness of two litigious and unprincipled tradesmen. If due attention be paid to the circumstance as related by Alfred, it will appear, that the last tradesman who took out his writ was only returning the compliment to the first, and that the person who was last sued might have put in his plea of tender. And it is also worthy of Alfred's notice to bear in mind, that, out of the three guineas paid for costs, the attorney could not clear more than 25s., a sum hardly sufficient to pay for the dinner of a luxurious tradesman, the remainder of the money having been laid out in stamps, fees of offices, and officers: and Alfred will act worthy of the honourable name he assumes, if, when a general election happens, he will impress upon the mind of his favourite candidate the imperious necessity of having all law proceedings free from the vexatious burdens of stamps and fees, which make justice inaccessible, by subjecting a party to the enormous expenditure of above forty pounds before he can recover forty shillings.

The proposal, made by Humanitas, of establishing a society, is no less illiberal than injudicious. He might as well propose a society against the deviations of the two other professions, to prevent medical men from puffing their medicines and themselves, or limit the clergy to a certain contour of belly, or to a certain number of drinking debauches. In all cases it would be attributing to a whole order of people a particular vice practised by a few individuals only.

A cause of complaint may however often arise against attorneys, but the remedies are prompt and effectual, and do not require the support of a society: an affidavit of the malpractice put into the hand of a barrister to move the court, will adjust the business in short terms, and generally with a dash of the pen. To prevent the necessity of such remedies, I have to recommend an antidote; it is a legal nostrum of mine, for which I require neither fee nor patent. If any man, *rectus in curia*, does not like to trust an *attorney*, let him do his own *turn*. The courts of law are open, and every Briton, *rectus in curia*, may take out his own writ, file his own pleadings, &c. &c. and this I state from my individual experience; for, when a student at the Temple some years ago, I made my affidavit to hold to bail before the proper officer, and presented my writ to be signed, which was refused. Meeting with such unexpected difficulty, with the benefit of two learned law lectures from the officer and his clerk, I applied to the chief of law. His lordship thought as I did upon the subject, and the officer sent me a respectful note, informing me, that my writ should be ready whenever I could make it conve-

* One of these, Captain James Blyth of the smack Hazard, lost his life in attempting to prevent his vessel from receiving damage in the river Thames, having got entangled in a coil of the cable, which almost cut him in two. The shipping company, in whose employ he was, have, with a generosity which does them great honour, allowed his widow a sum yearly, equal to the annuity she enjoys from the Sympathetic.

nient to call. This was probably the only writ taken out of a superior court, *in proper person*, not being an attorney, for the last two or three hundred years. I hope, Sir, that the remedy and antidote I have on this occasion recommended to Alfred, Humanitas, and others, will prevent the proposed establishing of an odious society.

JOHN JONES, Barrister-at-Law.
12, *Holborn Court*,
Gray's Inn, *Oct.* 12, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THOUGH your correspondent, the Biographer of Fransham, seems to think he has completely answered my objections, I doubt not many of your readers will think differently, and that he has laid himself open to further objections by his reply. These considerations, together with some new reflections he has thought fit to make, induces me to request the insertion of the following remarks.

I am not so ignorant of the rules of biographic writing, as to suppose it needless, in sketching the life of any person, to mention such circumstances as might influence his sentiments or character; but, when I read the Memoirs of Fransham, I considered the aim of the writer to be, to make them the vehicle of an attack upon Christianity; and, as a Christian, there was nothing out of character in me to attempt a defence of it. In his vindication of what I next objected to, all he says amounts to this, that, if the literature of infidelity diminishes the certainty and authority of theologians, it does diminish them, which is indeed a truism. My appeal to the New Testament upon the subject of persecution is next noticed, and two passages are quoted from it, as commanding the Christian church to punish heresy and apostacy with death, and that by fire. The first, (Heb. x. 28, 29,) "He that despised Moses' law died without mercy under two or three witnesses, of how much sorer punishment, suppose ye, shall he be thought worthy, who hath trodden under foot the Son of God?" &c. It never struck me that this passage has the smallest reference to any punishment to be inflicted by the Christian church, and indeed this sense of it is so recondite that none but those who have a purpose to serve would ever discover it. What follows in the next verse is a plain proof of the writer's meaning: "For we know him that hath said, vengeance belongeth unto me, I will recompence, saith the Lord;" a passage which the apostle Paul quotes from the Old Testament (also in Rom. xii. 19.) as a reason why Christians should not avenge themselves, but leave the punishment of their enemies to God. "And again the Lord shall judge his people;" to which he immediately adds, (verse 31,) "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God;" which is distinguished in Scripture from falling into the hands or under the punishment of man. Indeed, had Mr. Fransham opened the New Testament, and quoted the first passage he had accidentally met with, it would have been, in my view, equally to his purpose. It might be farther asked, whether it would be in the power of the church to inflict *a much sorer punishment* than stoning a person to death? The latter quotation from John, xv. 6. (If a man abide not in me, he is cast forth as a branch and is withered, and men gather them and cast them into the fire and they are burned,) is, I am satisfied, no more favourable to a spirit of persecution than the former. It is merely an allusion to the practice of using the withered prunings of the vine as fuel, which was designed as an intimation of the punishment which apostates are liable to suffer in a future state, usually represented in scripture under the idea of fire. That Christ did not design to countenance persecution in this, or any other, part of his discourses, may be inferred from the manner of his reproving two of his disciples, who expressed a wish to call down fire from heaven to consume those who would not receive their master, Luke ix. 55, 56. He turned and rebuked them, and said, "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of, for the son of man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them." Is this the language of persecution?

From what sources the different bodies of professing Christians formerly derived the doctrine of persecution, it is nothing to the present purpose to enquire, if they did not derive it from the New Testament, which I am satisfied they did not. The principles of toleration, which happily now prevail, do not appear, however, to be the fruit of scepticism; since those professing Christians who first adopted them, in England at least, were the Independants under the Protector-

ate,

ate, who were generally censured for believing too much rather than too little.

What I have said of the immoral tendency of infidel literature seems to be in part admitted by the biographer; though he says there is no necessary connection between libertinism and infidelity, yet he acknowledges, in a softened manner, that antichristian philosophers have not taught austerity, though they might have done so; hence he infers, that the literature of infidelity is an inexpedient doctrine for the married and feminine classes of society. I leave your readers to make their comments upon this concession. With respect to the biographer's reply to my remarks upon the frankness of infidelity, or rather the specimens given of the contrary, I observe he regards the conduct of D'Alembert as an instance of frankness. Here we differ in our ideas. I call it impudence for a man to tell a lie and then boast of it. But my opponent chooses to view the matter in the light which best suited his purpose. The deceit and falsehood consisted in this, that one of these philosophers commissioned the other to propagate a falsehood, and the latter agreed to execute the commission, with a view to deceive the public; whether this is frankness or not I cheerfully leave to your readers to decide; nor should I think it frankness in a Christian to use the words which the biographer puts into his mouth, if he knew the contrary to be a fact. As I do not wish to extend this letter further than necessary, I pass on to notice what the biographer says upon what he calls a strong instance of the want of moral courage in Christians. The strength of this instance depends upon begging the question. He takes for granted that commentators are convinced that the passages he quotes from Hebrews and John, enjoin persecution; whereas, though there may be such, I have never met with a single Christian commentator who appears to understand them in such a sense. Possibly they did not know that such a meaning was put upon them before it appeared in the biographer's reply. This may account for the fact that no Christian commentator has reprehended these passages without supposing a want of moral courage. On the other hand, where is the moral courage of infidels when their principles expose them to death? How many Christians have avowed their principles, and defended them at the risk of their lives, yielding themselves to the most excruciating torments rather than deny the truth? Can the literature of infidelity record any number of instances of such moral courage in the cause of deism?

What the biographer has said of my views, in objecting to some passages in his Memoirs, is a matter of small concern to me. To use reproachful epithets, and to charge me with intolerance, is a mode of writing which reflects more upon himself than me. I have disavowed a persecuting spirit, and it remains with him to prove the contrary if he can. It does not follow that, because I controvert a particular class of sentiments, I do not tolerate them.

Oct. 14, 1811. CHRISTIANUS.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

CHARACTERS *of* EMINENT PERSONS *in* FRANCE *and* ENGLAND. *Selected from the late Travels of an American, and published at Philadelphia.*

BONAPARTE.

THE first wish of a stranger in Paris is to view the individual whose name is in every mouth, and whose image seems to be constantly present to every imagination. I sought with great eagerness an opportunity of inspecting the features of Bonaparte at my leisure, and was soon fully gratified in this respect. One of my friends procured for me a ticket of admission, or rather a formal invitation, to the private imperial theatre of the palace of St. Cloud, which was then the residence of the court. The best actors and singers of the capital performed at this theatre twice a-week, for the entertainment of their imperial majesties, who themselves selected the pieces for representation, and rarely failed to attend. I arrived at St. Cloud in good time, and procured a seat in the third row of boxes, which were appropriated to such of the spectators as had not been introduced at court. The pit was crowded with generals covered with gold lace, and with the grand dignitaries of the empire dressed in their richest costume. The ladies of the court, the foreign ambassadors, &c. occupied the

first and second rows. I found myself placed immediately opposite to the arm-chair in which the emperor took his seat; and, as the theatre is exceedingly small, quite near enough to examine him minutely. Before and during the performance, we were served with ices and cooling drinks by the imperial domestics. The magnificence of the habits worn by the officers of the court, and the profusion of diamonds (I cannot say of beauty) displayed by the ladies, afforded at the same time a rich feast for the eye.

The Empress Josephine, Jerome Bonaparte, and the princess Murat, made their appearance at about eight o'clock. The whole body of spectators rose at the entrance of each member of the imperial family. The emperor followed soon after, on his return from reviewing a body of troops, who were then encamped at the village of Meudon. He entered with a very brisk step, accompanied by three chamberlains, (general officers,) who remained standing behind his *fauteuil*, during the whole performance. He had in the next box, on his right hand, the princess Murat and Jerome Bonaparte. The empress was placed in a box immediately opposite, on the other side of the theatre, with her principal maids of honour seated by her side, and two officers in waiting behind her chair. The entrance of the emperor was the signal for the raising of the curtain. To the performance, although excellent, I attended but little; my mind being completely absorbed in the contemplation of the extraordinary personage whose life has been a tissue of such wonderful adventures, and of such atrocious crimes.

His first occupation was to survey the whole assemblage about him very attentively, with an opera glass, which he received from the hand of one of the generals behind. He returned it without looking back, and received his snuff-box from another, of the contents of which he made as liberal a use as the great Frederic himself could have done in the same period of time. He returned the snuff-box as he had dismissed the opera glass, over his shoulder, and without turning his head. He appeared attentive to the first part of the representation, which was a little comedy of *Picard*, and occasionally nodded approbation to the princess Murat, as the actor or the author chanced to excel. During the afterpiece, which was an *opera-seria*, he seemed buried in thought, and retired at the termination of it, as briskly as he had entered.

The person of Bonaparte has been so often described, that I need not enter into particulars on this point. He was quite corpulent at this period, and is now, as I am informed, still more robust. He wore, on this occasion, a plain uniform coat, with the imperial insignia, and the cross of the legion of honour. His hair was without powder, and cropped short. I saw him in various situations afterwards, and received uniformly the same impressions from his countenance. It is full of meaning, but does not altogether indicate the true character of his soul. His eye is solemn and gloomy, and exceedingly penetrating; but it has less of savage fierceness, and of fire, than one would expect. The whole physical head, however, is not unsuitable to the station or nature of the individual.

> "His warlike mind, his soul devoid of fear,
> His high-designing thoughts are figured there."

His limbs are well-proportioned, and remarkably strong and muscular. His personal activity is indefatigable, and his personal courage has never been questioned. I have seen him several times on horseback, almost always in full gallop. He displays no grace in this position, but is universally admitted to be one of the most adventurous, as well as skilful, riders in his dominions.

There is no man, as I am well informed, more patient of fatigue, or more willing to encounter it in every situation. His habits as to diet are not at all abstemious, and yet by no means those of an epicure. He eats voraciously, and with the greatest celerity, of whatever is placed before him; drinks largely of coffee at all hours of the day, and takes an immense quantity of snuff. I had understood before I arrived in Paris that he appeared but seldom in public, and then with multiplied precautions for the security of his person. This, however, is certainly an incorrect statement. He exposes himself without any appearance of apprehension, and in situations in which his life might be at once assailed by a thousand hands. Any spectator of the theatrical exhibition, of which I have just spoken, might have destroyed him without difficulty. I have seen him in an open carriage, in the midst of a population of fifty thousand souls, in the park of St. Cloud.

I was

I was prompted by a very natural curiosity to make many inquiries concerning the domestic temper and habits of "the Cæsar of Cæsars," as Bonaparte is now denominated in the journals of Paris. My sources of information were among the best, and the following is the summary of the copious details which were given to me on this subject. From his earliest youth his disposition was haughty, vindictive, overweening, and ambitious. This character he displayed at the siege of Toulon, where he first distinguished himself in such a manner as to induce his commander-in-chief, Dugommier, to make this remark, in speaking of him to one of the commissioners of the convention: "Let that young man engage your attention; if you do not promote him, I can answer for it that he will know how to promote himself."—When he was appointed, at the early age of twenty-five, to the command of the army of Italy, he betrayed no emotion, either of surprise or of diffidence, at so sudden and dangerous an elevation, and answered those, who indulged in some remarks concerning his youth, in this way:—"At the expiration of six months, I shall either be an old general or a dead man."

At the commencement of the French revolution, he espoused the republican principles of the time, and defended them with so much warmth as nearly to have lost his life, while at the military school of Paris, by the excess of his zeal. In the year 1790, he became acquainted with the celebrated Paoli, who had been the friend of his father, and he then professed the most enthusiastic feelings, on the score of the noble efforts, which that general had made, to establish the independence of his country.

Even in his boyhood Bonaparte was passionately devoted to the military science, and took part with his young comrades only in such exercises as presented the most lively image of war. His disposition was then solitary and contemplative. The story is correct, which is related concerning a garden that he had formed as a private retreat for himself when at school, and fortified against the incursions of his class-mates. He was sometimes assisted in the defence of this fortress by the present General D'Hédouville, who was then the only one of his companions who felt or displayed any sympathy for him. They separated at an early age, and Hédouville presented himself for the first time to Bonaparte in Italy, as a simple lieutenant, when the latter was commander-in-chief of the French army. Bonaparte recognised him immediately, and addressed him thus, "I know you: you are the person who assisted me in defending my garden." Hédouville was promoted without delay, and has since occupied the highest military and civil grades. Bonaparte has been at all times lavish of honours and favours to the associates of his first campaigns, and of his humbler fortunes.

He was not without social qualities in the earlier stages of his military career, and even after his elevation to the first posts of the army, could occasionally soften the natural sternness and solemnity of his manner, into an affable and communicative ease, which rendered his conversation somewhat attractive. He often indulged himself when First Consul, after the public repasts of the Thuileries, in copious narratives concerning his campaigns in Egypt, about which he was extremely fond of talking. But, on his accession to the imperial dignity, these glimmerings of the spirit of gentleness and courtesy were seen no more, and the innate disposition of the man was displayed without disguise or controul. Since that period he has been, in the interior of the Thuileries, almost uniformly austere, gloomy, and suspicious; making all those who belong to his household, the victims of the most tyrannical caprice, and of the most impetuous gusts of passion. I have it from good authority, that for two or three days subsequent to the murder of the Duke D'Enghien, he resembled rather a famished tiger, than the monarch of a civilised nation. Scarcely an individual dared approach him, but his chief favourite General Savary, whom he has recently made minister of police, and whose appointment to that office has occasioned the Parisians to remark, that they have now a superintendant who mends his pen with his sword: *un ministre qui taille sa plume avec son épée.*

The accusations which Sir Robert Wilson, in his work on Egypt, has preferred against Bonaparte, have attracted the attention of the world. I had, while in Paris, a conversation on this subject with one of the principal geographical engineers attached to the French expedition to that country, and I obtained from him, information with regard to the affair of Jaffa, upon which particular circumstances induced me to place the fullest

fullest reliance. This officer, who never left the person of Bonaparte during his Egyptian campaigns, strenuously denied the poisoning of the sick at Jaffa, and asserted that the crime would have been altogether superfluous, as it was only necessary, on evacuating that city, to leave them in the hands of the Turks, in order to render their destruction inevitable. He admitted the fact of the massacre of the Turkish prisoners, but did not himself undertake to vindicate the deed. He merely mentioned the plea which the commander in chief had assigned on that occasion—the necessity of the case. The latter was advancing into Upper Egypt, and the Turkish prisoners were too numerous to be transported with him, particularly as his own army was straitened by the want of provisions. If the Turks had been liberated, they would have engaged in active service against him immediately, as the garrison of Jaffa had done, notwithstanding the most express stipulations to the contrary. Self preservation, therefore, left no alternative but their destruction, and this was effected by causing them to be shot, to the number of a thousand at a time, in cold blood. Such was the justification which Bonaparte offered for this deed, and it is by no means destitute of plausibility. The case is not without a precedent in history, although it must be acknowledged, that the example to which I allude, that of Henry V. after the battle of Agincourt, is of an antiquity rather too remote to decide the privileges of modern warfare, or the claims of refined humanity.

The consummate abilities of Bonaparte, both as a general and a statesman, are now universally acknowledged. Until a few years past, his enemies were unwilling to allow him that supremacy of genius which he undoubtedly possesses, and to which every individual, with whom I conversed on this subject in Paris, bore the amplest testimony. None of his counsellors, no functionary of his government, approaches him, without feeling the ascendency of his mind; and there are but few about his person, who can penetrate into the recesses of his policy. His thoughts are perpetually occupied by vast schemes of conquest, and busied in all the most subtle refinements of elaborate fraud. His great strokes of policy, as well as the movements of his armies, originate with himself, and he displays at less skill than despotism in the application of the talents of others to his own purposes.

His ministers, however able or profligate, are scarcely equal to embrace either the vast compass, or the gigantic depravity of his ambition. Although decorated with splendid titles, and enriched with an ample share of the public spoil, they are, nevertheless, the most miserable and laborious slaves in existence, under the inflexible dominion of the most capricious and insolent of all masters. They suffer personal indignities without number, and are at no one moment, secure of the favour, upon which they know their existence to depend.

If the foreign enterprises of Bonaparte, as well as the internal organisation of his empire, be attentively examined, it will be perceived that he acts, in almost all instances, from a profound knowledge of the history of mankind, and of human nature under all its phases. There is scarcely a successful device, in the catalogue of the means employed by conquering nations for the extension of their dominion, or by the Philips, the Cæsars, the Constantines, and the Charlemagnes, for the consolidation of their power, of which he will not be found to have made a skilful and efficacious use. The inventive faculties and the erudite acquirements of thousands of ingenious politicians, and of laborious scholars, are incessantly engaged in providing him with materials, both of thought and action, subsidiary to his designs.

He has never felt, and is incapable of feeling, any influence calculated to frustrate the views of his ambition, but that of an impetuous temper. To female blandishments he is utterly insensible, as far as they tend to subjugate the mind, although he has never deserved the reputation for continency, which he has enjoyed beyond the limits of Paris. Josephine possessed not the slightest ascendant over his decisions, or his inclinations, in any one point; nor will the present empress exert any larger share of influence, whatever may be the superiority of her titles to deference or to love.

It is often asked, and you perhaps may be disposed to inquire, how it happens, that a despot, whose government is so oppressive, and who has contracted the universal odium of his subjects, should so long escape the fate of a Philip or of a Cæsar?—The immensity of his power,

power, the difficulties which embarrass all attempts upon the person of a monarch, and the certain death which would await even a successful assailant, together with the variety of motives, which give no inconsiderable part of the population of France a direct interest in the prolongation of his life—all these furnish a solution to the question. Should he ever encounter any serious disaster in the field, he will afford another illustration, of the well-known verses of the poet,

" Mais au moindre revers funeste,
Le masque tombe, l'homme reste,
Et le héros s'évanouit."

GUYTON DE MORVEAU.

Guyton de Morveau is one of the most extraordinary men of the age, both for the prodigious extent of his acquirements, and the versatility of his powers. His history is exceedingly curious. He was, before the revolution, attorney-general in the parliament of Dijon, and at the head of the bar in his native province. He was sent to the legislative assembly in 1789, and became first the secretary, and then president of that body in 1792. Here he distinguished himself as a financier, and as a most infuriate republican. In the convention, of which he was made a member, he co-operated zealously in all the views and atrocities of jacobinism, and voted for the death of the king with marked asperity. He afterwards acted as secretary of the convention, and as a member of the committee of public safety. He was sent by the convention to the army of the Moselle, to superintend the aerostatic expeditions, and at the battle of Fleurus was seen hovering over the French army in a balloon.

He became subsequently a member of the council of five hundred, and was there conspicuous in the department of finance, and of internal navigation. He presented at the same time various and very able reports, on questions connected with the physical sciences and the arts. In 1800 he was appointed administrator of the mint, and director of the Polytechnic school, and in 1804 an officer of the legion of honour, &c. I saw him in 1807 as president of the first class of the Institute, and ranking among the leading chemists of that body. His works are voluminous and comprise—numerous Essays upon Natural Philosophy, Natural History, and Chemistry; a copious Treatise on practical and theoretic Chemistry, a Dictionary of the same science; several volumes of forensic speeches, and of discourses upon jurisprudence, and a collection of fugitive poems. All these possess uncommon excellence of their kind.

The world owes to him the important discovery of the mode of purifying air by the evaporation of muriatic acid. Guyton is a very small man, with a sharp visage, and a most piercing eye. His elocution is sometimes brilliant, and always dignified, easy, and energetic.

M. DE FONTANNES.

M. de Fontannes enjoyed the highest reputation as an orator when I was in Paris, and was in universal request at public exhibitions. He declaimed prize compositions at the sitting of the Institute; was the organ of the government in the legislative body, and a sort of official eulogist of the emperor on all public occasions. M. de Fontannes was to be heard every-where, and seemed to give universal delight. He certainly possesses higher recommendations than any other public speaker, not belonging to the pulpit or the bar; but those recommendations consist altogether in a good voice, a handsome person, a fluent elocution, and a spangled embroidered kind of oratory, full of neat turns and artificial prettinesses, and always admirable for the refinement and extravagance of the flattery, with which every phrase is seasoned.

PASTORET.

I was strongly attracted, as you may imagine, by the department of the law of nature and of nations, which was filled by a politician of no small note, in the annals of the revolution. I mean Pastoret, who was at one time historiographer of France, and minister of the interior under Louis XVI. who, throughout the revolution, ranked among the most enthusiastic of the republicans, and who is now one of the most distinguished favorites, and zealous devotees of the imperial court. I attended his lectures frequently, and had often occasion to admire his learning and his acuteness, but never heard him comment upon Blackstone, and declaim against the jurisprudence and constitution of England, without being disposed to smile at his egregious ignorance of the subject, and without feeling strong emotions of disgust, for the venal spirit that dictated his anti-anglican episodes.

LALANDE.

The elder Lalande, the celebrated Professor of Astronomy and one of the

most

most extraordinary men of his age, was among the first of the distinguished *savans*, with whom it was my good fortune to become acquainted. He died during my residence at Paris, and, after his decease, had that justice done to his stupendous powers and acquirements which, as it happens to many others, was refused to him during the last years of his life. Lalande, if not the most profound and original, was certainly the most learned, astronomer of France, and the principal benefactor of the science, to which he was so passionately devoted. He was remarkable for the most egregious vanity, and for the broadest eccentricities of character, and almost equally eminent for the most noble virtues of the heart. By a very singular perversion of intellect, he became a professed atheist about the commencement of the revolution, pronounced, in the year 1793, in the Pantheon, a discourse against the existence of a God, with the red cap upon his head, and displayed on this subject the most absolute insanity during the rest of his life. This monstrous infatuation betrayed him into the most whimsical acts of extravagance, and particularly into the publication of a Dictionary of Atheists, in which he enregistered, not only many of "the illustrious dead," but a great number of his cotemporaries, and, among these, some of the principal dignitaries of the empire.

This circumstance led to an occurrence in the Institute, which that body will not soon forget. At an extraordinary sitting of all the classes convoked for the purpose, when Lalande was present, a letter from the Emperor was announced, and read aloud, in which it declared that M. de Lalande had fallen into *a state of dotage*, and was forbidden to publish thereafter any thing under his own name.—The old astronomer rose very solemnly, bowed low, and replied, that he would certainly obey the orders of his majesty. His atheistical absurdities deserved, no doubt, to be repressed, but, besides the singularity of this form of interdiction, there was an unnecessary degree of severity in it, as the end might have been attained without so public a humiliation. Lalande was notoriously superannuated, and not therefore a fit object for this species of punishment. Some consideration, moreover, was due to his many private virtues, to his rank in the scientific world, and to the large additions which he had made to the stock of human knowledge. His atheistical opinions arose, not from any moral depravity, but from a positive alienation of mind on religious topics. He was not the less conspicuous for the most disinterested generosity; for warm feelings of humanity; for the gentleness of his manners; for the soundness of his opinions on questions of science, and for a certain magnanimity with regard to the merits of his rivals and detractors. The extravagance of his opinions and his manners during his dotage, rendered him an object of universal derision in Paris, and subjected him to the most cruel and indecent mockery. It became fashionable even among those who had derived their knowledge from his lessons, and experienced his bounty, to depreciate his merits both as an astronomer and as a man. Lalande had the misfortune of living to see a maxim verified in his own regard, which has been exemplified in every age and country—that some disciples may become superior to their masters. But he was, nevertheless, at all times among the luminaries of science, and to him astronomy was indebted for more substantial and unremitted services, than to any one of his cotemporaries.

No person of the last century made so brilliant a début upon the world of science as Lalande, nor was any *savant* ever rewarded, during so long a course of years, with so many scientific honours, or feasted with more intoxicating homage. Before the age of twenty-five, he was admitted into almost all the learned academies of the world, and pensioned by the principal monarchs of the continent. He travelled through nearly all the States of Europe, and was every-where received with demonstrations of the most enthusiastic respect, not only by the learned of every description, but by all who were most distinguished in rank or fortune. In Italy, upon which he wrote the best book of travels now extant, he was overwhelmed with attentions by Clement the Thirteenth, and pursued, from the remotest extremities of that country, by its most distinguished ornaments in every department of knowledge and taste. He found his bust in most of the observatories of Germany, and was greeted with the surname of the God of Astronomy in some of the cities of the North. His reception in England was of the most flattering kind, and in fact all his journeys were but a continued succession of brilliant triumphs. Before he had passed the age of thirty, he numbered among his correspondents and his private friends,

some of the reigning princes of Germany, and almost every author or *savant* of note in Europe. His works would embrace more than sixty ponderous volumes,* and correspond, by their learning and utility, to the high reputation which he enjoyed. It is not therefore much to be wondered at, if the circumstances of his early life produced that delirium of vanity, if I may be allowed the expression, which marked his character in the last stages of his career.

In the conversation which I had with him, not many months before his death, I frequently saw occasion to admire both the brilliancy of his imagination and the copiousness of his knowledge; but it was impossible to confine him, for any length of time, to a rational strain of discourse. His mind reverted incessantly to his favorite theory of atheism, and to his own personal merits, upon which he expatiated with a complacency that would have been irresistibly ludicrous, if it had not exhibited so melancholy a proof of the imbecility of human nature, even when most eminently gifted. When he spoke, however, of republican institutions and of this country, he displayed a liberality of sentiment and an ardent attachment to the cause of freedom, which, with me, made full amends for his egotism. His passion for astronomical studies never deserted him. Until the moment of his dissolution, he was engaged in deep calculations, and in the most elaborate researches. He was at all times lavish of his fortune, in favor of the interests of science, and gave to the Institute, in the year 1802, a considerable sum in perpetuity, the interest of which, was to be allotted to the person who produced the best work on Astronomy, or made the most important discovery in that science, in the course of the year.

I was present at his funeral, which was attended by his brethren of the Institute, and rendered particularly solemn by the discourse pronounced over his grave. Dupont de Nemours, now one of the most prominent of the literati of Paris, and who, as you may recollect, resided at New York a few years ago, stepped forth from the crowd, with the tears flowing rapidly from his eyes, and, in the course of a very touching panegyric on the deceased, recited acts of benevolence, which had fallen under his own observation, that would have done honour to a Howard. He made one striking observation, in which his whole auditory appeared to acquiesce at once; "that Lalande had much more religion than he was conscious of possessing."

Lalande was below the middle size, and exhibited one of the ugliest faces that I have ever seen. He was, however, not a little vain of his person, and extremely fond of narrating the conquests which he had achieved, in his youth, over the hearts of half the princesses of Europe. The egotism which completely vanquished his judgment in his old age, blinded him to the absurdity and falsehood of the recital on this head, which he never failed to make, even to his casual visitors. He fancied that he had arrived at absolute perfection, and published at various times a notification to the world "that he possessed all the virtues and good qualities of human nature." A wit of Paris very earnestly requested him on one of these occasions "at least to deduct that of modesty." His manners were exceedingly engaging, and his conversation was enlivened by brilliant sallies, and by a singular degree of candour and *naiveté*. Lalande addressed a delineation of himself to a lady who had promised to write his life. I cannot resist the temptation of transcribing it for you, as it exhibits an amusing specimen of the superlative vanity, and, for the most part, a very just picture of the character, of this extraordinary man.

"I am," says he "an enemy of show and ostentation; my *amour propre*, (and every one has his share) has but one object—literary glory. My patience and temper can withstand any vexations arising either from sickness, disappointment, or injustice.

"I exercise the most liberal indulgence with regard to the faults or follies of others. I find every thing good. I can bear pleasantry, sarcasm, or even slander, but I know how to rally in my turn. I dislike the common pleasures of the world. I cannot endure gambling, shows, or feasts.

"I never go to the play: study, and the converse of intelligent persons, particularly of well-informed women, are my only amusements. Such have been for me, in regular succession, the meetings of Mde. Geoffrin, du Bocage, du Défant, de Bourdic, de Beauharnais, de Salm, &c. In frequenting their societies, I always go on foot, and sometimes take long

* The chief of these is his "History of Astronomy," in four volumes quarto—the best elementary treatise on that science that has ever been published.

walks:—my object in so doing is to encounter mendicants, and I take pleasure in relieving them.

"I have often lent, and my money has been rarely returned, but I have never reclaimed it. My honesty of speech often degenerates into rudeness. I have never been able to dissemble the truth, even when it was calculated to offend. I have often fallen out with old friends, in consequence of refusing them my suffrage at academic elections. I never could bear the weight of hatred on my mind; I have made many enemies by my candour; but I never hated, and have always endeavoured to conciliate, them. I love whatever contributes to the perfection of mankind, and care very little for what contributes to their amusement.

"Gratitude is so deeply implanted in my heart, that I weep involuntarily whenever I recollect the proofs which I have either given or received of this feeling. The numerous instances of ingratitude which I have experienced, have never diminished the warmth of my acknowledgment for favors.

"Among the numerous men who have honored me with their friendship, I recollect with pleasure, Montesquieu, Fontenelle, J. J. Rousseau, Dalembert, Clairaut, Maupertuis, La Condamine, Voltaire, Réaumur, Euler, Barthélemi, Raynal, Macquer, &c.

"The last wished me to marry his daughter: I refused her from a motive of friendship to the family; she deserved a better match.

"I can acknowledge without pain the superiority of my colleagues in science. I declared, in my eulogium of Pingré, that the academy had committed a mistake, in deciding in my favour at an election.

"I am reproached with speaking too often of myself. I acknowledge this defect, and have no other excuse to offer but my natural sincerity, and my love of truth. I maintain that it is treason against the community to be silent in relation to the vices of others. It is sacrificing the good, from a mistaken charity to the bad. I love my family. I have given up to them the enjoyment of my income, even during my lifetime. I have loved women much; I love them still. I have always endeavoured to contribute to their improvement: my passion for them has always been reasonable; they have never injured my fortune, nor interfered with my studies. They have never made me pay a morning visit. I have sometimes said to handsome women: 'it only rests with you to make me happy, but it is not in your power to make me miserable.' They tell me that I have never truly loved—granted; if to love truly, it be necessary to turn fool.

"I am rich; but I have no caprices or wants. I have but few servants, and no horses; I am temperate and simple in my habits: I never ride; I can sleep any where: great opulence or high rank would be useless to me.

"I am well prepared for death: when I write a note or a memoir I say to myself—this perhaps is the last: but it is a great gratification for me to render an additional service to astronomy, and to add another stone to the edifice of my reputation.

"I am satisfied not only with my physical constitution but with my moral being; with my philosophy; with my sensibility; with my disposition to stigmatise vice, although it has made me many enemies; I enjoy therefore all the happiness of which humanity is capable: I am one of the most contented men on earth, and I can say, as Bayard did, that I feel my soul glide away from me satisfied with herself."

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

A Dying Father's last Legacy to an Onely Child, or Mr. Hugh Peters' Advice to his Daughter.

(*Concluded from page* 352.)

26. And in the letting you in this light, to give you the sum of true practical divinity: and therefore observe with diligence, that when a discovery is made of this love to the sinner, the Lord *Jesus* makes a double approach to the soul: the first is by the law, where he takes three steps: and first, by the law he stops the

sinner

sinner in his course, and makes him to see sin in the very nature of it, not in the hell only, and consequence; but in that it separates the soul from the greatest good, *Romans*, 7, 7. And secondly, makes the soul bear the burden and weight of it, which makes *David* himself cry out often, and so others. It pincheth hard where sin hath got time and strength, &c. Thirdly, it lets the soul to know that he is not able to satisfie divine justice, and so the law may be called a *schoolmaster* to Christ, though the text leads to the *ceremonial;* the *ceremonies* being the gospel of the *Jews*.

27. But whilst I speak to you of free grace, I must let you know that in the next place I must commend unto you, accurate walking, as the fruits thereof; and for your better understanding I commend unto you divers of the aforesaid books; so my own thoughts are, that it consists in all manner of Christian circumspection, *Ephes.* 5, 15. to look within you, without you, about you, beneath you, to all and every duty; and the rather, because God's eye is over, and every where upon, you.

28. And that all this may be carried on, and is properly the life of faith, remember, that the hardest thing in the world is, *to believe in Jesus Christ to these and all other good ends:* faith is a short word and easily spoken; but Oh! how hard is it in the nature of it! when, if ever the Lord works it in us, he finds nothing, not a spark of it, till he comes; nay, he finds us opposite to the work of it; nay, he finds us unwilling to be made willing to close with the offer of Christ, though made so freely; hypocrasie and all evil hath its fountain here: we believe not: all the other graces sink when this fails, all must have its cure: we bind the lame arm, we anoint it, we warm it, and yet nothing helps, because it is out of joynt.

29. In the next, (which looks like the last) indeed, I must give you my thoughts about death; which certainly must be your portion (though young) and I must tell you, it is a great word to say, *I dare dye:* many books and funeral sermons you may read about it. I say, life is sweet, and death terrible: many in several distempers may call for it, neither minding what it is, nor whither it leads. *Job* describes it in his agony; and heathens could say, the first good was, *not to be born*, and the next, *to dye quickly: Paul* (above any) desires it upon right grounds. Yea, the last words in the *Canticles*, and the last in the bible, are, for the Lord Jesus to *come quickly;* yea, to *come to judgment;* as if it were the breathings of the spirits of the just in the last times; of which spirit if you be, these will be your reasons, as theirs.

30. They say, and truly, *where death leaves you, there judgment finds you;* nothing flies so swiftly than as the soul out of the body: and you know eternity hangs upon a moment; and such is our life; and especially such is the last groan and pang, and thither it leads. It is a vast ocean, hath neither bound nor bottom; where you are to come before an impartial judge, with a naked and open breast: it is unavoidable, and the miscarriage there intolerable. Many books are written by many about these last things, and *Apothegmes* not a few. Call that good that holds for ever: let but the judge be your husband, and fear nothing. The ever-living God love you, and keep you to all eternity, my child!

31. And, because I have brought you so far as the great day, give me leave to awaken you with the condition of the place, heaven, and to let you know it in the particulars, which are the presence of all good, and the absence of all evil; the former commends itself unto you in these:

First, In the universality of it: whereas all things here below are but partial: so in the suitableness of it, they are there spiritual, and suitable to the spirit.

Secondly, For their continuance: the good things are not like cherries drawn by the lips, or comforts tasted, and gone; but they stay and are good for ever.

Thirdly, Evil knows no place there sin cannot dwell with that holiness, sorrow cannot mingle itself with that joy: no more fading riches, dying friends, changing honors, perishing beauty: no more aking heads, nor languishing diseases: no more hearing the chain of the prisoner, nor anger of the oppressor: no cry *of what do you lack?* every bottle is full, and every bed easie, being of never blasting roses and sweets.

Union with Christ, and knowledge sound,
The scriptures read, in pray'r be found.

A constant watch, and growth in grace,
Good conscience, time short work apace.

Contentment in condition low,
No trifling spirit in you grow.

Nor busie, nor pragmatical,
Truth still appearing in your all.

Wisdom directing soon and late,
In calling, and in marriage-state.

The world describ'd in its bad ways,
A friend indeed beyond all praise.

And sin the mother of all grief,
Grace often question'd for relief.

With providences running cross,
Fears sinfull, causing doubts and loss.

Days of adversity and evil,
Errors that spring from self and devil.

Sabbath for rest and worshipping,
And free-grace pittying, pardoning.

With accurate, and holy walking,
Hard to believe, though easie talking.

Death ghastly looking, and sins daughter,
With judgement that will follow after.

Heav'n in its great magnificence,
Hell's punishment in loss and sense.

Are the great things charg'd on thee here,
To read, and mind, and mind (my dear.)

From him who grieves, he hath no more,
But words to leave, Christ be thy store.

38 And because I know not how the door of opportunity may stand open or shut, (the day drawing near of tryal) I shall give you an account of my self and dealings, that (if possible) you may wipe off some dirt, or be the more content to carry it; in which I shall mainly apply my self to these late troubles.

I was the son of considerable parents from *Foy* in *Cornwall*: my father a merchant, his ancestors driven thither from *Antwerp* for religion, I mean the reformed: my mother of the same town, of a very ancient family, the name *Treffey* of *Place*, or the place in that town, of which I would not boast.

These lived in very great abundance, their losses at sea grew very great: in the midst of which losses, my elder brother being at *Oxford*, I was sent to *Cambridge*, and that estate I had by an uncle, I left with my mother, and lived at the university: and a little from thence, about eight years, took my degree of master of *Arts*, where I spent some years vainly enough, being but 14 years old when thither I came, my tutor dyed, and I was expos'd to my shifts.

Coming from thence, at *London* God struck me with the sense of my sinful estate, by a sermon I heard under *Pauls*, which was about 40 years since; which text was *the burden of Dumah*, or *Idumea*, and stuck fast. This made me to go into *Essex*. And after being quieted by another sermon in that country, and the love and labours of Mr. *Thomas Hooker*, I there preacht, there married with a good gentlewoman, till I went to *London* to ripen my studies, not intending to preach at all; where I attended Dr. *Gouge Sibs*, and *Davenports* ministry, with others; and, I hope, with some profit. But in short time was forced to preach by importunity of friends, having had a licence from *Dr. Mountain* B. of *London* before, and to *Sepulchres* I was brought by a very strange providence; for preaching before at another place; and a young man receiving some good, would not be satisfied, but I must preach at *Sepulchres* once monthly for the good of his friends; in which he got his end (if I might not shew vanity) and he allowed thirty pounds *per annum* to that lecture, but his person unknown to me: he was a chandler, and dyed a good man, and member of parliament. At this lecture the resort grew so great that it contracted envy and anger: though I believe above an hundred every week were perswaded from sin to Christ.

I wish I may not be judged for saying so: there was six or seven thousand hearers, and the circumstances fit for such good work; but I am tender: there I had some trouble, who would not conform to all; and went to *Holland* were I was five or six years, not without the presence of God in my work; but many of my acquaintance going for *New England*, had engaged me to come to them when they sent, which accordingly I did: and truly, my reason for myself and others to go, was meerly, not to offend authority in that difference of judgment; and had not the book for encouragement of sports on the sabbath come forth, many had staid. That good man, my dear firm friend, Mr. *White* of *Dorchester*, and Bishop *Lake*, occasioned, yea, founded, that work, and much in reference to the *Indians*, of which we did not fail to attempt, with good success to many of their souls (through God's blessing). See Bishop *Lake's* sermon, 1 *Kings* 8, 37. who profest to Mr. *White* of *Dorchester*, he would go himself with us, but for his age, for which we had the late king's gratious patent, licence, and encouragement. There I continued seven years, till sent hither by the plantation to mediate for ease in customes and excise; the country being poor, and a tender plant, of their own setting and mannuring. But coming hither, found the nation imbroiled in those civil discontents, jars, and wars, and here was forced to stay though I had nothing to support me but the parliaments promises. And not being able in a short time to compass my errand, studyed with a constant purpose of returning, and went with the first to *Ireland*, most of your *London* godly ministers being engaged in person, purse, and preaching in this trouble.

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Extracts

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

A LEICESTER COLD.

IT is reported that Lord Sheffield, (temp. Eliz.) soon after the Earl of Leicester became enamoured of his lady, died suddenly of a violent rheum in the head, which complaint, from this circumstance, was in those days called *A Leicester Cold.*

VERSION OF THE PSALMS.

The first edition of Sternhold's version of a portion of the Psalms was published in 1549, with this title—"*All such Psalms of David as Thomas Sternhold, late Grome of the King's Majestie's Robes did in his Lyfe Tym drawe into Englishe metre.*" This edition was printed without notes, but in 1562 an entire version of the Psalter, with tunes chiefly German, was published, and added for the first time to the Book of Common Prayer, with the following title, "*The whole Booke of Psalms collected into English metre by T. Sternhold, I. Hopkins, and others, confered with the Ebrue, with apt notes to sing them withal.*"

THOMAS CHURCHYARD

Was born at Shrewsbury, and made some figure at the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign. He was equally addicted to arts and arms, and served under Sir Wm. Drury when he marched into Scotland. He thus speaks of himself in his "*Tragical Discourse of the Unhappy Man's Life.*"

Full thirty years both court and wars I tryde,
And still I sought acquaintance with the best,
And served the state, and did such hap abide
As might befal, and Fortune sent the rest,
When drum did sound I was a soldier prest.
To sea or land as prince's quarrel stood,
And for the same full oft I lost my blood,
But God he knows my gain was small I ween,
For, though I did my credit still increase,
I got no wealth by wars nor yet by peace.

His productions were numerous. Twelve of them, which he republished together, he entitled, "*Churchyard's Chips,*" and dedicated to Sir Christopher Hatton: he also wrote the Fall of Jane Shore, and of Cardinal Wolsey, which are inserted in the Mirror for Magistrates. He is supposed to have died in 1570, and was buried in the chancel of St. Margaret's Church, Westminster. His epitaph which follows is preserved by Camden.

Come Alecto, lend me thy torch
To find a *Churchyard* in a church-porch,
Poverty and poetry this tomb doth enclose,
Wherefore good neighbours be merry in prose.

JOHN FRANSHAM.

To the Life of John Fransham, which occurs in your thirty-first volume, p. 342, may be added these two facts.

1. That between the years 1750 and 1755, he attached himself for a season to a band of strolling players, and chose for his benefit a comedy of Ben Jonson, and a farce, in which he played the part of Justice Ballance. These players separated in a field of turnips, where, from total want of pecuniary resource, they had sitten down to dine.

2. The temper of Fransham during youth was turbulent and ungovernable, but it was, during the latter half of his life, gentle, cheerful, and equanimous. This fact ought to have been noticed as a victory of philosophy over nature; as it clearly grew out of the moral art which Fransham exerted in the discipline of his temper.

Surely the proprietor of his manuscripts would do well to publish a selection from them.

TOLERANCE.

The beautiful article, thus entitled, in the French Encyclopedy, was written by a Mr. Romilly. Was this an ancestor of our great and accomplished countryman Sir Samuel Romilly? If so, eloquence is hereditary in the family, and all the fine principles which eloquence should be employed to scatter.

FALL OF MAN.

Dr. Adam Clarke has advanced the new and singular, but very rational and probable, opinion, that the animal, designated in the third chapter of Genesis, as having given to Eve the example, or lesson, of forbidden indulgence, was not a serpent, but an ape. The fourteenth verse proves that it was some beast of the field naturally erect, but for this degraded into a quadruped.

A COLONIST.

In new colonies, says Chateaubriand, the Spaniard begins by building a church, the Englishman by building a tavern, and the Frenchman by building a ball-room.

While

While in America, the author continues, and on the frontier of the savage country, I heard that amid the Indians I should find a compatriot. When I arrived among the Cayoogas, a tribe of the Cherokee nation, my guide led me into a forest. In the middle of this forest was a sort of barn, and within this barn I beheld a score savages, men and women, bedaubed like sorcerers, their bodies half-naked, their ears clipt, with crow-quills stuck in their hair, and rings in their noses. A little Frenchman, frizzed and powdered as of yore, in a pea-green coat, embroidered waistcoat, and ruffled shirt, was scraping a pocket violin, and making these savages dance *Madelon Friquet*. Monsieur Violet, this was his name, was dancing-master to the savages, and was paid for his lessons in beaver-skins and bear-hams. He had been scullion to general Rochambaud during the American war. After the departure of our army, he remained at New-York, resolved to teach the fine arts to the Americans. His views expanding with success, this second Orpheus carried civilisation into the bosom of the wandering hordes of the New-world.

In speaking to me of the Indians he always said: *Ces messieures Sauvages, et ces dames Sauvages.* He praised highly the lightness of his scholars, and in fact I never saw such bounding. Monsieur Violet, holding his little fiddle between his chin and his breast, began to strum the magic instrument, and, calling out in Cherokese: *To your places!* the whole troop was marshalled in an instant, and began whirling and jumping aloft like a band of dæmons.

So much for national genius.

CANTEEN.

Among the thousand-and-one words missed in our dictionaries, is the military term canteen, or cantine, which is used for (1) a tin flat bottle, in which soldiers carry liquor on their shoulders; and (2) a place in barracks where liquor is served out to the soldiery.

The word is originally Italian, *cantina*, and is in that language used for (1) a cellar, *cella vinaria*, and (2) a cellaret, *arcula divisa in cellulas.*

In this second sense the French borrowed the term, applying it to those military wine-chests which have progressively dwindled into a canteen.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON CHAUCER,

Written in the Tabberd, now the Talbot Inn, in the Borough.

By Dr. Walcott.

OLD jocund bard, I never pass
The Tabberd, but I take a glass,
To drink a *requiem* to thy ghost;
Where once the pious pilgrims met,
Companions boon, a jovial set,
And 'midst the band a jovial host.

Well pleas'd I walk the rooms around,
And think I tread on classic ground;
Rev'rence each rotten beam and rafter:
Fancy I hear your songs of mirth,
And quips and cranks that once gave birth,
To many a hearty peal of laughter.

Methinks I see them on the road,
To Becket's miracle abode,
That cleans from Satan's soot the soul:
Methinks I hear their comic tale,
Delighting lanes, and hills, and dales,
And bidding time more gaily roll.

Shall Shakespeare boast his jubilee;
And, Chaucer, nought be done for Thee,
The father of our British Lays!
Oh, Bards and Bardlings, fie, O fie!
And Southwark folks, to you I cry,
How are ye mute in Geoffry's praise?

Is it reserv'd for me alone,
To boast how Chaucer's merits shone,
On dark unclassic ground;
How well he touch'd the British lyre,
And kindled high the Muse's fire,
When not a sparkle gleam'd around.

Oh! let us form a club of fame,
To hail thy venerable name,
And let me join the choral throng:
For stanzas I'll invoke the Muse,
And, consequently, she will chuse,
My old friend Shield to set the song.*

Ah! what tho' obsolete thy phrase
Delights no more our modern days,
I love thy genius in each line;
Like thee I strive to please our isle,
Like thee I court the Muse of smile,
And wish to leave a name like thine.

FIRE OF LONDON. 1666.

The following Lines were found written on a blank Leaf in an early Edition of one of the Classics.

ON THE UNHAPPY CONFLAGRATION OF ENGLAND'S METROPOLIS.

LET teares distill to quenche those fiery flames,
Let eyes be engines to extoll the names

* We should like to see this idea realised, and the Father of living Poets presiding at the Banquet.—*Editor.*

Of

Of weeping poets. Let Parnassus' Hill
Drop doleful elegies into my quill.
Were Ovid now alive, free from his hearse,
He'd prove our friend in making English verse;
Would God, Melpomene that weeping Muse
Would England's fair metropolis peruse;
Now clad in ashes, she would be content
T' ingrave blak fancy on its monument.
But stay—her children now their summons have
To usher this, their mother to her grave:
Now England's clad in black at th' obloquie,
As sore displeas'd at London's livery.
Oh, that our wits could make this dame survive;
Whose death of joy did English hearts deprive:
Then might this fire be but to refine her,
And make her lustre to appear diviner;
But, if that cannot be, we all may rue it,
And say, *Nunc seges ubi Troja fuit.*

SONNET

To the COMET of 1811.

NOW fast declining is the lustr'ous blaze,
Of yon vast orb that guilds the lofty tow'r,
And mocks the toil of philosophic pow'r
To tell the structure of its radiant rays;
Whith fill the soul with rapture and amaze,
At whose resplendent light at ev'ning hour,
When o'er the azure sky no dark mists low'r,
The wary multitude with wonder gaze.

Say, beauteous stranger, hast thou chang'd thy course,
To dart anew thy brilliant rays sublime,
On some enlighten'd world with brighter force?
Or art thou bound for that sequester'd clime,
Where some barbarian horde shall bend the knee,
With reverential awe, and worship thee?

London. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

The EXECUTION of MARY

Queen of Scots.

THE PRIZE POEM.

By ROBERT GARDEN, *of Hyde Abbey School, Winchester.*

WHILE tales of fiction empty minds amuse,
Come, heavenly Truth, and guide my serious Muse.
For feign'd distress, why should our sorrows flow?
When pity's tear is claim'd by real woe.
Let kings and sov'reigns lend a pensive ear,
'Tis thine to tell them, what they ought to hear;
To tell the great, the beauteous, and the proud,
How transient is the bliss to them allow'd;
How frail is grandeur, which th' ambitious crave;
From thrones how short the passage to the grave?
Hurl'd from the summit of imperial state,
A prey to vengeance and relentless hate,
Bereft of friends, all helpless, and forlorn,
Unhappy Mary from her kingdom torn,
In gloomy cells consumes her joyless days,
She mourns unpitied, and unheard she prays.
Alternate hopes and fears her bosom sway;
Now fear prevails, now hope's enlivening ray:
Nor yet to fortune is she quite resign'd,
Still do her former glories haunt her mind:
Past scenes of pleasure to her fancy rise,
E'en love expiring heaves some parting sighs.
Here, gentle Muse, in pity to her woes
Seek not her merits rashly to disclose;
Forbear to censure; since to God alone
Her thoughts and actions can be rightly known!
Stung with fierce anguish and with sorrow wild,
She mourns her absent friends, her absent child.
Worn out with care, the eye no more can trace
The former beauties of her youthful face,
That face where Love itself had sat enthron'd
Whose sway resistless kings and heroes own'd.
So the fair lilies perish in the glade,
If chilly blasts their snowy heads invade.
Torn by the wind so droops the beauteous rose,
Whose vivid bloom the summer rays disclose.
Is this the queen that late in grandeur shone,
And aw'd the trembling nations from the throne?
Where's now the pow'r that ruled with high command
Far distant Thule, and the Scottish land?
Where are the phantoms of gay pleasure fled,
That lov'd to hover round her thoughtless head?
Where's now the regal dome? the stately board?
The liv'ried menial, and the suppliant lord?
All, all are fled, now treacherous future frowns,
Lost is the pomp of pow'r, the pride of crowns.
Ah! gen'rous Britons! shall no pitying hand
Restore the suff'rer to her native land?
Must she, a sov'reign, yield to foreign laws?
Will no kind pleader vindicate her cause?
O spare! O spare! let not th' inhuman stain
Obscure the glories of Eliza's reign,
To fallen grandeur still be rev'rence paid,
When by misfortune 'tis more sacred made.
O! let her sex its due protection find,
An injur'd woman claims it of mankind.
Let suff'rings past at least compassion gain;
When mercy pleads, Oh! shall she plead in vain?

Yet

Yet partial judges sway'd by jealous fear
No pleas of right, no claims of pity hear.
By bigot fury is her fate decreed,
By pow'r remorseless is she doom'd to bleed.
The herald soon the fatal message brought,
Pregnant with death with cruel vengeance fraught.
"Alas! O queen, sad tidings must thou hear,
And wretched I th' unwilling messenger;
The English council with determin'd hate
Decree thy death, and urge thee to thy fate."
Weeping he spoke, the queen, prepar'd to die,
Her sentence patient heard, and scarce a sigh
From her calm breast its gentle passage broke.
Serenely smiling, thus at length she spoke;
"Without regret I yield my wretched breath,
And pant in bitterness of soul for death.
Eliza's sov'reign mandate I obey,
And bow resign'd to her imperial sway.
But tho' I bend to her usurp'd command,
Can great Eliza stain her royal hand
In guiltless blood? or cannot pity move
Her gen'rous heart, and soften it to love?
But, as I hope my soul shall take its flight
To the pure regions of celestial light,
Here in my Maker's presence I attest,
Who knows the thoughts and secrets of my breast,
That ne'er I wished to expose Eliza's life
To trait'rous projects, or th' assassin's knife;
Yet to regain my liberty I tried,
By kings defended, and to kings allied.
Tho' envy's serpent tongue revile my fame,
Tho' calumny asperse my injur'd name;
Yet still I hope to see the glorious day,
When truth in heav'n my actions shall display.
For this, this only favour let me sue,
If mercy can to misery be due:
O! let my faithful mourning servants prove
Some kind remembrance of their mistress' love!
But tell Eliza, tho' by her opprest,
Religion breathes forgiveness in my breast.
May conscience ne'er its scorpion stings impart,
Or strike conviction to her envious heart."
She spoke, her words the messenger obey'd;
Her last request to England's queen convey'd.
Now midnight's solemn shade invests the pole,
And silence feeds fresh thoughts in Mary's soul.
Now reason undisturb'd asserts her sway,
And life's delusive phantoms fade away.
The hour fast comes, the scene of death draws nigh,
And earth recedes before her swimming eye.
Before her God, she pours her soul in pray'r,
Her Saviour's cross forbids her to despair.
"If charm'd by Pleasure's syren voice, she said,
My erring soul from Virtue's path has stray'd;
If false delights my wav'ring soul have warm'd,
The pomp of pow'r my giddy sense hath charm'd;
O! spare me, God, nor o'er my guilty head
The fulness of thy righteous vengeance shed.
But ah! the spectre Death in terrors drest
Bids sharp repentance pierce my shudd'ring breast.
Alas! unhappy Darnley; could I prove
Cold to the ties of duty and of love?
'Tis done—the flame of hate no longer burns,
Nature relents, but ah! too late returns.
Ah let the racking pain, the deep-felt groan,
My death, my sorrow, for my crime atone!
And oh! forgive my sins, Almighty God,
And seal my pardon with a Saviour's blood!
Ah! let his death, my deepest crimes efface,
Abate my sorrows, and confirm my peace!
With pitying eye, O God, my weakness view,
Relieve my woes, my sinking strength renew.
O Saviour, hear, and let religion's ray
Dispel the clouds of grief, and hope's bright dawn display."
To heal her sorrows sent by God's behest
Religion, lovely cherub, calms her breast:
While hope and faith firm fortitude impart,
And breathe new vigour to her sinking heart.
The fatal hour now comes, and hark! the bell
Of death beats solemn a slow-sounding knell;
Ill-fated queen! her soul to heav'n aspires,
And mild devotion fans her rising fires.
Free from the vain pursuit of earthly things,
Her soul expands and spreads her joyful wings.
Her faithful servants to their mistress cling,
And to her grief a soothing comfort bring.
They mix with her's their sympathising sighs,
They join'd in pray'r, and lift to heav'n their eyes.
Confirm'd in faith, the queen awaits her doom,
A willing victim to the greedy tomb.
While resignation with her mild controul
Allays the tumults of her troubled soul.
She seeks th' appointed place; the steps ascends;
The duteous Melvil on his queen attends.
From Melvil's eyes the streaming sorrow flow,
He mourns his queen in agonies of woe.
"Weep not for me, (she cries;) death brings relief,
Heals my vex'd soul, and terminates my grief;
If e'er thy mistress to thy thoughts was dear,
These my last blessings to my offspring bear;
Tell him, I die in true religion's cause,
A martyr sacred to her glorious laws.
May peace and happiness attend his youth,
May Faith inspire him and a love of truth.
Oh! may he shun the paths his mother trod,
Forgive his enemies, revere his God!"
Then on the cross uplifted from her breast,
Salvation's pledge, her glowing lips she prest.
"As on the cross thy arms were stretch'd, O Lord,
Thy arms of mercy to my soul afford.
Relieve my sorrows, let thy pitying grace
Receive my soul, and every crime erase!"

She spoke, and then for death prepar'd; her mien
Unmov'd remains in majesty serene.
Then at the summons with undaunted zeal
She bares her neck, invites th' impending steel;
Smiles at the hand that deals the fatal blow,
And unreluctant quits a world of woe.

Struck dumb with grief the pale spectators gaze,
Fear strikes their trembling souls with wild amaze.
Without a tear, in silence horror reigns,
And their chill'd blood hangs curdled in their veins.
No more can nature bear, their sorrows rise,
And burst the streaming fountains of their eyes.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN NOVEMBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.*

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*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. JOSEPH DYER'S (GRAY'S INN), *for Improvements in the Construction and Method of using Plates and Presses, and for combining various Species of Work in the same Plate, for Copper-plate Printing.*

THE designed objects of this invention, are to be able readily to detect counterfeits; to multiply impressions, and to save labour. It is well known that engraved copper-plates are, from the nature of the material, speedily worn out, and cannot be accurately restored to their original state, although they should be re-touched at a great expence; to avoid this difficulty, Mr. Dyer's plan is to make use of steel, instead of copper; and the plates made of this substance, are thicker than those usually manufactured of copper, to prevent any spring that might be in them: and that they may not be subject to break in the operation of printing, he prefers using steel cased on copper. Iron may be used for the engraving, and when that is put on the plate, it is to be case-hardened in the manner described in the specification. Now one of these steel-plates, it is said, will serve to give as many impressions as would wear out a great number of copper-plates. In printing bank-notes, lottery-tickets, &c. in which the numbers require frequent changing, the plates are made with holes, or mortices through them, in such places, and of such sizes and figures, as the part or portions of the impressions require to be changed; and to these mortices, moveable blocks are fitted and secured, so that their engraved or wrought surfaces, shall be evenly disposed, and form a plane with the face of the plate. These moveable blocks are calculated to receive and contain the names of places, the numbers, dates, &c. To render the counterfeiting of bank-notes more difficult, or almost impossible, the patentee constructs and uses a compound plate, called a check-plate, the impression from which being taken upon the back, or other part of the surfaces of such notes and documents, will afford various corresponding gauge-lines, for examining the same. This check-plate is formed by placing any number of pieces of iron, alongside of each other, and so fixed together as to constitute one plate, which is fixed in a frame, and upon it the patentee engraves, etches, impresses, or otherwise marks, certain figures difficult or impossible to be imitated with precision: he then separates the said pieces, and converts them into steel; and, in putting them together, he interposes between each engraved piece, another corresponding piece or slip of cast-steel, which may be polished, and then the said pieces, so alternating with each other in a case or frame, will afford an impression consisting of certain stripes of engraving, alternating other stripes of plain paper, or paper having thereon an uniform or other ground.

Our readers will see the principles on which this invention is founded. We ardently wish that some means could be devised to prevent forgery, a crime that is increasing in a great ratio, notwithstanding the frequent executions which take place, not only in the metropolis, but in almost all the counties of England. We are inclined to think the above patent invention will not effect the purpose. We have long thought that, in this country, there are persons who will be able to imitate, with sufficient accuracy, whatever our best artists can produce. We say with "sufficient accuracy:" the persons who are guilty of this crime against society, do not calculate on producing so perfect an imitation, as not to be detected at all: it is sufficient for their purposes, that it is so correct as to deceive the trader or mechanic, who become the dupes of their villainy. To this Mr. Dyer's patent-plates would, we are pretty certain, be subject, in common with every other method that has gone before them.

MR. HALL'S (WALTHAMSTOW), *for a Method or Process of manufacturing a Material from Twigs, or Branches of Broom, Mallows, and Rushes, and other Shrubs, or Plants of like Species, to be used instead of Flax or Hemp.*

The twigs or shoots of broom of the preceding year's growth, and those which are most vigorous, are always the best and most useful, they being surrounded with a double covering; the outer, resembling scales, or husks of wheat, rye, and

and the like, and the inner is a substance of the nature of flax: shoots, twigs, &c. more than a year old, have likewise scales; but they are much thicker, and the flax is so intermixed with gum, oil, &c. that a bark is formed in which the flax is so embodied, that it refuses to be separated. Very small twigs are of little use, and ought not to be cut. When cut, they should be tied up in parcels; and then steeped three or four weeks in stagnant-water, or boiled in water an hour or two: thus the flax comes easily from the shoots, or twigs, and may be stripped off by children, or others, when the stalks are not quite dry, in the same way as hemp is peeled from the stalks. The shoots may be cut off any time between the end of September, when the growth ceases, till April or May; but, unless the process is carried on by boiling the broom, the best season for steeping the twigs or shoots, and for preparing the flax, for the manufacturer, is during warm weather. If water is scarce, the twigs, &c. may be exposed to the dew, or rain, and when thoroughly wet, heaped together; a fermentation commences, which, when advanced a certain way, causes the flax to be readily separated. When the flax is stripped from the twigs, it appears dark-coloured, and of little or no use; but, after it has been washed and dried, it becomes more strong and pleasing to the eye. If the broom-flax is to be hackled, which in general should be left to the manufacturer, the hackle should be like a comb, having only one row of teeth. On being simply washed, rubbed, or shaken well, broom-flax becomes an object of much importance to a variety of people, as the paper manufacturer, the maker of floor-cloths, and the manufacturer of rugs, carpets, and other useful purposes. The shoots themselves, on being cleared of the flax, and boiled, become tough, beautifully white, and well calculated for being converted, under the name of Genista-wood, into carpet-brooms, brushes for furniture, cloths, and for certain parts of all kinds of wicker-work.

In procuring the flax of rushes, the rushes are to be brought into a state of fermentation, or to be plunged into some cheap chemical menstruum, or liquid, so as to separate the flax from the green outer coat, to which it adheres very tenaciously. A similar course is to be taken with the mallow, or *malva silvestris*, the flax of which may be manufactured into shawls, fancy vests, and fabrics of that nature.

MR. THOMAS WADE'S (NELSON-PLACE, SURREY), *for a Method of Imitating Lapis-Lazuli, Porphyry, Jasper, &c.*

The patentee makes use of a composition somewhat resembling that employed in the manufacture of earthen-ware, pottery, or porcelain, of which he forms slabs of the desired shape, by modes usually practised in the porcelain manufacture. To prevent the warping of these, he adds certain proportions of sand, chalk, bone-ashes, selenite, coarsely powdered glass, flint, &c. If the article wanted be composed of several constituent parts, as in the case of chimney-pieces, he makes holes in particular parts of the pieces where they are intended to be joined, in order to admit cramps for the purpose of holding them more firmly together, when joined or set up. If the piece be intended to imitate carved or sculptured stone, or marble, it is to be shaped accordingly, previously to the process of baking or burning. It is found necessary to round the edges in a very trifling degree, as the glaze or enamel does not well cover, or easily spread over sharp edges; besides, by being rather rounded, they are not liable to be chipped or broken: the slabs are afterwards baked, and then painted with enamel colours, with the necessary designs, to imitate or resemble the various sorts of marbles, stones, and inlaid or Mosaic work. In performing this, Mr. Wade avails himself of the artifices made use of by potters, japanners, and others, in painting their designs, printing them on damp paper, and transferring the impression. After the pieces are painted, they are again to be exposed to the fire, and there kept till the enamel is vitrified, and the manufactured pieces become covered with a glassy shining surface, not easily matched, and which seems peculiarly adapted for monumental tablets, with inscriptions, as they can scarcely ever be defaced or obliterated.

MR. JOHN SLATTER'S (BIRMINGHAM; *and* CASTLE STREET, HOLBORN), *for a Steam Kitchen and Roaster.*

By this invention the operations of roasting and boiling are performed by means of hot air; but all other substances that are usually boiled, stewed, &c. may be dressed in water, or by steam, according to the fancy of the

persons

persons concerned. A dinner, consisting of fish and fowls, of boiled meat and roasted, and of several kinds of vegetables, can be dressed with one very small fire. The fire-place is at the bottom on one side, and from this a soot-funnel is carried into the chimney, which funnel is easily taken down and cleansed: there are also air-pipes to carry from the fire-place the hot air into the roaster, and a pipe from the roaster to carry away the hot air; so that there is a continual current of air passing through the roaster, which prevents, it is said, the meat, poultry, &c. from any strong taste, that is common to almost all baked meat. The roaster is converted into an oven, by first well heating it in the usual way, and then entirely closing the back-air pipe, and likewise partly closing the front-air pipe, and keeping a small fire in the grate. The boiler is placed just over the fire, and from this the steam is conveyed to all the parts of the apparatus that require it. There is this advantage attending the patent steam-kitchen, which is, that there is at all times plenty of hot water after the cooking is over, which is fit for every purpose, being perfectly clean as well as hot. The apparatus is not likely to be out of order, and is readily managed by any common cook.

MR. WALTER ROCHFORT'S (26, BISHOPSGATE STREET), *for an improved Method of preparing Coffee, by Compression, in order to keep it in a State of Perfection, and ready for Immediate Use.*

The method consists in compressing the coffee at the time of roasting, and while it is hot, by means of a very powerful engine, or press. While the coffee is in that state, being reduced to powder, the oil, which is a constituent part, causes it to bind, and the pressure prevents the strength and peculiar flavour from evaporating, a circumstance that uniformly happens to coffee ground in the common way, and not immediately used. We do not know upon what data the patentee builds, when he calculates that coffee, prepared by the usual method, loses one-eighth of its virtues in cooling, after the operation of roasting; and one-eighth in the act of grinding; which losses are prevented by the method described in Mr. Rochfort's specification: hence, three ounces of this coffee will produce the same effect, as four ounces of coffee prepared in the usual way.

REMARKS.—Great pains are now taking by persons interested in the consumption of West Indian produce, to obtain a more general and extended sale of coffee. Perhaps nothing would tend more to effect this object than to render it as easily made as tea. Attempts of this kind have been made before: Madame Rose, an ingenious foreigner, some years since, gave the public a sort of extract of coffee, but it was found to be too much of a syrup, generally to please the palate; and we do not know whether the manufacture is at present carried on. If Mr. Rochfort's invention performs what it professes, it obviates that difficulty, and may come in aid of our West Indian commerce.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

THE GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Account of the Pitch Lake of the Island of Trinidad; by NICHOLAS NUGENT, *M.D. Honorary Member of the Society.*

BEING desirous to visit the celebrated lake of pitch, previously to my departure from the Island of Trinidad, I embarked with that intention in the month of October, 1807, in a small vessel at Port Spain. After a pleasant sail of about thirty miles down the Gulf of Paria, we arrived at the point la Brave, so called by the French from its characteristic feature. It is a considerable headland, about eighty feet above the level of the sea, and perhaps two miles long and two broad. We landed on the southern side of the point, at the plantation of Mr. Vessigny: as the boat drew near the shore, I was struck with the appearance of a rocky bluff, or small promontory of a reddish-brown colour, very different from the pitch which I had expected to find on the whole shore.

Upon examining this spot, I found it composed of a substance corresponding to the porcelain jasper of mineralogists, generally of a red colour where it had been exposed to the weather, but of light slate-blue in the interior; it is a very hard

hard stone, with a conchoidal fracture, some degree of lustre, and is perfectly opake even at the edges; in some places, from the action of the air, it was of a reddish or yellowish-brown, and an earthy appearance. I wished to have devoted more time to the investigation of what in the language of the Wernerian school is termed the geognostic relations of this spot, but my companions were anxious to proceed. We ascended the hill, which was entirely composed of this rock, to the plantation, where we procured a negro guide, who conducted us through a wood about three quarters of a mile. We now perceived a strong sulphureous and pitchy smell, like that of burning coal, and soon after had a view of the lake, which at first sight appeared to be an expanse of still water, frequently interrupted by clumps of dwarf trees, or islets of rushes and shrubs: but on a nearer approach we found it to be in reality an extensive plain of mineral pitch, with frequent crevices and chasms filled with water. The singularity of the scene was altogether so great, that it was some time before I could recover from my surprise so as to investigate it minutely. The surface of the lake is of the colour of ashes, and at this season was not polished or smooth so as to be slippery; the hardness or consistence was such as to bear any weight; and it was not adhesive, though it partially received the impression of the foot; it bore us without any tremulous motion whatever, and several head of cattle were browsing on it in perfect security. In the dry season, however, the surface is much more yielding, and must be in a state approaching to fluidity, as is shown by pieces of recent wood and other substances being enveloped in it. Even large branches of trees, which were a foot above the level, had in some way become enveloped in the bituminous matter. The interstices or chasms are very numerous, ramifying and joining in every direction, and in the wet season, being filled with water, present the only obstacle to walking over the surface: these cavities are generally deep in proportion to their width, some being only a few inches in depth, others several feet, and many almost unfathomable: the water in them is good, and uncontaminated by the pitch; the people of the neighbourhood derive their supply from this source, and refresh themselves by bathing in it; fish are caught in it, and particularly a very good species of mullet.

The arrangement of the chasms is very singular: the sides, which of course are formed of the pitch, are invariably shelving from the surface, so as nearly to meet at the bottom, but then they bulge out towards each other with a considerable degree of convexity. This may be supposed to arise from the tendency in the pitch slowly to coalesce, whenever softened by the intensity of the sun's rays. These crevices are known occasionally to close up entirely, and we saw many marks or seams from this cause. How these crevices originate, it may not be so easy to explain. One of our party suggested that the whole mass of pitch might be supported by the water which made its way through accidental rents; but in the solid state it is of greater specific gravity than water, for several bits thrown into one of the pools immediately sank. The lake (I call it so, because I think the common name appropriate enough) contains many islets covered with long grass and shrubs, which are the haunts of birds of the most exquisite plumage, as the pools are of snipe and plover. Alligators are also said to abound here; but it was not our lot to encounter any of these animals. It is not easy to state precisely the extent of this great collection of pitch; the line between it and the neighbouring soil is not always well defined, and indeed it appears to form the substratum of the surrounding tract of land. We may say, however, that it is bounded on the north and west sides by the sea, on the south by the rocky eminence of porcelain jasper before-mentioned, and on the east by the usual argillaceous soil of the country; the main body may perhaps be estimated at three miles in circumference; the depth cannot be ascertained, and no subjacent rock or soil can be discovered. Where the bitumen is slightly covered by soil, there are plantations of cassada, plantains and pine-apples, the last of which grow with luxuriance and attain to great perfection. There are three or four French and one English sugar estates in the immediate neighbourhood: our opinion of the soil did not, however, coincide with that of Mr. Anderson, who, in the account he gave some years ago, thought it very fertile. It is worthy of remark, that the main body of the pitch, which may properly be called the lake, is situated higher than the adjoining land, and that you descend by a gentle slope to the sea, where the pitch is much contaminated by the sand of the beach.

During

During the dry season, as I have before remarked, this pitch is much softened, so that different bodies have been known slowly to sink into it: if a quantity be cut out, the cavity left will be shortly filled up; and I have heard it related, that, when the Spaniards undertook formerly to prepare the pitch for œconomical purposes, and had imprudently erected their cauldrons on the very lake, they completely sank in the course of a night, so as to defeat their intentions. Numberless proofs are given of its being at times in this softened state: the negro houses of the vicinage, for instance, built by driving posts in the earth, frequently are twisted or sunk on one side. In many places it seems to have actually overflown like lava, and presents the wrinkled appearance which a sluggish substance would exhibit in motion.

This substance is generally thought to be the asphaltum of naturalists: in different spots, however, it presents different appearances. In some parts it is black, with a splintery conchoidal fracture, of considerable specific gravity, with little or no lustre, resembling particular kinds of coal, and so hard as to require a severe blow of the hammer to detach or break it; in other parts, it is so much softer, as to allow one to cut out a piece in any form with a spade or hatchet, and in the interior is vesicular and oily: this is the character of by far the greater portion of the whole mass; in one place, it bubbles up in a perfectly fluid state, so that you may take it up in a cup; and I am informed, that in one of the neighbouring plantations, there is a spot where it is of a bright colour, shining, transparent and brittle, like bottle-glass or resin. The odour in all these instances is strong, and like that of a combination of pitch and sulphur. No sulphur, however, is any where to be perceived; but, from the strong exhalation of that substance, and the affinity which is known to exist between the fluid bitumens and it, much is, no doubt, contained in a state of combination: a bit of the pitch held in the candle, melts like sealing-wax, and burns with a light flame, which is extinguished whenever it is removed, and on cooling the bitumen hardens again. From this property it is sufficiently evident, that this substance may be converted to many useful purposes, and accordingly it is universally used in the country wherever pitch is required; and the reports of the naval officers who have tried it, are favourable to its more general adoption: it is requisite merely to prepare it with a proportion of oil, tallow, or common tar, to give it a sufficient degree of fluidity. In this point of view, this lake is of vast national importance, and more especially to a great maritime power.

It is indeed singular that the attention of government should not have been more forcibly directed to a subject of such magnitude: the attempts that have hitherto been made to render it extensively useful have for the most part been only feeble and injudicious, and have consequently proved abortive. This vast collection of bitumen might in all probability afford an inexhaustible supply of an essential article of naval stores, and being situated on the margin of the sea could be wrought and shipped with little inconvenience or expense. It would however be great injustice to sir Alexander Cochrane not to state explicitly that he has at various times, during his long and active command on the Leeward-Island station, taken considerable pains to insure a proper and fair trial of this mineral production for the highly important uses of which it is generally believed to be capable. But, whether it has arisen from certain perverse occurrences or from the prejudice of the mechanical superintendants of the colonial dock-yards, or really, as some have pretended, from an absolute unfitness of the substance in question; the views of the gallant admiral have, I believe, been invariably thwarted, or his exertions rendered altogether fruitless. I was at Antigua in 1809, when a transport arrived laden with this pitch for the use of the dock-yard at English Harbour: it had evidently been hastily collected with little care or zeal from the beach, and was of course much contaminated with sand and other foreign substances. The best way would probably be to have it properly prepared on the spot, and brought to the state in which it may be serviceable, previous to its exportation. I have frequently seen it used to pay the bottoms of small vessels, for which it is particularly well adapted, as it preserves them from the numerous tribe of worms so abundant in tropical countries. There seems indeed no reason why it should not when duly prepared and attenuated be applicable to all the purposes of the petroleum of Zante, a well-known article of commerce in the Adriatic, or that of the district in Burmah, where 400,000 hogsheads are said to be collected annually.

It is observed by Capt. Mallet, in his Short Topographical Sketch of the island, that "near Cape la Brea (la Braye) a little to the south-west, is a gulf or vortex, which in stormy weather gushes out, raising the water five or six feet, and covers the surface for a considerable space with petroleum or tar:" and he adds, that "on the east coast in the Bay of Mayaro, there is another gulf or vortex similar to the former, which in the months of March and June produces a detonation like thunder, having some flame with a thick black smoke, which vanishes away immediately: in about twenty-four hours afterwards is found along the shore of the bay a quantity of bitumen or pitch, about three or four inches thick, which is employed with success." Captain Mallet likewise quotes Gumilla, as stating, in his Description of Orinoco, that, about seventy years ago "a spot of land on the western coast of this island, near half way between the capital, an Indian village sank suddenly, and was immediately replaced by a small lake of pitch, to the great terror of the inhabitants."

I have no opportunity of ascertaining personally whether these statements are accurate, though, sufficiently probable from what is known to occur in other parts of the world; but I have been informed by several persons that the sea in the neighbourhood of La Braye is occasionally covered with a fluid bitumen, and in the south-eastern part of the island there is certainly a similar collection of this bitumen, though of less extent, and many small detached spots of it are to be met with in the woods: it is even said that an evident line of communication may thus be traced between the two great receptacles. There is every probability, that in all these cases the pitch was originally fluid, and has since become inspissated by exposure to the air, as happens in the Dead Sea and other parts of the East.

It is for geologists to explain the origin of this singular phænomenon, and each sect will doubtless give a solution of the difficulty according to its peculiar tenets. To frame any very satisfactory hypothesis on the subject, would require a more exact investigation of the neighbouring country, and particularly to the southward and eastward, which I had not an opportunity of visiting. And it must be remembered that geological inquiries are not conducted here with that facility which they are in some other parts of the world: the soil is almost universally covered with the thickest and most luxuriant vegetation, and the stranger is soon exhausted and overcome by the scorching rays of a vertical sun. Immediately to the southward, the face of the country, as seen from La Braye, is a good deal broken and rugged, which Mr. Anderson attributes to some convulsion of nature from subterranean fires, in which idea he is confirmed by having found in the neighbouring woods several hot springs. He is indeed of opinion that this tract has experienced the effects of the volcanic power, which, as he supposes, elevated the great mountains on the main and the northern side of the island.* The production of all bituminous substances has certainly with plausibility been attributed to the action of subterranean fires on beds of coal, being separated in a similar manner as when effected by artificial heat, and thus they may be traced through the various transformations of vegetable matter. I was accordingly particular in my enquiries with regard to the existence of beds of coal, but could not learn that there was any certain trace of that substance in the island; and, though it may exist at a great depth, I saw no strata that indicate it. A friend, indeed, gave me specimens of a kind of bituminous shale mixed with sand, which he brought from Point Cedar, about twenty miles distant, and I find Mr. Anderson speaks of the soil near the pitch lake containing burnt cinders; but I imagine he may have taken for them the small fragments of the bitumen itself.

All the country which I have visited in Trinidad is either decidedly primitive or alluvial. The great northern range of mountains which runs from east to west, and is connected with the islands of Paria on the continent by the Islands at the Bocas, consists of gneiss, of mica slate containing great masses of quartz, and in many places approaching so much to the nature of talc as to render the soil quite unctuous by its decomposition, and of compact blueish gray limestone, with frequent veins of white crystallised carbonate of lime. From the foot of these mountains, for many leagues to the southward, there is little else than a thick fertile argillaceous soil, without a stone or a single pebble. This tract of land, which is low and perfectly level, is evidently formed by the *detritus* of the mountains,

* Vide Philos. Trans. vol. lxxix. or Ann. Register for 1789.

and by the copious tribute of the waters of the Orinoco, which, being deposited by the influence of currents, gradually accumulates; and, in a climate where vegetation is astonishingly rapid, is speedily covered with the mangrove and other woods. It is accordingly observed, that the leeward side of the island constantly encroaches on the gulf, and marine shells are frequently found on the land at a considerable distance from the sea. This is the character of Naparima and the greater part of the country I saw along the coast of La Braye. It is not only in forming and extending the coast of Trinidad, that the Orinoco exerts its powerful agency; co-operating with its mighty sister flood, the Amazons, it has manifestly formed all that line of coast and vast extent of country included between the extreme branches of each river. To use the language of a writer in the Philosophical Transactions of Edinburgh: "If you cast your eye upon the map, you will observe from Cayenne to the bottom of the Gulf of Paria this immense tract of swamp, formed by the sediment of these rivers, and a similar tract of shallow muddy coast, which their continued operation will one day elevate. The sediment of the Amazons is carried down thus to leeward (the westward) by the constant currents which set along from the southward and the coast of Brazil. That of the Oroonoko is detained and allowed to settle near its mouths by the opposite island of Trinidad, and still more by the mountains on the main, which are only separated from that island by the Bocos del Drago. The coast of Guiana has remained, as it were, the great eddy or resting-place for the washings of great part of South America for ages; and its own comparatively small streams have but modified here and there the grand deposit."

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested to be sent under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

Modern Finishings for Rooms; a series of Designs for Vestibules, Halls, Staircases, Dressing-rooms, Boudoirs, Libraries, and Drawing-rooms; with their Doors, Windows, Chimney-pieces, and other Finishings, to a large scale; and the several Mouldings and Cornices at full size, shewing their Construction and relative Proportions. To which are added some Designs for Villas and Porticoes, with Rules for drawing the Columns, &c. at large. The whole adapted for the use and direction of every person engaged in the practical part of building, by W. F. Pocock, architect.—Taylor, London.

THE long title page of this volume fully explains its design, and in many of the plates Mr. Pocock has acquitted himself with ability. He has collected together a judicious compilation, although too much tinctured with the fashion of the day, which makes the work too ephemeral. The designs in general are in a pleasing style, and explained in so familiar a way as to be accommodated to every capacity; and, though it does not profess *doctos indoctosque docere*, yet the *indocti* may collect much information, and be prevented from falling into many errors of taste, by taking it as a guide. The country builder, or surveyor, may gather from it the prevailing taste of the reformed architecture of the London architects, justly founded on the fine Greek proportions introduced to their knowledge by (the truly named) Athenian Stuart, and be led to abandon "the five orders illustrated," and the ponderous tasteless mouldings of Gibbs, Payne, and Batty Langley.

The engravings are neatly executed in the line manner, and the text is sufficiently illustrative.

The Cabinet Picture Gallery. No. 2. Ormes Bond-street.

This number of Mr. Ormes, "Cabinet Picture Gallery," contains an engraving from the celebrated picture of Boors Conversation, in the collection of Lord Kinnaird, and a landscape by Gaspar Poussin. Both well engraved, though at a respectful distance from Mr. Forster's similar publication.

Plates of British Feathered Game, engraved in Mezzotinto, by C. Turner, from paintings by Barenger. Ackerman, London.

This work consists of fourteen plates, published plain and in colours, and give excellent portraits of the most beautiful of the British feathered game. Each plate, which are big enough for furniture prints, consists of a picturesque groupe of one sort, and exhibit just portraits of the species. The series are partridges, pheasants, snipes, wood-cocks, wild ducks,

ducks, widgeons, black grouse, red grouse, quails, plovers, teal, bald coot, dab chick, and moorhen. The pheasants are of course the most beautiful, but they all appear to possess the identity of individual portrait. The engravings by Turner are in his usual excellent style, which has given him the title of one of the best mezzotinto scrapers of the present day.

A Bird's-eye View of Covent-Garden Market, taken from the Hummums. Engraved by J. Black, from a Drawing by Pugin and Rowlandson.—Ackerman, London.

This is a faithful representation of one of the most extraordinary scenes in the British metropolis, and affords a most singular contrast of that beautiful temple-like church of St. Paul, Covent Garden, by Inigo Jones, and the wretched hovels that form the market houses of this, probably, the largest and best supplied market in Europe. We had hoped that e'er this a market-place more worthy of the situation and its noble proprietor (the Duke of Bedford) would have been erected. We were led into this wish from an elegant design which was exhibited at the Royal Academy about two years ago, as "to be executed by Mr. Daniel Davis."

INTELLIGENCE RELATIVE TO THE FINE ARTS.

The admirers of Grecian architecture will be gratified in hearing that the remaining unpublished drawings, by the late Mr. Stuart, will shortly be published as a fourth volume of his Antiquities of Athens, and will contain the remaining sculpture of the temple of Minerva at Athens, with sundry fragments found in the Greek islands; also the entire details of the antiquities at Pola, in Istria.

Mr. Savage, the architect, is preparing for publication some interesting observations on the varieties of architecture used in the structure of parish churches at different periods.

The Dilletanti society, to which the public are already indebted for some munificent publications on the fine arts, have just sent off a mission of literati, architects, and draftsmen, with every necessary assistance, to explore the remaining architectural and sculptural treasures of Asia Minor. The government should do like this on a larger scale, and in this instance copy the example of the modern Attila,* the scourge of man, in his great work on Egypt. The Elgin collection alone should prompt them to it; for, in point of value, a member of the French Institute, who viewed them within a few months with the writer of this article, declared there were several statues there he would gladly exchange for the Apollo Belvedere; and when he heard the sum that ministers had refused giving for them, he declared that, as a private individual, he would give more, and if he was suffered to return to Paris he would pay the money before delivery, and make a fortune by disposing of his lucky bargain to his master.

The celebrated Denon, whose relative this gentleman was, continually laments the not possessing them for the Napoleon Museum, which have not their equals. Might not at a peace, (if that blessed event should ever arise) a favorable exchange for the arts be made, of casts from these and the Townly Museum, for casts from the Napoleon Museum.

On Monday, Nov. the 4th, a general meeting of the members of the Royal Academy was held, when Mr. Theed was elected to supply one of the six vacancies in the list of associates. When the number of very able painters, sculptors, and architects, of the last exhibition is recollected, we can only express surprise at the unity of the choice. It is little short of an insult to these gentlemen by declaring, that only one of them was qualified to be raised to that important rank; when perhaps forty might be easily enumerated who would do honour even to that of academician,—and some of the academicians would do wisely in not courting the comparison.

It is mentioned as an apology that his majesty's illness prevents his ratifying the election of members. So his Royal Highness the Prince Regent may appoint such an insignificant being as an ambassador, or a minister of state, but not so important a trust as a royal academician!

The subjects are all delivered for the prizes, and shall be noticed in our next, the distribution will take place on the evening of Tuesday, the 10th day of Dec. next.

It is said that Bartolozzi, the engraver, is on his return home to England, and it is hoped the last days of this powerful veteran of the arts may be rendered happy and comforable.

* Attila, king of the Huns, who subdued great part of the world in the fifth century, bore this personal resemblance to Buonaparte, that he was a man, if man he could be called, of small stature, with a very large head.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

THE event, the most interesting to Literature, and one whose effect will be felt for many years, or even for ages to come, is the establishment under the express approbation of the PRINCE REGENT, of a National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church; of which the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY is to be the *President*; the ARCHBISHOP of YORK, the BISHOPS of both Provinces, and TEN TEMPORAL PEERS, or Privy Counsellors, to be the *Vice-Presidents*; a Committee of sixteen of whom (in addition to the President and Vice-Presidents, who are members *ex officio*) are directing the affairs of the Society. The plan was no sooner announced, than the University of Oxford and Cambridge, in full convocation, voted 500l. each in its support out of the University chests, and immense sums have been subscribed and voted from other quarters. In a word, there is now no doubt but henceforward the whole population of the empire will be taught the first elements of learning; and that a great moral revolution, and an accelerated advance of knowledge, will take place among us. The system adopted by the hierarchy is that of Dr. Bell; but it is worthy of observation, that the Prince Regent also patronises that of Mr. Lancaster. In truth, every patriot and philanthropist will follow the example of his Royal Highness, and support both—the object of both, with slight variation, being the creation of a moral and legal accountability in the whole population. In fact, we are deeply indebted to the energies of Mr. Lancaster and his friends for the existence of this new plan, and we foresee that each will operate as a stimulus to the other, as long as both are supported, and kept in activity. On such a subject we speak as patriots, and as friends to the improvement of the human race, and not as partizans or sectaries; and we decide on this subject on principles which we have long and uniformly supported, and toward the general recognition of which, we have the satisfaction to believe we have essentially contributed, not only in the Monthly Magazine, but in other writings which are before the public.

The rapid progress, and, consequently, the great utility of the BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY, cannot be placed in a clearer light than by exhibiting a view of the net annual expenditure of that Society.

1st year, ending March 31, 1805	691	10	3
2d year, ending March 31, 1806	1637	17	5½
3d year, ending March 31, 1807	5053	18	3
4th year, ending March 31, 1808	12206	10	3½
5th year, ending March 31, 1809	14565	19	7¼
6th year, ending March 31, 1810	18543	17	1
7th year, ending March 31, 1811	28302	13	7

The attention so justly excited towards the interesting and authentic Memoirs of the late Mr. Fox, by his private secretary, Mr. TROTTER, has led the physicians of that great man to take umbrage at Mr. Trotter's insinuation that his death was hastened by *digitalis*.* A controversy has been the consequence, and it appears that, if not *digitalis*, some potent medicine was administered, which, in Mr. Trotter's opinion, gave an abrupt conclusion to Mr. Fox's illness. Mr. Trotter's feeling was that of deeply-affected sensibility for the decease of his friend; and, as he attached no blame to the physicians, they appear to have gone out of their way to contradict that which in truth Mr. T. did not positively assert. —The self-love of Dr. Mozley, one of those physicians, seems to have been ridiculously piqued at Mr. Trotter's having forgotten that, besides five persons remembered, a sixth, this same Dr. Mozley was, (*as he says*) present at the death of Mr. Fox. Dr. M. declaims therefore as vehemently against Mr. Trotter, as he did a few years ago, in con-

* Although Mr. Trotter has attributed the death of that great man to a supposed misapplication of digitalis, or fox-glove, the use of which has been denied by the attendant physicians; yet the efficacy of that powerful remedy in dropsical and other cases, has been fully evinced in a recent publication by the late Dr. WILLIAM HAMILTON, of Bury St. Edmund's, and attested by Dr. MACLEAN, of Sudbury.

junction

junction with Dr. Rowley, against Dr. Jenner and the cow-pox. After all, it may be asked by other physicians, and by the intelligent public, why *digitalis* was not administered, as a possible means of saving so valuable a life? In the mean time the controversy has afforded evidence of Mr. T.'s accuracy on points of *real importance*; and this book continues to be bought up with increased avidity, a fourth edition being likely to follow three large editions which have been sold in the space of two months.

The expected publication of the Aphorisms of Shakespeare, selected by Mr. Lofft, is likely to make its appearance this winter. Its delay has been principally occasioned by the numerous beauties of our immortal bard, under the above description, which have far exceeded the first ideas even of the learned editor.

It has been publicly announced in the St. Vincent's Gazette, that Dr. Anderson has succeeded this year in preserving a quantity of clove-seed, fit for the propagation of that valuable spice, and that persons inclined to cultivate it in that Island might be furnished with some.

The Rev. Mr. Joyce, author of Scientific Dialogues, &c. is preparing a collection of opinions on the subject of Comets, which will make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month.

The original Vaccine Pock Institution, in Broad-street, Golden-square, under the professional auspices of Dr. Pearson, has just published a Paper, to be had at the Institution, containing the results of their practice. This publication is desired to be considered as mere evidence, without any regard to the opinions or private interests of others. The failures, as well as the advantages, are unreservedly stated; and it appears that 50 cases of small-pox after vaccination at the Institution have occurred in 5000 patients, yet the advantages of the new inoculation are very decisive over variolation, and directions are added how to obtain the desired security.

Dr. Croteh has just finished his oratorio of Palestine, and means to perform it in the course of the season.

Two German missionaries are going out to Sierra Leone, under the patronage of the Bible Society, in a ship now lying at the Mother Bank. They are men of acquirements superior to those of many of their brethren, having passed five years in the studies suitable to their mission. Besides a competent knowledge of Greek, they are versed in Arabic, and have learned what can be attained by study of the languages current amongt the Western tribes in Africa.

Boydell and Co. intend publishing, early in the ensuing year, the desideratum so long wanted by the collectors of topographical works, viz. a continuation of those magnificent productions "Le Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce, de la Suisse, &c. consisting of a select collection of romantic and admired views and scenery of Norway; together with views of the principal sea-port towns from the Naze, (by the route of Christiania to the magnificent pass of the Swinesand;) including nearly the whole of the Western and Southern parts of the country, from drawings made on the spot by John William Edy. This superb work will comprise 80 views, size 12 by 7½ inches, accompanied with the descriptive remarks and observations made by the artist in his tour. The work will be completed in 8 parts, each containing 10 subjects. Price 3 guineas.

The same publishers have in the press, and mean to publish about the same time, Part I. of a magnificent Biographical Work, intended as a companion to that very scarce and valuable collection of British Portraits, the illustrious Heads, by Houbraken, with Dr. Birch's Lives, consisting of 40 fine portraits of eminent and distinguished personages in the reigns of James I., Charles I., Charles II., and James II., engraved principally in mezzotinto, by that well-known and admired artist John Smith, from paintings of the first masters; with an original biographical memoir of each person, by John Watkins, LL.D. It is to be elegantly printed by Bulmer and Co on a fine paper, hot-pressed, and adapted in size, and every other particular, to range with the valuable publication of Houbraken, above-mentioned.

Another journey is about to be undertaken across the continent of America to the Pacific Ocean, by the Missourie, Roche Jaune, and Columbia Rivers, under the conduct of a Mr. Hunt, accompanied by two English naturalists, Messrs. T. Nutall and J. Jackson, from whom the public may expect some valuable additions to natural science.

A correct and elegant edition in French of Madame de Staël's work "De la Litterature Ancienne et Moderne," a work

which has been suppressed on the Continent, will be published in a few days, with Memoirs of the Author's Life.

Miss JOANNA BAILLIE has nearly ready for publication the third volume of her Series of Plays on the Passions.

Memoirs of the Life of Prince Potemkin, Field Marshal in the Service of Russia during the Reign of the Empress Catharine, are in the press.

New editions will shortly be published of MADAME DE GENLIS's Historical Romance "Madame de Maintenon, pour servir de suite à l'histoire de la Duchesse de la Valliere;" and also of her "Alphonsine ou la Tendresse Maternelle."

The Rev. Mr. DIBDIN has completed the second volume of his Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain, which is expected to be published in January 1812. It contains 78 wood-cuts, some of them of a very spirited and uncommon nature; also four copper-plate engravings of types; and of three portraits, viz. John Moore, Bishop of Ely, A.D. 1707; Thomas Martin, of Palgrane, Suffolk; and Dr. Askew, M. D. of which latter no print was ever published. The present is taken from the original painting in Emanuel College, Cambridge. The volume contains 640 pages, rather closely and elegantly printed by Bulmer and Co. and hot-pressed. The copies on LARGE PAPER are all bespoke.

Dr. CROTCH's new work, entitled Elements of Musical Composition; or, Rules for writing and playing Thorough Bass; will appear in the course of this month.

Mrs. OPIE has made considerable progress in a new novel, to be entitled Temper, or Domestic Scenes.

A third volume of BISHOP HORSLEY's Sermons is in the press.

The second volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions will be published this month.

Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon, from the Accession of Philip the Fifth to the Death of Charles the Third, 1700—1788; with an Introduction relative to the Government and State of Spain; drawn from original documents and secret papers, many of which have never before been published; by WILLIAM COXE, M.A.F.R.S. and F.A.S.; will appear early in the ensuing year.

Mr. T. SHELDRAKE has, we are informed, made an important discovery in mechanics, which it is hoped will prove highly beneficial, by improving the effect of every machine into which it can be introduced. By the new application of a principle which was well known to the ancient mechanics, (though so completely lost to the moderns that some have been willing to deny its existence,) he is enabled to produce either simple or compound machinery, which has either more power, more velocity, or both united, as the subject may require, which is comprised in less space, and is set in motion with less moving power, whether of animals, wind, water, or steam, than the machinery in common use. The simplicity of the parts, and numerous combinations of which they are susceptible, render it probable that these principles may be applied to many of the engines that are now used for numerous purposes, the inventor has applied it to the following:

1st. A capstan for naval and other purposes, which is allowed by many officers in the navy, and captains in the merchants' service, who have seen it, to have none of the inconveniences of the capstans that are now in use; to have greater powers, and, therefore, to perform its work with fewer hands and in less time than any other capstan.

2dly. A windlass, which possesses all the powers of the best windlasses in present use, with powers peculiar to itself, which render it equal to the capstan in effect, without occupying more room than the common windlass.

3dly. A simple but powerful movement, applicable to work the chain or common pump on ship-board, and in other situations, so as to deliver more water in less time, and with less moving power, than can be done in the usual way.

4thly. A portable crane, of similar dimensions, but much greater power, than that which is in general use. Of the superiority of this invention in compound machinery, the following example may be produced: A gentleman has a chaff-cutter, with which one horse works two cutters; the horse turns a cog-wheel of 121 teeth; this gives motion to a smaller one of 20 teeth; the axis of this wheel turns a larger, over which a board passes into the loft above, and gives motion to the axis which turns the flies that keep the cutters in motion. The opinions both of scientific and practical men differ as to the diminution of power occasioned by friction in machines; but, without entering into that question, it may be sufficient to observe, that there is in this machine the friction of three axes upon their centres, and of 141 teeth upon each other.

—In the design substituted by Mr. S. there are but two wheels besides the flies, consequently there are but two axes: the two wheels contain but 29 teeth; of course, whatever may be the absolute

absolute effect of friction in abating the power of machinery in general, the effect of friction in Mr. S.'s machine can only be, when compared to the effect of friction in the former, as two to three, and twenty-nine to one hundred and forty-one. A boy, when set to work this machine, will do as much work as a horse will with the former. Mr. Sheldrake has printed and privately circulated a demonstration of his theory, which those scientific men who have seen it acknowledge to be just; he has procured patents for his discovery in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and is preparing to make it public with as much expedition as the subject will allow.

Mr. Haworth, of Little Chelsea, has it in contemplation (provided a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained) to publish in an octavo volume, a description of the succulent plants that are at present, or have recently been, cultivated in the gardens in the neighbourhood of London, comprising upwards of seven hundred species, nearly the whole of which are at present in his possession.

Mr. C. Bradley, of Wellingford, has in the press an edition of Phædrus, with English notes, for the use of schools. The objectionable fables are omitted.

A sixth edition is announced of Essays on Shakespeare's Dramatic Characters, by William Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow.

The ingenious author of the Capital is preparing for publication a Political Epistle addressed to Sir Francis Burdett, bart. consisting of about 2000 lines.

Shortly will be published, in a neat pocket volume, a new work, by Mr. T. Wilson, of Bedford-row, entitled the Ball Room, intended for learners, and useful to teachers of dancing, and country-dance musicians.

Dr. Wells, in a paper on Vision, lately read before the Royal Society, maintains that the focal distance of the eye depends chiefly on the power of contractability in the muscles, and that the latter is much greater in youth than in persons of more advanced years. In youth, the eye is capable of accommodating itself to the light, and the distance of external objects; but in old age, this contractile power of muscle ceases, and the focal distance of the eye becomes shorter and more fixed to a determinate point. The bella-donna plant, applied to the eyes, increases the action of the ocular muscles in the young, but not in the old subjects. Hence, the Doctor infers that, short sight is less owing to the prominence of figure of the pupil, than to the power of flexibility in the muscles which direct it.

Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish, in the course of the season, the Speeches of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, the Right Hon. William Windham, and the Right Hon. Henry Grattan.

Mr. Graves, of Walworth, has just completed the first volume of a work entitled "British Ornithology," containing forty-eight coloured figures of British Birds, with descriptions. Many of the plates were executed for the author's deceased relative, Mr. William Curtis, author of the Flora Londinensis, Botanical Magazine, &c. &c. who had in contemplation to publish a similar work, and of which these formed a part. The remainder of the work will continue to be published monthly till it is completed.

Mr. Davis and Mr. J. S. Dickson purpose to re-publish the Mathematical parts of the Gentleman's Diary, from its commencement in 1741 to the present time, consisting of the original questions and the original solutions.

The late Mr. Smeaton's Reports, Estimates, and Treatises, Canals, and Navigable Rivers, Harbours, &c. with other miscellaneous papers, printed chiefly from his manuscripts, in three quarto volumes, are nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Wilson, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has a volume of Poems in the press. The principal poem is entitled the Isle of Palms; others are descriptive of the scenery among the lakes.

The Rev. T. Castley, rector of Cavendish, Suffolk, has in the press, in one volume octavo, Essays and Dissertations on Subjects in Philology, History, Politics, and Common Life.

Mr. Ticken announces the outlines of a History of the Revolutions of Europe.

Mr. Charles Pope, of the Custom-house, Bristol, has in the press a Practical Abridgment of the Laws of the Customs, relating to the Import, Export, and Coasting Trade, of Great Britain and her Dependencies; together with a Statement of the Duties, Drawbacks, and Bounties, to be paid and allowed thereon.

Mr. West will publish early in the season the Loyalists, a Tale of other Times.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

A very splendid monument of Parisian typography has been recently consecrated to "Napoleon the Great." It is an edition of Homer, in three volumes great folio, each consisting of three hundred and seventy pages, with the text only, from the most magnificent press in the universe, that of Bodoni of Parma. The artist employed six years in his preparations, and the printing occupied eighteen months. One hundred and forty copies only were struck off. That presented to his Imperial Majesty was upon vellum, of a size and brilliancy altogether unparalleled. The edition is said, moreover, to possess great intrinsic excellence, having been diligently superintended by the most accomplished hellenists in Italy, and corrected by a comparison of all the most approved readings of the text.

Mde. de Stael is now at Blois, superintending the publication of her new work on Germany, which is to have the same character as that which she wrote upon Italy, under the title of Corinne.

Among the works which have lately issued from the Parisian press, and which have been most successful with the French public, are the following:

A History of the Revolutions of Persia during the Eighteenth Century; by Charles Picault.

A Commercial and Political Journey through Parts of the East Indies, the Philippine Isles, and China, performed during the Years 1803, 4, 5, 6, and 7; by Felix de Sante-Croix. This work is stated to contain "important details concerning the commerce of those countries, and a view of the means to be employed in order to rescue them from the English yoke."

A History of Western Italy; by Professor Denina.

The second volume of the magnificent work of M. de Choiseul Gouffier on Greece.

A Treatise on the various Systems of Political Economy; by Charles Ganilh.

Fables in Verse; by Ginguene, a distinguished member of the Institute.

A Translation of Livy; by Dureau de la Malle.

The Travels of Kang-Hi, or New Chinese Letters; by Mr. de Levis.

A Plan for the Amalgamation of all Religious Societies; by J. Descotes.

A new Novel of Goethe, entitled "Elective Affinities."

A History of France during the Eighteenth Century; by C. Lacretelle.

A volume entitled "Mde. de Maintenon, delineated by herself."

A History of the first Ages of Greece; by Clavier.

A work entitled "An Historical Essay upon the Causes which produced the Fall of the three first Dynasties of France, by A. Dampmartin," has been recently published in Paris, and received with great favour. In a critique of this historical essay contained in the *Mercure*, and written by M. Boufflers, a well-known member of the Institute, we remark the following striking passage: "The object of our author is to prove, by the chain of events, which, even as far back as fourteen centuries ago, may be said to have brought about the present state of things among us, in consequence of the alternation of strength and weakness which France experienced under her monarchies; his object, we say, is to prove, that a sovereign of France should never forget, that he is the chief of a nation essentially warlike; that, if he be not a warrior, he becomes an alien among his own subjects; that, if he persists in governing them, his authority must be every day more and more weakened; that, in fine, to use the language of this author, a king of France resigns his sceptre, on the day that he lays aside his sword. This maxim acquires additional strength every hour. If it had been well understood and strictly adhered to, it would have been at all times, what it should always be, the palladium of the monarchy. It is desirable, that every individual should be fully persuaded, that the sword of the monarch is the tutelary instrument of the national tranquillity, and the most efficacious preservative against internal commotion,—that it is the true agent of pacification, &c. Every page of history sanctions this doctrine."

The portion of freedom left to the Clergy of France, and the light in which they are viewed by the Government, may be illustrated by the following provisions, translated from the new Penal Code of the Empire:

"Any minister of worship who, in the exercise of his ministry, or in any public assembly, shall pronounce a discourse containing a criticism or censure on the Government, or on any law or imperial decree, or any other act of public authority, shall suffer imprisonment for a space of time not less than three months, and not exceeding two years.

"If

"If the discourse should contain a direct provocation to a disobedience of the laws, or other acts of public authority, or tend to arm one part of the community against the other, the minister of worship pronouncing it, shall be punished by an imprisonment of from two to five years, even should the provocation prove nugatory; but should it be followed by any effect, then the punishment shall be banishment if that effect be but a simple act of disobedience; but if it amount to sedition, the minister shall undergo the penalties provided for sedition.

"Any minister of worship who, in any pastoral instructions couched under any form whatever, shall take upon himself (se sera ingéré) to criticise or censure either the Government or any act of public authority, shall undergo the penalty of banishment, and a still heavier infliction if his writings be of a seditious tendency.

"Any minister of worship who shall hold a correspondence with a foreign court or power, upon any religious matters or questions, without having first apprised thereof the minister of the Emperor charged with the superintendence of the public worship, and without having first obtained his sanction, shall, for this act alone, be punished by a fine, and by an imprisonment of not more than two years and not less than two months.

"If the above-mentioned correspondence be accompanied or followed, by any other act, contrary to the formal dispositions of a law, or a decree of the Emperor, the culprit shall undergo the penalty of banishment, &c."

GERMANY.

It is to be collected from the last catalogue of the fair of Leipsic, that there are now in Germany, ten thousand two hundred and forty-three authors, full of health and spirit, each of whom publishes at least once a year. In a report made not long since to the French Institute, on the subject of German authorship, it is stated, that, in the department of ancient literature alone, more than five hundred works have been published within the last three years!

The most remarkable and interesting of the late publications of the North of Europe, is a work entitled "Nestor, or Russian Annals in the original Sclavonian, compared, translated, and interpreted, by Louis Schlœtzer, Professor of History and Politics, in the University of Gottenburgh."—In 1765, Mr. de Schœtzer, then a resident academician of St. Petersburgh, was charged by virtue of a particular ukase from the Empress Catharine, to investigate all the most authentic and ancient documents, in relation to the Russian History, and to digest and arrange the annals of the empire from the earliest periods. The work which the learned professor has now begun to publish, is the fruit of the labours of nearly a whole life consecrated to the study of history in general, and of this particular subject. It is dedicated to the Emperor Alexander, and will consist of twelve volumes. The following notice is taken of it by the most celebrated of the Parisian amateurs of German literature: "We have in this work not only a full elucidation of the old chronicle of the Monk Nestor, who may be called the Muscovite Gregory of Tours, and who has unfolded the origin and the increase of the most considerable empire that exists, but also a history of the relations of the Sclavonian people with all their neighbours, with the Byzantine empire, and with Western Europe. In the critical annotations which Mr. de Schlœtzer has annexed to his version of the Russian annalist, and in which he displays a wonderful store of erudition, as well as an extraordinary vigour and subtilty of mind, he has sifted, compared, and elucidated, the various relations of the history of the ancient Muscovites, with that of their cotemporaries, and has thus rendered his work a solid foundation for the general history of the modern nations of a part of Asia and Europe. The first volume is but 'An Introduction to the Ancient History of Russia,' in which, however, the author has given the most profound and luminous views of the character of historical criticism in general."

Kotzebue has recently published at Riga, a work in four volumes octavo, entitled "The Ancient History of Prussia," which embraces that of the Teutonic order. This production has excited a very lively interest in Germany, both on account of the merit of the execution, and the nature of the materials. The writer, by a combination of lucky circumstances, obtained access to the secret archives of Kœnigsberg, whence he drew a body of authentic documents of a curious character, and of great importance, in relation to the early history of the north of Europe, and to the career of the Teutonic knights. A French translation of Kotzebue's history has been undertaken in Paris, but he appears to have given great offence to the French critics, by his declamations against oppression, and his philosophical opinions.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A Grand Concerto for the Piano-forte, Accompaniments for a full Orchestra. Composed and dedicated to the Marchioness of Douglas and Clydesdale, by J. B. Cramer, esq. 10s. 6d.

THIS concerto, though professedly composed for the piano-forte, as newly constructed by Clementi and Co. (that is, with additional keys to the ascent of F. in *altissimo*) is also arranged for the common additionals up to C. only.

We find in this piece much variety and grandeur of idea, a rich diversity of conception, and a peculiar happiness of connection; mark the several movements, and at once display the genius of the composer, and powers of the instrument for which he writes. The construction of the accompaniments evinces an intimate acquaintance with the best employment of an ochestra; and the whole exhibits Mr. Cramer's professional abilities in as forcible a light as any composition which he has ever produced.

Clementi and Company's Collection of Rondos and Airs, with Variations; and Military Pieces, for the Piano-forte, by the most esteemed Composers. 3s.

This is a useful and pleasing work. Many compositions of superior merit give value to the pages, and practitioners of real taste will not fail to acknowledge the judgment with which they are selected.

"The Maid of Ware," a Ballad, written and composed by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

With the simple ease and natural flow of this melody, we are much pleased. "The Maid of Ware," the title-page informs us, has been sung by Mr. I. Smith, of the Lyceum Theatre; but modestly leaves us to guess how it was received. We, however, give it credit for an ample share of approbation.

I. D. Loder's General and Comprehensive Instruction Book for the Violin. Dedicated to Sig. Spagnoletti. 10s. 6d.

The author of this work takes up the first rudiments of the musical science, and proceeds in a regular and progressive order till he has brought his pupil to that knowledge of the theory, and that adroitness in practice, which enable him to depend for perfection on his own talents and observation.

Mr. Loder, having witnessed the advantages which professors of the piano-forte have derived from the introductory works of Clementi, Cramer, Dussek, Mazzinghi, Jousse, and other respectable didactic publications, felt the utility practitioners on the violin must find in a work similar to that which he has here produced. The exercises are judiciously chosen, and the rules for their just and expressive execution are creditable to this master's proficiency in the instrument for which he writes, and give considerable value to his work.

Duett, or a favourite Russian Air, for two performers on the Piano-forte, as constructed by Clementi and Co. with additional Keys up to F, and also arranged for the Piano-forte up to C, by J. Field, esq. 4s.

Mr. Field, in the present duett, has tuned this Russian Air to admirable account. Much ingenuity is exhibited in the combination of the parts, and the general effect bespeaks the qualities of the real master.

Etude pour le Piano-forte. Contenant 50 Exercises de differents Genres, partagé en deux Livraisons, par D. S. Steibelt, esq. Op. 78. 15s.

We find in these "fifty exercises" much to praise, much that surprises us, and some few things from which we must withhold that warmth of commendation we are accustomed to bestow on the productions of this distinguished musical author. That Mr. Steibelt is blest with genius, almost every thing that comes from his pen bears sufficient evidence; but this genius is not always under the *regimen* of his judgment, and he becomes subject to the wildest eccentricity.

Many of the pages before us glow with all the floridity of a pregnant and vivacious fancy, while others surprise us with their oddness and novelty; and others again are more characterised by their extravagance, than any of those more admirable and stealing features of excellence, generally so prominent in Mr. Dussek's compositions.

Wranisky's favourite Grand Overture, arranged as a Duett, for Two Performers on the Piano-forte, and dedicated to Miss and Miss A. Holden, by H. Seine. 4s.

Mr. Seine, in his arrangement of this overture, has included the popular airs, "Zieber Augustine," and "Life let us Cherish," and so incorporated them with the main subject of his duett, as to have furnished a useful and entertaining exercise. The combination of the *parts* is, in general, ingenious and scientific, and

and reflects much credit on the talents and judgment of the author.

Ranz des Vaches: "The Land of My Birth," a favourite Trio for Two Trebles, or Tenors, and a Bass, with an Accompaniment for the Piano forte and Flute, or Two Performers on One Piano-forte, by Thomas Walker. 3s.

This composition, the words of which are written by Mr. James Montgomery, is calculated to give us a very favourable impression of Mr. Walker's abilities, as a vocal composer. The passages are well conceived, and run into each other with much natural ease and consistency of effect. Mr. Walker has long been in the habit of occasionally delighting the lovers of classical composition with his excellent counter-tenor voice, and chaste style of performance; and we are pleased to observe this new and successful extension of his musical powers.

Three Grand Sonatos for the Piano-forte, composed and dedicated to Miss Legier, in Dublin, by Joseph Woelfl, esq. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Woelfl, whose piano-forte compositions always convey to our feelings the masterly style and powerful effect of his own execution in performance, has given in the work before us, another proof of the strength and richness of his imagination. Many of the passages in these excellent pieces are truly original, and others, which we must in candour say we have often met with elsewhere, he has so happily introduced as to fairly make his own. In a word, the higher order of practitioners will do well by giving their attention to this 55th opera of the first piano-forte performer in England, both for the improvement of their finger and cultivation of their ear.

"Come, Gentle Lyre," composed (with an Accompaniment for the Harp or Piano-forte,) by Mrs. Page. 1s. 6d.

It is no mighty compliment to ourselves to say, that we have peculiar pleasure in embracing the opportunities offered us of speaking favourably of female efforts: that pleasure is amply afforded us in the present instance. Mrs. Page has produced a vocal composition that we cannot but admire for its simplicity and sweetness, and that will, we feel the pleasing assurance, be honoured by the public approbation.

Duett for the Harp and Piano-forte, composed by F. J. Naderman, Op. 25. 6s.

This duett comprises three movements, the first of which is in common time of four crotchets, *allegro;* the second in compound common time of six quavers, *andante;* and the third in triple time of three crotchets, *in polacca elegante.* The whole of the composition is tinged with the rays of real talent, and the *master* is unequivocally displayed both in the conception and arrangement of the passages.

A Complete Guide to the Art of Playing the German Flute, by John Beale, 8s.

Mr. Beale, in this elaborate and well-digested didactic publication, has amassed with industry, and arranged with judgment, a great variety of useful matter, both as illustrative of principle and as giving practice its proper direction.

We certainly cannot dissent from this ingenious master's own assertion, that the gamuts he has furnished "contain the best methods of fingering," nor can we withhold our approbation of his *forty-two* examples exemplifying the different modes of *tonguing*. The lessons, airs, and duetts, are progressively arranged, and the cadenzas and tables of transposition will be found highly useful to every *tyro* on the German flute. In a word, Mr. Beale's precision in giving the best position of the instrument he teaches, describing the places and motions of the fingers, laying down the true rules for commanding a pure and firm tone, and producing those effects which all practitioners find it so much easier to admire than to imitate, bespeak his qualifications for the task he has imposed upon himself, and evince his thorough acquaintance with the subject of his treatise.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS, *announced between the 15th of October and the 15th of November, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

(*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*)

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 172.]

ACTON J. C. Kingsland, victualler. (Walker
Allen W. Worcester, glove manufacturer. (Berke
Atkins S. Bridge Water square, watch-case maker. (Coleman
Anstir J. Lamb's Conduit street, linen draper. (Noy and Co.
Avenell C. Portsea, watch maker. (Howard
Aylett W. Broad street, upholsterer. Harrison
Bailey J. Blackfriars road, taylor. (Reynolds
Ball J. Newcastle-under-Lyme, grocer. (Halthall and Co.
Barrs W. Leicester, miller. (Battye

Barnett

Barnett M. New road, St. George's, watch maker. (Goode
Bartley W. Skinner street, broker. (Juckes
Berry C. Norwich, bookseller. (Simpson and Co.
Beland F. J. Rood Lane, merchant. (Sherwood
Beeston K. and M. Brigg, Margaret street, milliners. (Highmoor and Co.
Berry W. Exeter, tanner. (Jennings and Co.
Bell J. Limehouse, boat builder. (Lang
Bevan W. Commercial road, plumber. (Fitzgerald
Bentz C. F. Kingston upon Hull, taylor. (Egerton
Bidgood J. and Co. Swallow street, cork cutters. (Haynes
Birch W. and Co. Fleet street, paper stainers. (North
Blyth J. Chelmsford, merchant. (Copland
Blythe J. Bristol, merchant. (Strickland
Bonfonade J. Charing Cross, jeweller. (Kibblewhite and Co.
Boze J. G. Liverpool, merchant. (Phillips
Brownridge S. Leeds, merchant. (Lee and Co.
Brough H. Camberwell, mariner. (Jones and Co.
Brandligt C. Lime street, merchant. (Harrison
Bromley W. Royal Exchange, merchant. (Howard and Co.
Brown J. Salford, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Edge
Brassington S. Burslem, Stafford, glazier. (Griffin, Hanley
Bugby J. Henrietta street, coal merchant. (Bugby
By W. and Co. Fenchurch street, insurance brokers. (Swanston and Co.
Casheer J. Rupert street, Whitechapel, cooper. (Rivers
Cay J. C. Bishopwearmouth, Durham, coal fitter. (Davidson
Clarke W. Putney, stock broker. (Oakley
Clough J. H. Liverpool, merchant. (Staniforth and Co.
Cockburn W. Cheltenham, upholsterer. (Smith, Kidderminster
Collins J. Brunswick House, Lewisham road, school master. (Noy and Co.
Conran W. Liverpool, liquor merchant. (Windle
Cooper J. Sheffield, linen draper. (Birks, Hemmingfield
Cotton T. Bishopsgate street, insurance broker. (Wilde and Co.
Crouch F. W. Somer's Town, music dealer. Coleman
D'Aguilar J. Liverpool, merchant. (Daltern and Co.
Dawson W. Berwick upon Tweed, draper. (Bell and Co.
Dechaumps W. W. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. (Harvey and Co.
Dodson E. Huntingdon, miller. (Mott and Co.
Dupont F. J. Watford, draper. (Llewellin
Edwards D. Hambrook Gloucestershire, miller. (Harvey and Co. Herefordshire
Elliot D. Checolington, Buckinghamshire, butcher. (Eyles
Evans P. W. Pwllheli, Carnarvon, draper. (Shepherd
Field R. Yalding, Kent, dealer. (Newcombe
Fields T. Hackney, stock broker. (Shearman
Fisher J. Foster lane, [illegible]. (Watkins
Fowler J. Wigan, Lancaster, grocer. (Cardell
Foulkes R. Wilmot street, linen draper. (Dines
Fotheringby T. and Co. Gosport, opposite Chandley. (Cruickshank
France W. and Co. High street, tallow chandlers. (Annesley and Co.
Franck J. Poland street, taylor. (Purner
Fryer C. Little Chelsea, builder. (Willoughby
Friedeberg M. Portsmouth, ship agent. (Isaacs
Furlonge M. Lloyd's Coffee House, merchant. (Pasmore
Ganton J. Earl street, victualler. (Burnett
Goldsmith S. Canterbury, cheesemonger. (Plummer
Goodfellow H. Anthony street. (Denton and Co.
Gould J. Plymouth, builder. (Bickham
Gould J. Brixton Causeway, Lambeth, horse master. (Try
Graham C. Oxford, innholder. (Walsh
Greenwood C. and G. Bradley Mills, Lancaster, cotton spinners. [illegible]
Harrison N. R. Tadcaster, Yorkshire, innholder. (Upton
Harris E. St. Katherine's, dealer. (Tempest and Co.
Hall T. Hart street, coach maker. (Lawledge
Harris C. Shoreditch, baker. (Palmer
Hawes W. Hammersmith, soap manufacturer. (Jennings and Co.
Hancock J. Rotherhithe, mast maker. (Nind
Haywood T. Edgeware road, coach maker. (Hulme
Hill J. Park street, Mary le bone, plasterer. (Greenwell and Co.
Hitchcock J. Bull Stairs, boat builder. (Clutton
Higgenson H. Finsbury square, merchant. (Murray
Holmes [illegible], ship maker. (Chaving
Holmes F. Vere street, merchant. (Pasmore
Hughes T. [illegible], painter. (Selby
Hunt R. Whitecross street, victualler. (Taylor
Hunt P. Nottingham, grocer. (Fosbrooke
Hyde W. Manchester, merchant. (Cunliffe
Jamaway E. Ludgate street, toy warehouse keeper. (Abbott
Jackson E. D. W. Hatfield-Peverel, Essex, innkeeper. (Sparling
Jones J. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Daltera and Co.
[illegible] street, Waterside Part. (Nettleton
Johnson W. F. Holborn, painter. (Cable
[illegible] Exeter, factory. (Bowden
Kellaway T. Walworth, carpenter. (Watson
King C. Piccadilly, bill broker. (Wilkinson and Co.
Knight D. T. City road, insurance broker. (Lamb
Laing C. Wapping, ship chandler. (Hackett
Le Mesurier F. Lloyd's Coffee House, merchant. (Dann and Co.
Lee H. Kingston upon Hull, grocer. (Haire
Lewton A. Gloucestershire. (Jacobs, Bristol
Lindon R. Bristol, timber merchant. (James
Lowe T. Botolph lane, oilman. (Sherwood
Lonsdale W. Liverpool, merchant. (Statham
Lockwood J. Strood, Kent, money scrivener. (Watts and Co.
Luscombe P. Kent, taylor. (Stratton and Co.
Matthews J. Hythe, Kent, hatter. (North
Matthews S. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Hewitt and Co.
Mark F. Spitalfields, hat maker. (Phipps
Mound D. Newcastle under Lyme, brush maker. (Secker[illegible], Stafford
Morgan T. All Saints, Worcester, malster. (Parker
Moore G. jun. Colchester, seedsman. (Sparling
Morle J. Colchester, chinaman. (Sparling
Mozart J. Kent, sadler. (Hunt
Mugnie J. Lambeth, dealer in musical instruments. (Perkin
Muggeridge J. Kennington, builder. (Washborough
Needham R. Old Broad street, auctioneer. (Few and Co.
Norrie J. Holborn, woollen draper. (Palmer and Co.
Norton's T. Preston, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Blanchard and Co.
Ogburn H. Crown street, fringe maker. (Richardson
Oldham T. Cable street, bedstead manufacturer. (Courteen
Parker J. Mortimer street, goldsmith. (Bland
Parker J. and Co. Gargrave, Yorkshire, cotton twist spinners. (Dawson
Peacock R. Liverpool, coach maker. (Forrest
Pearson J. Eastcheap, wine merchant. (Alcock and Co.
Pearks J. Little St. Martin's lane, victualler. (Rhodes and Co.
Pearce E. Evesham, Worcestershire, shopkeeper. (Byrem
Peer R. Cricklade Wilts. (Hughes
Phillips J. Kent road, dealer. (Bower
Pickering R. Liverpool, wine merchant. (Dakers and Co.
Platten T. jun. King's Lynn, Norfolk, cabinet maker. (Jarvis
Poolton J. Bilston, iron dealer. (Price and Co.
Potter T. Walworth, victualler. (Wandercom and Co.
Pritchard G. St. Paul's Church Yard, china-man. (Mayhew
Pollitt J. and Co. Manchester, cotton spinners. (Edge
Poulson J. Stoke upon Trent, potter. (Willis and Co.
Powell C. Wapping, High street, woollen draper. (Pullen
Prince W. and Co. Pontefract, York, grocer. (Blakelock and Co.
Purnell W. Bristol, corn factor. Frankis
Redman M. St. Martin's le Grand, dealer. ([illegible]dall
Richardson J. Bethnal Green, merchant. (Hanyer
Royston W. E. West Leigh, cotton spinner. (Lee
Ruis I. Bedford street, Plymouth. (Ivey
Robey J. Bethnal le Moore, cotton manufacturer. (Crofts and Co.
Ross J. Liverpool, baker. (Saunders, Worcester
Saxeby J. Ludgate hill, boot and shoe maker. (Willett and Co.
Sellers G. Kingston upon Hull, merchant. (Sandwith
Sees J. Pennington street, cooper. (Finchett
Shuter J. New Sarum, Wilts, linen draper. (Godwin
Shaw E. Lambeth Walk, victualler. (Kifs
Shepherd T. Great Mary la bonne street, linen draper. (Oakley
Sifley T. Isle of Thanet, Kent, merchant. (Daniel, Finsbury
Slade G. Riverhead, Kent, brandy merchant. (Booth
Simmons E. Deal, Kent, grocer. (Gravence and Co.
Simmons J. Satngate street, dealer. (Biggs, Reading
Smith T. Birmingham, toolmaker (Hughes
Smyth J. G. late Stone House, Devonshire, merchant. (Alexander
Stewart T. Liverpool, merchant. (Oried and Co.
Stark A. Buckingham street, taylor. (Price
Shufflebotham T. Dunstable, shop keeper. (Reerdon and Co.
Tadhunter J. Hythe, Kent, sadler. (Tourray and Co.
Tempest W. H. Vauxhall, haberdasher. (Burn
Thornton R. Liverpool, timber merchant. (Forrest
Toller E. Godmanchester, Huntingdon, corn buyer. (Wells
Toms J. and Co. Liverpool, woollen draper. (Statham and Co.
Valentine H. J. Church Passage, insurance broker. (Kingsford
Wallis H. Weymouth Mews, Portland Place, coach maker. (Langley
Watson J. York, linen draper. (Nounby
Walker H. H. and Co. Halifax, dyers. (Wadsworth
Wilson J. S. Liverpool, merchant. (Statham
Wilkinson S. T. Nottingham, hosiers. (Kenderley and Co.
Winn T. Prince's street, milliner. (King
Wilson W. Shadwell, master mariner. (Michell
Willoughby S. Bread street hill, coal merchant. (Jeffe
Wiles J. Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, painter. (Street
Wood [illegible], Stourbridge, [illegible]. [illegible]
Yeates J. Wilton Row, mariner. (Leonard

DIVIDENDS.

Adams C. Pancras lane
Adams G. E. High ſtreet
Abelle F. Ingram Court
Anderſon J. R. Throgmorton ſtreet
Andrews T. Baſinghall ſtreet, Blackwall
Asby R. Uxbridge
Aſhton T. Portſea
Andley W. Briſtol
Banford S. B. Exeter
Baiſs W. Warminſter, and J. Baiſs, Fiſherton Anger, Wilts
Been E. Parliament ſtreet
Benjamin B. Chatham
Bentley T. and Co. Fenchurch ſtreet
Beardſley W. Belper, Derbyſhire
Biſhop and Co. Maidſtone
Bland J. Moulton, Lincolnſhire
Bond J. Montague Place
Breſt H. Sloane ſquare
Bradfield R. Norfolk
Brix R. Knightsbridge
Brown J. Little Eaſtcheap
Boys R. Lancaſter
Bowring J. J. New Bond ſtreet
Borſman, Hackney road
Burchell F. Warwick Place
Buchanan R. Liverpool
Burnes J. New Malton
Brook J. Stow Market, Suffolk
Brine W. E. Chicheſter
Carr T. Oxford
Carritt J. Great Grimsby
Caſs J. Ware
Caſſel M. Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Chapman J. Moorfields
Colekin W. and Co. Coventry
Collett T. Uxbridge
Cooke W. Liverpool
Coleman J. Silver ſtreet
Crean E. Margaret ſtreet
Cleveland A. Charles ſtreet
Cooper E. Hendon
Cormack H. Watlin ſtreet
Davies D. Old ſtreet
Davidſon J. Eaſt India Chambers
Davidſon J. New Brentford
Davies T. Tarvin, Cheſhire
Denham S. Southwark
Dewar C. R. Great Winchester ſtreet
Dodd E. Dock Head
Dongan T. Bread ſtreet
Duffin E. Buckingham
Dufier W. Southwark
Dutton J. Hillſley, Glouceſter
Duke F. E. Eltham
Dunſmure J. and Co. Broad ſtreet
Duchateley L. D. Weſtminſter
Eames W. Little Moorfields
Edwards J. Manchester
Eddels T. Aldermanbury
Evered A. Lower Groſvenor ſtreet
Eyre I. Charing Croſs
Fairlough G. Chorley, Lancaſhire
Fenton F. Sheffield
Fiſk R. Suffolk
Fitton R. Manchester
Fitch W. Surrey ſtreet
Flaxman J. Dean ſtreet
Ford J. Minories
French M. George ſtreet
Fullinger G. and H. Ropley, Hants
Gardner J. Southwark
Gascoin J. Woodſtock ſtreet
Gearg T. Auſtin Friars
Gill H. Spiral Fields Market
Glover C. Albermarle ſtreet
Greaves J. Copthall court
Hanſon R. Middle Scotland Yard
Hayworth J. Kingſton upon Hull
Hart E. Woodbridge
Hale N. Birchin lane
Hayward T. Deal, Kent
Harris G. Plymouth
Hancock I. Briſtol
Hay J. and Co. High ſtreet
Hewſon T. Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Henderſon J. and Co. Mitre court
Hinton W. Painſwick
Hett W. Leeds, woolſtapler
Hodgeſon T. Blackman ſtreet
Horn W. and Co. Red Croſs ſtreet
Hopkins T. J. Chigwell, Eſſex
Horner J. Weſt Smithfield
Hook J. Bermondſey
Holt S. Manchester
Hughes T. Norfolk ſtreet
Hurry I. Grace church ſtreet
Jackſon J. W. Liverpool
Jameſon S. Reading, Berks
Jill, Browns Hill, Glouceſterſhire
Ingham J. and Co. Bradford
Inwood D. Lower Thames ſtreet
Jones E. Eſſex
Judkins D. Old ſtreet
Kendall H. Rocheſter
Knight J. Calne
Knowlton W. C. Fleet ſtreet
Lee H. Holliwell ſtreet
Lecomte E. Fetter lane
Leech H. Bury St. Edmund's
Limbrick T. Glouceſter
Mackenzie R. King's Arms Yard
Malkafieu W. and G. Manchester
Maggs G. Briſtol
Marſh R. Rayleigh, Eſſex
Mathew J. Liverpool
Mather T. Newcaſtle upon Tyne
Macnomara J. London
Mercier C. and Co. Bartholomew Cloſe
Milner C. Hackney
Morgan W. B. and Co. Skepton Mallet
Moon I. Manchester, and W. Maymen, Haſlingden
Norris P. Liverpool
Nutt T. Spalding, Lincoln
Oliver T. Tiverton, Devonſhire
Orams G. Suffolk
Ouſton J. Sculcoates, Yorkſhire
Parry I. Butt Lane, Deptford
Payne S. L. Change Alley
Perring J. Glouceſterſhire
Penford J. Ringwood
Philips D. Walbrook
Philipſon H. Cottingham, York
Phillips W. Brighton
Phillips P. Drury lane
Powles J. and Co. Gracechurch ſtreet
Pollitt J. Manchester
Price J. Birmingham
Rathborn J. Greenwich
Ray T. Upper Thames ſtreet
Reed J. Bath
Reeve W. Clapham
Rigs W. Liverpool
Rich W. Charlotte ſtreet
Robinſon W. and Co. King ſtreet
Robinſon W. Biſhopſgate ſtreet
Robinſon T. Romford, Eſſex
Rowlandſon T. and Co. Cheapſide
Romer J. Roſamond ſtreet
Rye W. Oxford ſtreet
Sailer J. S. Bermondſey New Road
Saffery J. Canterbury
Scott T. Thamington, Kent
Scriver J. and Co. Warwick
Scott J. D. Somerſet
Seager G. Weſt Bronwich, Staffordſhire
Seager S. P. Maidſtone
Smithſon J. Blackfriars road
Spurrier W. A. Briſtol
Smith G. and Co. Chepſtow
Stevenſon J. Oxford ſtreet
Storie W. Warwick ſtreet
Shirvey W. Charlotte ſtreet
Slow G. Manchester
Taylor R. Leiceſter ſquare
Thornton W. J. New Malton
Thornton J. Leeds
Thomas W. and Co. Cheſter
Thomas C. W. Nicholas lane
Theackray R. Yorkſhire
Thomſon A. Throgmorton ſtreet
Thomas J. Manchester
Tiddeman J. John ſtreet
Tolley W. Richmond
Vine T. Brighton
Virat G. Portſmouth
Watſon W. M. Newcaſtle upon Tyne
Watſon W. P. Selby, York
Watſon J. Elton
Wallis J. Fleet Lion ſquare
Walſh R. Chelſea
Wakeling E. Suffolk
Warſon W. Hackney road
Webb W. Weſtminſter-bridge road
Weddell J. G. and Co. Fenchurch ſtreet
Wells W. Bradford
Welch J. and Co. New Compton ſtreet
Webb J. Briſley, Glouceſterſhire
White T. Southwark
Whidborne R. Crediton
Whitehead J. and G. Liverpool
Willis J. and Co. Fleet ſtreet
Widnall J. Holborn
Wilcocks T. Exeter.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of October to the 20th of November.

CATARRHS have of late been remarkably prevalent, more ſo, than they have in general been, even at this inauſpicious ſeaſon of the year. The importance of a catarrh depends much upon individual conſtitution. In ſome it is a diſeaſe of very ſerious import, as having a tendency to awaken a dormant ſuſceptibility to conſumption.

A ſuſceptibility to conſumption is become ſo common in recent, whatever it may have been in older times, that we daily ſee complaints, apparently the moſt remote in their nature, terminating in this melancholy diſorder. In delicate habits therefore, almoſt any indiſtinct indiſpoſition, after the period of infancy, ought to excite a certain degree of ſuſpicion. Should the indiſpoſition be accompanied by a falling off in flesh, a ſituation is indicated which juſtifies vigilance and alarm. Conſumption may be frequently traced back to ſuch obſcure commencements.

Other leſs equivocal indications of incipient or approaching pthyſis are frequent chills, a burning ſkin, a flushed countenance, and a hurried or accelerated reſpiration. Theſe ſymptoms, together with an undue frequency of the

the pulse, will, in the consumptively disposed, be more particularly evident towards the evening, or after any slight exertion, which would have no effect upon a person in ordinary health. It will often happen, that no expectoration, but of a little frothy mucus, which is forced up by the urgency of coughing, shall take place until the lungs have become actually ulcerated. But sometimes there shall be a copious expectoration of phlegm for some time before, which shall occur principally in the morning. An inordinate propensity to the generation of phlegm is, of itself, a very suspicious circumstance, at the age when a constitutional predisposition to any particular disease is most apt to be developed.

When there are shooting pains or a sense of uneasiness in the chest of a subject marked in other respects by a pthysical tendency, and when these feelings are not dependant upon any other apparent disorder; when with them, are connected a cough, and a difficulty in lying on one side, the nature of the malady almost ceases to be a subject of doubt or rational enquiry. Consumption is now fairly formed, and those active means are instantly to be had recourse to, which may arrest its progress to that more advanced stage, which, in addition to the preceding circumstances, is characterised by purulent expectoration and all the horrors of an established hectic. After these latter symptoms have fully shewn themselves, although we may sometimes put a *drag* upon the wheels of life, so as to retard in some measure its precipitate descent, we must consider, for the most part, that an irrevocable sentence is passed upon the patient's earthly destiny. He may still however linger long on the bed of sickness, before his sufferings are allowed to terminate in the peaceful asylum of the grave.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square,
Nov. 26, 1811.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

PORTUGAL.

An extraordinary gazette of the 19th, containing dispatches from Portugal by the Marquis Wellesley, from Charles Stuart, esq. His Majesty's minister at Lisbon, dated November 2, 1811.

"The movement of General Girard on Caceres, induced General Hill to break up from Portalegre on the 22d. He reached Albuquerque on the 24th, and on the 26th his head-quarters were at Malpartida. General Girard having fallen back from Caceres on this day to Torremacha, was endeavouring to gain Merida, when General Hill came up with, and surprised him at Arroya dos Molinos, on the morning of the 28th. One column of the French had proceeded on the road to Merida before the commencement of the action, and, although pursued, will probably be enabled to cross the Guadiana before the arrival of our troops.

General Girard was badly wounded, and escaped to the mountains with about 300 men, followed by the Spanish corps under General Murillo. Two hundred French were killed, and 1000 taken, including Generals Bron and the Prince d'Aremberg, two colonels, and forty officers, with all their artillery and baggage."

The following extracts have also been received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Freneda, 23d and 30th of October, 1811.

"The enterprise of Don Julian Sanchez to carry off the cattle from Ciudad Rodrigo, adverted to in my last dispatch, was very well conducted, and very successful. During the night of the 14th, he posted his troops near the places at which he had been informed that the cattle from the garrison were usually brought to graze in the morning, and he expected that they would come to the ground on the left bank of the Agueda, between the hills on the El Bodon road and the fort, and he placed two detachments of cavalry behind these hills. The governor, General Regnauld, had come out of the fort and across the Agueda, attended by some staff-officers, and escorted by a party of about twenty cavalry; and he was surrounded by Don Julian's detachments as soon as he entered the hills, and was taken with two of his escort under the fire of the guns of the place. The remainder of the escort escaped, one of the officers attending the governor having been wounded.

"Shortly after, Don Julian's detachments on the right of the Agueda drove off the greatest number of the cattle which had been sent to graze under the guns of the fort, on that side of the river.

"The enemy's troops in front of this army have made no movement of importance since I addressed your lordship last. A detachment of the army of the North, which had crossed the Tormes with a view to plunder the country between that river and the Yeltes, have returned to their cantonments

without

without deriving much advantage from this expedition.

"I have directed General Hill to endeavour to force Girard's division of the 5th corps to retire from Caceres, as, in that position, they distress for provisions the troops under the Conde de Penne Villamur, and General Murillo, belonging to General Castanos.—Lieutenant-general Hill was to move from his cantonments on this expedition on the 22d.

"By the accounts which I have received from Cadiz to the 15th instant, I learn that Marshal Suchet had entered the kingdom of Valencia from Tortosa, with 20,000 men, and had advanced as far as Murviedro; he made three attempts to obtain possession of the fort of Sagunto, near the town, by escalade, on the 29th of last month, in all of which he was repulsed with considerable loss, and left behind him his ladders. He was still at Murviedro on the 4th instant.

"In the mean time General Blake had thrown himself into Valencia. All the strong holds of Valencia were occupied, and the greatest efforts were making to bring a large force into that kingdom, in order to annoy the enemy's communications with his rear. The utmost confidence appears by the accounts to be placed in General Blake, and the people of Valencia appear determined to co-operate in resistance to the enemy.

There has been no movement in the North since I last addressed your lordship.

Freneda, Oct. 30, 1811.

"The detachment of the army of the North, which was at Ledesma, moved from thence towards Salamanca on the 28th inst.

"Excepting that movement, the troops of the armies of the North and of Portugal have made none since I addressed you last.

"The last report that I received from General Hill was dated at Malpartida de Caceres on the 26th. General Girard retired from Caceres on that morning.

"By the last accounts which I have received from Cadiz, of the 18th, it appears that General Ballasteros had retired under the guns of Gibraltar; and that the French were at St. Roque, and had taken possession of Algesiras.

"I have received no further accounts from Valencia.

"It appears from all the accounts which I have received, that the Guerillas are increasing in numbers and boldness throughout the Peninsula. One party under Temprano, lately retook, at the very gates of Talavera, Lieutenant-colonel Grant, of the Portuguese service, who had been taken in the beginning of September, in Upper Estremadura, while employed in observation of the enemy's movements. Both the Empicinado and Mina were very successful against some of the enemy's posts and detachments, when their armies were lately collected for the relief of Ciudad Rodrigo; and Longa was likewise very successful in the neighbourhood of Victoria, in the middle and towards the latter end of September.

The following is a list of the regiments under the immediate command of Lord Wellington in Portugal.

Cavalry.

3d Dragoon Guards
4th ditto
5th ditto
1st Royal Dragoons
3d ditto
4th ditto
9th Light Dragoons
11th ditto
12th ditto
13th ditto
14th ditto
16th ditto

Infantry.

One brigade of Guards
1st Foot, 3d battalion
2d ditto
3d ditto, 1st battalion
4th ditto, 1st ditto
5th ditto, 2d ditto
7th ditto, 1st ditto
9th ditto, 1st ditto
11th ditto, 1st ditto
23d ditto, 1st ditto
24th ditto, 2d ditto
26th ditto, 1st ditto
27th ditto, 3d ditto
28th ditto, 1st ditto
29th ditto
30th ditto, 2d ditto
31st do. 1st and 2d do.
32d ditto, 1st ditto
34th ditto, 2d ditto
36th ditto, 1st ditto
38th ditto, 2d ditto
39th ditto, 2d ditto
40th ditto, 1st ditto
42d ditto, 2d ditto
43d do. 1st do. L. I.
44th ditto, 2d ditto
45th Foot, 1st battalion
48th ditto, 1st ditto
50th ditto, 1st ditto
51st ditto, L. I.
52d ditto, 1st and 2d ditto, L. I.
53d ditto, 2d ditto
57th ditto, 1st ditto
58th ditto, 2d ditto
59th ditto, 1st ditto
60th do. 5th do. L. I.
61st ditto, 1st ditto
66th ditto, 2d ditto
68th ditto, L. I.
69th ditto, 1st ditto
71st do. 1st do. L. I.
74th ditto
77th ditto
79th ditto, 1st ditto
83d ditto, 2d ditto
85th ditto, L. I.
88th ditto, 1st ditto
92d ditto, 1st ditto
94th ditto
95th do. 2 battalions
97th ditto

King's German Legion.

1st Reg Light Cavalry
2d ditto
1st and 2d Bat. Lt. In.
1st Bat. of the Line
2d ditto
Chasseurs Britanniques
Regiment of Watteville
3000 British Artillery
1000 German ditto
3d Bat. of the Line
4th ditto
5th ditto
6th ditto
8th ditto
1st Reg. Brunswick Oels Lt. In.
4 Troops R. Horse Artillery
Waggon Train and Staff Corps.

EAST INDIES.

The gazette of the 16th of November contains a letter from Capt. C. M. Scomberg, of the Astrea, giving an account of the capture off Madagascar, on the 21st of May, of the French frigate La Renommee of 44 guns; and on the 28th of May of the surrender of Fort Tamatave, and of another French frigate the Nereide of 44 guns; being the last of the French forces and posts in the Indian seas.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following document is a copy, from the official quarterly return, made to government, of the produce of that part of the public income called the consolidated fund, together with the charge on the said fund: and the four quarters, beginning from the 10th

of October last year, and ending October 1811, are compared with the corresponding quarters of the preceding year.—It is well known that that part of the public income which is permanent, has at different times been pledged for the payment of the dividends, and is called *the consolidated fund*, and the different taxes that compose it are the Customs, Excise, Stamps, Assessed Taxes, &c.—The payment of such dividends is called the *charge* upon the consolidated fund. And in addition to this great charge there are the *incidental* charges: such as the civil list, the annuities of all the branches of the royal family, the judges, the mint, pensions, &c.

The amount of the consolidated fund for the year ending Jan. 5, 1811 was	£42,286,152	18	11¾
The *total* charge upon the same fund for the same year was ..	35,296,313	10	9¼
Of which the *incidental* charges were	1,533,110	2	7½

The remainder of the charge, or nearly THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS, went in payment of dividends!

The annexed statement unhappily shows, that, in the four last quarters, the *income* of the consolidated fund has uniformly declined,—or, compared with the income of the four preceding quarters, has lost in the four taken together, about 2,000,000l. whilst, at the same time there has uniformly been an increase of charge in the four last quarters compared with the four preceding ones, amounting together to about 1,700,000l.:—the result of the year, therefore, is, that the consolidated fund affords a surplus less by 3,700,000l. than it did before. But this is not all: the government, knowing the change that was taking place, has whipped and spurred the receivers, collectors, and tax-gatherers, in all directions, to swell out the last quarter's return, with arrears of all kinds, and with balances down to the last farthing!

What the real state of the produce of the taxes is may be best seen by referring to the Customs. In the October return of the produce of the consolidated fund in 1810, the Customs were 1,900,000l. and in the return of this October quarter they are but 1,000,000l. being nearly one half less in this most important branch of public revenue!

CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1810.		Quarter ended 5th Jan. 1811.
Income	£11,313,042	10,891,426
Charge	10,000,000	10,425,309
Surplus	£1,313,042	466,117
5th April, 1810.		5th April, 1811.
Income	9,672,832	8,722,710
Charge	7,439,780	7,730,782
Surplus	£2,233,052	991,928
5th July, 1810.		5th July, 1811.
Income	11,022,381	10,605,315
Charge	10,378,114	10,750,000
Surplus	£644,267	144,685 Deficiency.
10th October 1810.		10th October, 1811.
Income	10,699,513	10,227,105
Charge	7,053,109	7,430,000
Surplus	£3,646,404	2,797,105

DEFICIENCY of SURPLUS in the two years.

FIRST QUARTER.		
Surplus in 1810	1,313,042	
Surplus in 1811	466,117	
		846,925
SECOND QUARTER.		
Surplus in 1810	2,233,052	
Surplus in 1811	991,928	
		1,241,124
THIRD QUARTER.		
Surplus in 1810	644,267	
Deficiency in 1811	144,685	
		788,752
FOURTH QUARTER.		
Surplus in 1810	3,646,404	
Surplus in 1811	3,797,105	
		849,299
Deficiency in the Surplus of 1811		£3,729,300

The following is a comparative account of the WAR TAXES for the quarters ended the 10th October, 1810 and 1811,

	Quarters end Oct. 10. 1810.	1811.
Customs	988,917	895,532
Excise	2,170,921	2,289,834
Property Tax	4,331,344	4,666,191
	7,490,282	7,851,563

Account of the Reduction of the National Debt from the 1st of August, 1786, to the 1st of November, 1811:—

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund	£184,503,382
Transferred by Land Tax redeemed	23,874,262
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	1,536,682
On account of Great Britain	£209,914,326

On

On account of Great Britain	£209,914,326
Ditto of Ireland	8,735,659
Ditto of Imperial Loan	1,219,518
Ditto of Loan to Portugal	92,534
	£219,962,037

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 3,415,538l. 6s. 1d. after the rate of £13,200,000 per annum.

Bills of indictment have been found against the Catholic delegates, arrested in Dublin under the convention act, and their trials will come on the sittings after term in Dublin. Objections were taken by the counsel for the delegates against any police magistrate sitting on the grand jury, before whom bills were preferred; but after a long argument they were over-ruled by the court. There are two indictments against Mr. Kirwan. The first states the offence to consist in appointing delegates, "*under pretence* of causing petitions to parliament to be framed, and also *under pretence* of procuring an alteration of matters established by law against the Catholics of Ireland." The second counsel makes the offence to consist in appointing delegates, "*under pretence* of preparing petitions to parliament, and thereby procuring a repeal of the penal laws against the Catholics."

P.S. They have since been acquitted, to the great honor of an Irish Petty Jury.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE Committee of the Corporation of London, appointed in consequence of the publication of "the Letter to the Livery of London," lately presented a report from the Committee of General Purposes, respecting the erection of new City Prisons. It stated, that the Committee had directed their attention to the extensive premises belonging to Mr. Calvert, the brewer, between Whitecross-street and Redcross-street. The ground appeared to them to be a desirable situation, and, as it was to be sold by auction, they consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who approved of their plan, for building a grand square in Moorfields, on ground to be granted by the Crown to the City, and with the profits building the new prison.—After some discussion, the following resolutions, moved by Mr. Alderman Wood, were agreed to:—

1st. That the Committee should be empowered to purchase the estate.

2d. That the fees and profits derived from Lower Moorfields, should constitute a fund to defray the expence of the proposed building.

3d. That the Committee should report the best means to carry on the work.

A new Custom-house for the port of London is to be built, and an order has been received by the Commissioners of the Customs from the Treasury, to commence the work. The Commissioners have required of all the heads of offices in this department, a statement in writing of every particular relative to their different offices, principally with a view to ascertain what space each office will require, so that hereafter no complaint may be made of a want of sufficient room. The plan of the building itself is at present under consideration. The intended site is the ground between the west end of the present Custom-house and Billingsgate, which latter nuisance there is some idea of removing to the opposite shore.

At Bedfont, D. Wilshin, esq. of the Manor House, Ryslip, to Ann, eldest daughter of W. Sherborne, esq. of Bedfont.

MARRIED.

At Eton College Chapel, Mr. C. Bishop, of Great Trinity-lane, London, to Miss Charlotte Egerton, of Eton, Bucks.

J. Button, esq. of Devonshire-square, to Miss Ager, eldest daughter of J. Ager, esq. of the High-street, Whitechapel.

James Godfery De Burgh, esq. of West Drayton, Middlesex, to Mrs. Hayne, of Ashborn-green-hall, Derby.

The Hon. Pleydell Bouverie, to Miss Maria A'Court, daughter of Sir William A'Court, bart. of Heytesbury, in Wiltshire.

John Goulding, esq. of Bridport, to Eliza, second daughter of William Forbes, esq. of Camberwell.

Robert Crawford, esq. of Leatherhead, Surrey, to Miss Elvy, of Chelsfield-Court Lodge, Kent.

At Walthamstow, J. Weir, esq. of St. Paul's Church-yard, to Mary James, second daughter of John Sims, esq. of Walthamstow.

At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. John Rose Baker, of Chalk, Kent, to Miss Sophia Oakes Mair, second daughter of P. Mair, esq. of Shorn, in the same county.

At St. Margaret's, Westminster, W. D. Stuart, esq. of Union Lodge, Surrey, to Miss Jane Fellowes, daughter of the late J. Fellowes, surgeon, of Sherborne, Dorset.

At Hillingdon, Middlesex, Mr. Thomas Montague, of Amersham, to Miss Frances Bunyon, of Uxbridge.

C. Domville, esq. of Santry House, to Elizabeth Frances Lindsay, only daughter to the Bishop of Kildare, and niece to the Countess of Hardwicke.

At St. James's Church, W. Gurney, esq. of the Royal West London Militia, to Sarah, second daughter of J. Edwards, esq. late of Bangor, Flintshire.

At Mary-le-bone Church, G. Blyth, son of W. Blyth, esq. of Kirby, in Essex, to Harriet

Harriet, only daughter of T. Harris, esq. of Foley-place, Cavendish-square.

The Marquis of Downshire, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Maria Windsor, daughter of the late and sister to the present Earl of Plymouth.

Henry Lewis Smale, esq. of Doctors' Commons, son of Henry Smale, esq. of Sutton, Surrey, to Miss Eliza Smallbone, only daughter of William Smallbone, esq. of Red Lion-square.

William Stuart, esq. of Warwick-street, Woolwich, to Eleanor Elizabeth, only daughter of S. Ward, gent. of Needham, Suffolk.

At the Friends Meeting House, in Bishopsgate-street, John Rickman, of Layton, Essex, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Barnard, of Camberwell, Surrey.

Mr. W. Ashby, of Staines, Middlesex, to Miss Crowley, of Camomile-street, London.

At St. Gregory's, H. B. Smith, esq. to Miss Ferris, Beaconsfield, Bucks.

The Rev. E. Mellish, of East Taddenhan, Norfolk, (brother to the Member for Middlesex) to Elizabeth Jane Leigh, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late Rev. Wm. Leigh, of Russel Hall, Staffordshire, late Dean of Hereford.

Mr. Edward Tribe, surgeon, of Marden, Kent, to Miss Beazley, eldest daughter of Mr. S. Beazley, of Parliament-street.

Henry F. C. Cavendish, esq. Captain in the 103d Regiment, second son to Lord G. H. Cavendish, to Miss Sarah Fawkener, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Fawkener, esq. Clerk of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council.

William Jones Burdett, esq. brother to Sir F. Burdett, to Miss Brent.

At Walthamstow, Samuel Shaen, esq. Barrister-at-Law, of Lincoln's Inn, to Rebecca, youngest daughter of the late Isaac Solly, esq.

J. Potter Lockhart, esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Windle, esq. of Johnstreet, Bedford-row.

Joseph Stubbs, esq. to Miss Sophia Dixon, eldest daughter of W. Dixon, esq. of Blackheath.

At Stepney Church, Miss Louisa Smith, of Bawtry, Yorkshire, to Mr. Frederic Wm. Rutledge, Commercial Road.

Capt. Bedford, of the island of Jersey, to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of the late Mr. Rogers, of Bloomsbury.

DIED.

In Bond-street, *General William Picton*, Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Foot, aged 87, leaving his nephew, Major-General Thomas Picton, now serving in Portugal, his sole executor and residuary legatee. The following account of his appointment to the colonelcy of the 12th Regiment, is taken from a manuscript in his own hand-writing: "When I went to Court to kiss hands on my appointment, having had the honour, after the Levee, of being admitted to an audience in the King's closet, I addressed his Majesty with profound respect, expressing my most dutiful and grateful acknowledgments for the honour that had been conferred upon me; when the King, with the utmost complacency was pleased to say, 'You are entirely obliged to Captain Picton, who commanded the Grenadier company of the 12th Regiment in Germany last war;'" alluding to the General's having had the honour of being thanked, as Captain of Grenadiers, in the public Orders of the Army, by Prince Ferdinand, in consequence of the report of the then Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, for his behaviour under his Serene Highness's command, at the affair of Zierenberg. Major-General Sir Charles Hastings, bart. of the Huntingdon Family, has had the Regiment conferred upon him.

Sophia, the wife of Henry Cooke, esq. of Hampstead.

Mrs. Lark, wife of Henry Lark, esq. of Essex-street, Strand, in her 34th year. She had spent an agreeable day with a few select friends, and was snatched suddenly from them in the midst of every comfort and happiness.

In Bedford square, *Dr. Reynolds*, aged 66, one of his majesty's physicians in ordinary, and a physician of very extensive practice.

Major Sands, formerly of the 83d regiment of foot, was found dead in his bed, at the New Hummums Hotel, Covent-Garden.

At Barley, Herts. aged 17, *Miss Harriet Chester*, eldest daughter of the Rev. Charles Chester.

In Southampton-buildings, aged 30, *G. H. Paul, esq.* M. A. Barrister-at-Law, and Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

In Sloan-square, aged 70, *Lieut.-Colonel Waterhouse*, of the 1st Royal Surrey Militia, after a service of 50 years in that Regiment.

Mrs. Greenland, aged 71, wife of J. Greenland, esq. of Beckenham.

At Walthamstow, *Mrs. Radcliffe*, relict of E. Radcliffe, esq.

At Highgate, aged 80, *C. Causton, esq.*

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, aged 57, *R. Kelham, esq.* late at Bush-hill, Enfield.

Mr. Edward King, farmer, of Harwell, Berks, aged 57.

In St. James's Place, *Mr. E. Hope*, aged 66, late Deputy Table Decker to her Majesty's Maids of Honour.

At Dulwich, aged 74, *W. Nash, esq.*

Mr. E. Railton, of Philpot-lane, hop-merchant, aged 70.

In Brunswick-square, *Capt. John Stewart*, of his Majesty's frigate the Sea-Horse.

Aged 64, *Mrs. Marsh*, of Lee, Kent, relict of S. Marsh, esq. late of Bellmont House, Middlesex.

At Aquhorties, Inverary, aged 82, the Right Rev. Dr. G. Hay, 48 years Roman Catholic Bishop of Scotland.

J. Ede, esq. of Ickenham House, near Uxbridge.

Sir Nathaniel Holland, bart. of Cranbury, near Winchester, aged 82. Whilst on a visit to that city, he was viewing the monument of the late Dr. Littlehales, accompanied by Mr.

Mr. Sturges, one of the clerks, and complained that he was very cold. On leaving the Cathedral, he went to Mr. Hume's, in King-street, still complaining that he was very cold; and, sitting on the sofa, reclined his head on Lady Holland, who was there; and almost instantly expired. The above Baronet, so created in 1800, was formerly *Nathaniel Dance, esq.* third son of George Dance, esq. architect of the city of London, who died in 1768. Sir N. Holland, deceased, was more justly famed for his professional talents as a painter, and as a brother to Mr. George Dance, than by the borrowed splendour which immense wealth, through his marriage with the Yorkshire Mrs. Dummer, and the title which it commanded could subsequently command. Those accessions of fortune he ostentatiously displayed in endeavouring to purchase, in order to *burn*, all the pictures which he had formerly painted, many of which were of high and deserved celebrity. This he did at the cost of some thousands, in order to enter the pictoric world again as an *amateur*, in which strange project his success fell short of his expectations. The mortification of not being able to purchase and destroy his inimitable whole-length of Garrick, in the scene of Richard III. for which he offered the late Sir W. Wynne 1000 guineas, is said to have deeply affected his mind to the end of his life. He possessed by his union with Mrs. Dummer, estates to the amount of 18,000l. per annum, and among these was the ancient and beautiful Abbey of Netley, on the Southampton river, which, it seems, derived nothing from Sir Nathaniel's taste, even on the score of preservation. He represented the borough of East Grinstead many years in Parliament, and is supposed to have amassed nearly 200,000l. most of which he has bequeathed to his relatives. The Dummer estates, being strictly entailed, remain in that family.

At Noel House, Kensington, the *Hon. Sarah Murray Aust*, wife of G. Aust, esq. and formerly widow of the Hon. William Murray, brother to the late Earl of Dunmore.

At Popes, near Hatfield, *Mrs. Parnther*, wife of R. Parnther, esq.

Suddenly, at Highbury Terrace, *Mrs. Fish*, wife of Mr. Fish, wholesale tobacconist, of St. John's-street.

Mr. Wilshen, of Batler's Green, Herts.

At his seat, Woodcote Park, Surrey, of an apoplectic fit, *Lewis Tessier, esq.* aged 75. He was an eminent French merchant of the old school, and is said to have amassed nearly half a million pounds sterling. *Joseph Denison, Lewis Tessier, William Fuller, Peter Thellusson*, and *Sir Francis Baring*, were for many years in the commercial world, proverbial for their inordinate accumulations. *Tessier* was the last of that standing, unless we were to include *Mr. Coutts*, who still lives and ranks foremost among the good and liberal as well as wealthy.

At Cople, the *Right Hon. Augustus, Earl Ludlow.* His lordship was in the fifty-fifth year of his age, and is succeeded in the title by his brother, the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Ludlow, K. B.

At Newfells, Herts, the *Hon. Jas. Peachy*, eldest son of the Right Hon. Lord Selsey.

Mr. Lobb, sen. of the firm of Lobb, Son, and Wilson, Cheapside.

Mrs. Welchman, wife of Samuel Welchman, esq. of Stamford-street.

At Theobald's, near Waltham-cross, aged 74 years, *General Lawrence Nilson.*

In Guildford-street, *Thomas Linley, esq.* aged 63, many years chief clerk to Mr. Justice Grose.

Mr. George Forsyth, youngest son of the late William Forsyth, esq. of Kensington.

At North End, Hampstead, after only two days' illness, *Thomas Hughan, esq.* M. P. Devonshire-place, London, and of the Hill, Luetown, Galloway; a man highly esteemed; and, during his fatal illness, Mrs. Hughan was brought to bed, to whom he had been married only twelve months.

At Newport, *James Cooper, esq.* of the Kent Road.

At Kentish Town, *Miss Mary Anne Munden*, aged 26, daughter of Mr. Joseph Munden, the inimitable comedian.

Frederic Brodie, esq. aged 23, youngest son of Wm. Brodie, esq. of Great Marlborough-street.

Mrs. Haslam, of the New Road.

At his house, at Englefield Green, *George Dowell Shelmerdine, esq.* in the 54th year of his age.

At Bedford, in the 21st year of his age, *Mr. Joseph Addington*, of May's Buildings. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse.

At Paris, where he has been suffered to remain a prisoner of war, since 1802, *Roger Palmer, esq.* of Rush, in the county of Dublin. He was grandson to the Lady Bradsheigh and Echlin, who were the amiable correspondents of Samuel Richardson.

Mrs. Hankin, wife of M. Hankin, esq. of Jerlings Park, Herts.

At Shacklewell, *T. Greenwood, esq.* merchant, of Rood-lane.

At Islington, in the 74th year of his age, *Mr. Nathaniel Dell*, many years chief clerk of the Imperial Annuity Office in the Bank.

In the Fleet-Prison, the once gay, gallant, and fashionable, *Sir Nicholas Nugent, bart.*

In Bryanston-street, aged 90, *Mrs Brand*, sister of the late eccentric Thomas Brand Hollis, esq. of the Hyde.

At Islington, aged 78, *Mrs. Mary Broomfield*, wife of Mr. Thomas Broomfield, relict of the late Mr. Fox, of Derby. If unbounded charity, the mildest amenity of manners, or the most fervent devotion, could have arrested the hand of death, we never should have recorded the decease of this truly good woman. In the expressive language of Scripture, it may be truly said of her, she went down to the grave full of good works.

Mr. John Randall Peckham, wholesale watch manufacturer, late of Bedford-street, Covent-Garden. His death occurred under the following melancholy circumstances. Recent embarrassments in the commercial world having assailed some of his connexions, losses on his part were the consequence; and he, of course, sought the means of meeting them. Amongst other resources, he recollected some property which could only be recovered by the production of an attested register of the death and burial of an elder brother, Richard Peckham, the mate of a ship, who was drowned in going off to his vessel in a boat, at the same season of the year, by the same sort of accident, and at the same hour and place, where he himself perished a few days ago. His brother was said to have been buried somewhere in the Isle of Wight, which has since been ascertained by the coroner's certificate. To this place, therefore, Mr. Peckham went, but, having been unsuccessful in his endeavours to obtain a certificate, he returned to the Fountain Inn, at West Cowes, where he found a letter from his friends, dated the 24th, requesting him to be in London by the 26th of Oct. 1811. On receipt of this letter, Mr. Peckham made up his mind, for the present, to relinquish his object, and return to town. For this purpose he went in search of a boat, and, having met Goring and Paul, two watermen, who had already carried him from Portsmouth to Cowes, he agreed with them for a passage back again to Portsmouth. They set sail with a fine breeze, which promised them a speedy conveyance to the other side. They had reached Stokes Bay, within two miles and a half of the shore, and, at that moment, Mr. Peckham was relating to the watermen the melancholy fate of his brother, who was drowned near the spot on which they then were, at much about the same hour of the night, when a sea suddenly overwhelmed the boat, which instantly filled and went down, leaving the terrified and unhappy passengers to struggle for their lives. It was then about ten o'clock at night. The boat had been observed by a sailor who had the night watch on board the Kingtson transport, then at anchor in Stokes Bay. All at once he lost sight of the boat, and soon after, hearing the noise of a voice in the water, he feared the worst, called up all hands; the boat was instantly lowered and manned, and a painful and anxious search commenced. From the darkness of the night, and the impetuosity of the waves, their efforts were for a long time unsuccessful, and they were on the point of returning to their ship, when one of the sailors happening to pass his hand along the gunnel of the boat, felt a hand clinging to her, and instantly exclaimed, "Here's one of them," when Goring, the boatman, was taken on board, in a state of almost total insensibility. They carried him on board the transport, where his deliverers had the satisfaction to see him recover, but Mr. John Randall Peckham, and Paul, the waterman, were unfortunately buried in the waves; and thus was deprived of their natural and invaluable protector, when she had most occasion for his accustomed kindness, his forlorn widow, and seven helpless children. In the affliction which has come upon her, Mrs. Peckham considers her own fate, which can scarcely admit of consolation, to be sealed; and for herself, she would not have obtruded her sorrows upon the public: but for her helpless children she has appealed to those who are blest with the means, to assist the future efforts of a despairing mother to raise her infant offspring. The facts are within the knowledge of the editor, but affidavits, made by the parties named in the narrative, may be seen at Mrs. Peckham's present asylum, No. 28, Chancery Lane, to whom we refer the attentions of Benevolence.

[The late *Rev. Percival Stockdale*, published his own Memoirs a short time before his death, and the following is an abstract of them. He was born on the 26th of October, O. S. 1736, in the village of Branxton, two miles south of the Tweed. Flodden Field lies near the south-east end of Branxton. On which, on the 9th of September, 1513, the battle of Flodden was fought, so fatal to Scotland. In the early part of Percival Stockdale's life, he often walked over this interesting plain with his father, and, the bold images of heroic deeds, worked powerfully in his ardent and juvenile fancy. As my dearest father and I, says he, were one day riding within view of Branxton, I said something to him which I have forgotten, relative to my native place. But I well remember, that he turned to me, and said, with a seriousness and emphasis which are indelibly imprinted in my heart, 'You may make that place remarkable for your birth, if you take care of yourself.' He saw that his son had natural advantages, above those of common men; but he likewise saw in him the dangerous balance, in favour of common men; exquisite sensibility, and strong passions! His father was the Rev. Thomas Stockdale, and he had the vicarage of Branxton, and the perpetual curacy of Cornhill near the Tweed. His mother, was Miss Dorothy Collingwood, of Murten, in Northumberland, and of the same family with our late brave admiral. Percival was their only child, and the child of their old age. They nurtured him with a care so excessive, that they hardly suffered "the winds to visit his frame too roughly;" but his mind they exercised in all the labours of erudition and taste. In 1745, young Percival was entered by his parents at the Grammar-school of Alnwick. Thence he was removed, six years afterwards, to the Grammar-school at Berwick. At these places he became intimately acquainted with the Greek and Latin classics, and caught from the poets an enthusiastic

love

love of rural scenes. This passion he indulged to the utmost in his holiday-visits to his father; who had changed his abode from Branxton to Tillmouth. His first verses were very humble, suitable to his age (thirteen) and the subject; they described the beauties of a favourite cat. Their author, from his earliest infancy to his latest hour, was fond of the dumb creation; he has been their benefactor as far as his own little jurisdiction extended, and their eloquent and ardent advocate to the world at large. As an instance of this Christian spirit, we need only mention his humane pamphlet, written on that most cruel and unmanly practice of bull-baiting. In the year 1754, being in his eighteenth year, he left school to reside with his father at Cornhill, near the Tweed. There, a translation which he made of an ode of Cornelius Gallus, into English verse, introduced him to the acquaintance and friendship of Lord Deleval, and his brother Sir Francis Blake Delaval; he also cultivated the esteem of the classical Sir Francis Blake, and his no less accomplished son; and derived from their society every advantage of a learned and elegant conversation. In the summer of 1755, he was recalled to the Tweed by the melancholy intelligence of the death of his father. His mother was then at Berwick; and thither, almost frantic with grief, he hastened to join her. He found her in a situation approaching indigence; but her friends obtaining for her a small pension, and uniting, though sparingly, to provide an income on which her son might prosecute his studies for the church, he applied with redoubled vigour. But the bread of dependence is ever bitter; and preparations for a war with France appearing about this time, caused a sad rebellion in the grave resolves of young Percival. His spirit shrunk from being an object of charity; and a second lieutenancy in the 23d, or Royal Welsh Fusileers being offered to him, he accepted it with transport. The young soldier now paid a visit to London, and at the Theatres Mr. Stockdale found himself on enchanted ground. Garrick was then in his meridian, and in his Memoirs he thus apostrophises that wonderful man: "Let me begin with the high-priest of the oracle of Avon. Can I ever forget thy powers of infinite diversity, and of imperious controul over the human heart? No! Thy image is, I hope, eternally impressed in my mind, both by private friendship and by public glory! Can I forget thy attitudes and thy voice, formed and inspired by the soul of Shakespeare and the Graces; in the most impassioned scenes, not too vehement; in the tenderest, not too languid; alike uninflated with the bombast, and uncorrupted with the affectation, which went before, and which have come after you; ever preserving, with the perfection of judgment, the spirit, and the flow, which were dictated by nature and the occasion. I now see the lightning of thine eye, attempered to the moment, and transfixing its object: I mark the forcible silence of thy pause, arresting the fancy with its mute expression of 'strange, unutterable things,' in an unconfined and emphatical eloquence, too unbounded, and too powerful, for the pressure of words. Can I forget thee, thou versatile, magical, and delightful, Proteus; equally great, and equally darting the emanations of transcendant and flexible genius, in opposite and seemingly incompatible characters: in Archer and in Scrub, in Ranger and in Brute, in Richard and in Hamlet, in Drugger and in Lear!" In the spring of 1756, Stockdale left London, and joined Admiral Byng's fleet at Portsmouth, then ready to sail for the Mediterranean. He embarked in his majesty's ship, Revenge, Captain Frederick Cornwall, and in the beginning of May, the fleet anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar. Mr. Stockdale was sent, with part of his regiment, onboard the Revenge, in the memorable expedition commanded by Admirals Byng and West, to the relief of the besieged garrison of St. Philip, in the island of Minorca. He returned to England in the October of 1756. In 1757, Mr. Stockdale was encamped, under the command of Lord George Sackville, on Chatham Lines. His written account of that nobleman's conduct at the battle of Minden, is one of the most striking parts of his "Memoirs," and seems to place the affair in a very clear and convincing light. These foreign and domestic campaigns brought Mr. Stockdale into terms of intimate acquaintance with some of the most conspicuous military characters of the day. But his regiment being under orders for India, he determined to quit this brilliant situation, and in the month of November, 1757, he bade adieu to the army. At Michaelmas, in 1759, he was ordained deacon, by Dr. Trevor, then bishop of Durham. Immediately after his ordination he went to London, where he was to be one of the Mr. Sharp's substitutes in the curacy of Duke's-place, near Aldgate. Finding himself again in the metropolis, the emporium of taste, science, and elegant pursuits, he did not decline to re-enjoy the charms of the society it presented; and again he associated with Garrick, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Browne, Goldsmith, Hawkesworth, Lord Lyttleton, and others. Being without any church employment, in 1767 he embarked for Italy. He resided two years in the town of Villa-Franca, and there read and wrote very assiduously. He returned to England, and to London, in 1769. About this period he translated Tasso's Aminta; it was published by Davies, and Drs. Johnson and Hawkesworth gave the translator their warm approbation. Among other engagements, he succeeded Guthrie in the management of the "Critical Review;"

and

and wrote an elegant life of Waller. He also translated the "Antiquities of Greece, from the Latin of Lambert Bos." In 1771, he edited the "Universal Magazine;" and, in 1773, published three Sermons, two against Luxury and Dissipation, and one on Universal Benevolence. In the summer of this year appeared Mr. Stockdale's most distinguished work, his poem of "The Poet." In the summer of 1773, when several ships of war were put into commission, Mr. Stockdale was desirous of being made chaplain to one of them. Lord Sandwich was then first lord of the admiralty, with whom Garrick was on the most intimate footing. He wrote to his lordship in his friend's favour; and, in a short time after, Mr. Stockdale was appointed to the Resolution, a guardship of 74 guns, which was lying at Spithead. He remained attached to that ship for three years; but passed his time alternately on-board, in the Isle of Wight, at London, or on visits to different friends. It was at this time that he composed his Six excellent Sermons to Seamen. Some time afterwards, he wrote an "Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope," in vindication of that poet, against the Essay by Warton, on the same subject. In these compositions he met with the warm approbation of many literary men; amongst whom were, Gibbon, Burke, and Johnson; indeed, on the Essay on Pope, Dr. Johnson one evening thus expressed himself to a circle of literary friends—"Stockey, (said he) is perfectly right. He has defended the cause of Pope with incontrovertible arguments, and with great eloquence; and he must be supported." In the summer of 1779, he wrote several political Letters, with the signature of *Agricola*. They were published by Woodfall, in the "Public Advertiser." At this period, several booksellers determined to publish a new edition of the English Poets, with a previous account of the life of each poet. Mr. Stockdale's Life of Waller had given them so high an idea of his ability to execute their plan, that they resolved to apply to him to be its biographer and editor. The agreement was accordingly made; but, by some misunderstanding, Mr. Stockdale was deprived of this employment, and in consequence Dr. Johnson wrote the Lives of the Poets. A feud hence arose between him and some of the booksellers, which never subsided, and from which he dated some of the vexations of his after-life. In the summer of 1780, Sir Adam Gordon, who had the living of Hincworth, in Hertfordshire, offered Mr Stockdale the curacy of that place. He accepted it with gratitude, and there wrote fifteen Sermons. At this period he took priest's orders. In 1782, he wrote his "Treatise on Education." In the autumn of the succeeding year, Lord Thurlow (the then lord chancellor) in consequence of having read a volume of Mr. Stockdale's Sermons, and without any other recommendation, presented him with the living of Lesbury, in Northumberland. To this the Duke of Northumberland added that of Long Houghton, in the same county. Here Mr. Stockdale wrote his tragedy of "Ximenes." He pursued his literary studies with avidity, and performed his functions as a minister with no less zeal: but the bleakness of the climate injured his health, and, on mature deliberation, he determined to accept an invitation he received, in 1787, from his friend Mr. Matra, British consul at Tangier, to pass some time with him, under its more genial sky. In the year 1790, he returned from the Mediterranean; and, from the researches he had made in Spain, and on the coast of Barbary, wrote a large account of Gibraltar, comprehending its natural and political history. It was composed with great attention and diligence, and written with a spirit and elegance which would have ensured it immediate publicity and lasting fame. But, when he had arrived within a day's-work of its completion, in consequence of some recent and mortifying events, his literary adversity, and all his other misfortunes, took fast hold of his mind, oppressed it extremely, and reduced it to a stage of the deepest despondency. In this unhappy view of life, he made a sudden resolution, never more to prosecute the profession of an author! to retire from the world; and read only for consolation and amusement. That he might have the less temptation to break his vow, in a desperate moment, he threw his History of Gibraltar into the flames. His "Memoirs" were his next publication. They were written in the seclusion of his vicarage at Lesbury; under the pressure of extreme debility and nervous irritation, from the rapid increase of a disorder he inherited from his cradle. To this morbid sensibility of his nerves, may be derived all the faults which have cast a temporary shade over the brightness of his character. Like Rousseau, (whose character his resembled to almost a fac-simile,) Mr. Stockdale's heart was always right, though his temper, or rather the mal-construction of his nervous system, often made his conduct wrong. Like Rousseau, he was erratic, jealous of offence, quick in resentment, and imprudent and impetuous in its demonstration. In the year 1808, Mr. Stockdale paid his last visit to the metropolis. He lodged in Bateman's-buildings, Soho-square; and there published a selection of his best poems, in one volume octavo. He offered this work, and his Memoirs, to the editor of the Monthly Magazine, but was so diseased by jealousy of his own fame, and so indisposed to confide on the honor of *any* bookseller, that he refused to allow the proposed purchaser of his works the liberty of perusing it. He was in consequence obliged to seek another connection, but he appeared to suffer under

under that affliction which arises from a man's having survived his own fame, and from his finding himself, in his old age, left among strangers, who retained but vague ideas of the feats of his vigour. His conversation, however, inspired respect, from its tinge of benevolence and sensibility; and from his acquaintance with the literary heroes of the last age." From this period his health rapidly declined; and, oppressed by the heaviness of a London atmosphere, in the autumn of 1810, he returned by easy journeys to his vicarage in Northumberland. In this peaceful retirement, amidst his affectionate parishioners, and attended by two faithful domestics, he closed his earthly career on the 14th of September, 1811, and now sleeps with the remains of his parents, at Cornhill on the Tweed; leaving behind him the remembrance of his charities in the breasts of the poor, and the image of his amiable worth in the hearts of his lamenting friends.]

LINES, addressed to one of the pupils of the late DR. RAINE, *of the Charter House.*

I share your grief, and with a heart sincere,
Breath the sad sigh, and yield you tear for tear;
For who can grieve too much, or when shall end
Our mourning for the patriot and the friend;
Endear'd like him, by worth and manners kind,
And the rich knowledge of a classic mind?
O! too soon sever'd from our ling'ring view,
Accept dear RAINE! this fond,—this last adieu!
Till we rejoin thee, far beyond the sky,
"Where ev'ry tear is wip'd from ev'ry eye,"
There we shall meet, and in a nobler strain
Praise the Creator and his works again.

Queen's Head lane, Islington. JOSEPH BROWN.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE contest in these counties between the church establishment on the one hand, headed by THE GOOD BISHOP, and the Dissenting and Methodist interests on the other, in which each party seeks to educate the greatest number of poor children, is highly gratifying to humanity. It is in truth the only contest in which humanity can be sure of being a gainer, and under that conviction we hope it will rage with increased fury and never cease. For our parts we shall rejoice in the number of *victims* made by its continuance, and shall be happy to inform our readers from time to time of the laurels reaped by both parties.

The following is the address by the Society for the Encouragement of Parochial Schools, in the Diocese of Durham and Hexhamshire, under the Patronage of the BISHOP of DURHAM, and the superintendance of the PAROCHIAL CLERGY:

"In announcing the institution of a society, whose sole object is to diffuse the blessing of a religious and useful knowledge among the children of the poor, it cannot be necessary to dwell on the importance of the end proposed, or to answer the objections which have been sometimes urged against it. The eternal happiness of the most numerous class of our fellow creatures is a consideration of so high a nature, as alone to demand our utmost exertions. But, even on worldly grounds, this is now no longer a question of doubtful policy, on which opposite theories may contend with equal plausibility, and be heard with equal indifference. The experience of the last twenty years has spoke to us in language which cannot be resisted; it has proclaimed the awful truth, that, without sound principles of religion in the mass of the people, there can be no stability to government, no security for any of the comforts of social life. The call was loud, and thanks be to God, it has not sounded in vain. The nation seems every-where roused to a strong sense of that necessity, for which nothing short of a general and united effort can provide. Similar societies are on all sides forming, that the zeal and charity of individuals may be enabled to produce the fullest effect, by the co-operation of numbers, acting in one direction and guided by the same views. Happily, too, the same age, which has witnessed beyond all others, the furious excesses to which an ignorant and uneducated populace may be most easily

easily seduced, has acquired a powerful remedy for that ignorance, and the mischiefs resulting from it, in the introduction of a new system of education, peculiarly adapted to the circumstances of the poor. It is to the adoption of this system, on a scale commensurate with the wants of these two extensive counties, that the patronage of the public is earnestly and respectfully solicited. We seek not this patronage with any feelings of party zeal, or jealousy of the exertions of others. In the various disputes which have arisen, it is our fixed determination to take no part. We adopt generally the mode of teaching proposed by Dr. Bell, because we believe it to be the best suited to our purpose; but, while we make this declaration, we are anxious to disclaim all intention of undervaluing the merits of any other system, or of precluding ourselves from thankfully admitting any improvement, by whomsoever it may be suggested. Our only object is, we repeat, to rescue the children of the poor from that state of irreligion, vice, and misery, which is too commonly the lot of the uneducated in every rank; and we look, therefore, with respect and gratitude to all our fellow laborers in so good a cause. The basis of the religious instruction, to be taught in our schools, will be the bible and the church catechism: to this we mean to add such other elementary knowledge as shall be suited to the station of those who are the objects of our care. The general course of proceeding intended by the society is, to collect and communicate information of the wants of the poor in Northumberland and Durham, in respect of education; to promote the establishment of new schools, and the re-modelling of old ones, according to the new system; to afford, as far as its funds will permit, pecuniary aid to those schools which stand most in need of such assistance; to supply all the schools under its care with proper books; and to instruct persons who are, or who wish to become schoolmasters, in a new mode of teaching. And here we have sincere pleasure in announcing, that, by the liberal arrangements of the Bishop of Durham, the society, will always be enabled to have two persons recommended by its committee, attending the Barrington School at Bishop Auckland, lodged and boarded at his lordship's expence, and taught to conduct a school according to the model there exhibited. As it is presumed, that diligent attention during two or three months will be sufficient to complete their instruction, it is obvious that at least eight masters will thus be annually supplied for schools under the society's direction. Should more be wanted, his lordship has been pleased to permit, under certain easy regulations, any other persons recommended by the society, to attend his school for the same purpose. In order, therefore, that an institution, aiming at an object of such high importance, and employing means at once so simple and so efficacious may not be straitened in its exertions, we presume to hope for the cordial co-operation of all who are anxious for the improvement of public morals, or friendly to the best interests of the poor."

At a late meeting of the Tyne Side Agricultural society, at Ovingham, the annual premiums were adjudged as follows:

1. To Mr. Thos. Bates, of Halton, for the best cultivated farm, 10gs.—No claimants for the 2d and 3d premiums.—4. To Mr. John Gibson, of Thornbrough, for the best crop of Swedish turnips, 5gs.—5. To Mr. Anth. Wailes, of Bearl, for the best cow, 5gs.—6. To Mr. Wm. Donkin, of Sandhoe, for the second best cow, 3gs.—7. To Mr. Walter Johnson, of Stocksfield Hall, for the third best cow, 2gs.—8. To Mr. Anth. Wailes, of Bearl, for the best heifer, 5gs.—9. To Mrs. Charlton, of Bearl, for the second best heifer, 3gs.—10. To Mr. Wm. Jobling, of Styford, for the third best heifer, 2gs.—11. To Mr. John Wren, of Shibdon, for the best mare for breeding cart horses, 3gs.—12. To Mr. David Barron, of Dodley, for the best mare for breeding coach horses, 3gs.—13. To the Rev. James Birkett, Ovingham, for the best mare for breeding hunters or road horses, 3gs.—14. To Mr. Wm. Jobling, of Styford, for the best pen of breeding ewes, 5gs.—15. To George Gibson, esq. of Stagshaw-Close House, for a pen of shearing wethers, being the only one shewn, and which were considered by the judges to possess very superior merit to entitle them to the premium, 5gs.—16. To Mr. John Joblin, of Newcastle, for the best breeding sow, 3gs.—17. The premium of 5gs. to the laborer in husbandry, who had brought up the greatest number of legitimate children to at least seven years of age, without assistance from the parish, was adjudged and paid to JOHN FORSTER, of Maifen, having brought up ELEVEN to above that age.

[The last premium is incommensurate with the merit of the party; it ought to be at least five guineas per annum, during the joint lives of himself and wife; and half such annuity to a second candidate. A single five guineas does not pay for the time lost in claiming so pitiful a premium. Such a society would never have above ten or twelve surviving annuitants; and who would withhold his subscription to support an object of such evident and decisive importance?]

A new machine for cleansing and deepening Sunderland harbor has been set to work, and promises to be a valuable acquisition to that port, having taken up and delivered into crafs along side, fifty-five tons of ballast in thirty-five minutes; and, when the intended plan of conveying the ballast so raised is carried into effect, better accommodation and deeper water-births will be obtained for the numerous shipping which use that harbor. A steam engine of great power has been erected upon a floating barge, which continually drives round a number of iron buckets, fastened to a chain,

chain, and which fill themselves with sand and gravel at the bottom of the harbor, and successively empty themselves at the top of the shaft into a spout ready to receive the contents.—*Tyne Mercury.*

The committee for conducting the Jubilee school, at Newcastle, have published a report, by which it appears that permanent good effects will result from the inhabitants dispensing with an illumination on the occasion of the jubilee.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Joseph Simpson, esq. to Margaret, second daughter of John Goodchild, esq. of High Pallion.—Captain Thomas Leisham, to Miss A. H. Sanderson.—Mr. Joseph Robbins, to Miss Jane Anderson, of Sunderland Bridge, near Durham.

At Newcastle, Mr. D. M'Kenzie, to Miss T. M. Byrne.—Mr. David Preston, to Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Rowley.—Capt. John Baskett, to Miss Margaret Thrift.—Mr. Ridley Fawcett, to Mrs. Jane Horsborough.

In Wensley Dale, Mr. Richard Miles, merchant, of Yarm, to Miss Cuitt, of Spenithorne.

Mr. Francis Bell, Lesburn, to Miss Catherine Willis.

At Berwick, Mr. David Gibson, to Miss Jane Blair.—Mr. Thomas Gladston, to Miss Isabella Allanshaw.—Mr. Charles Robson, to Miss E. Eddington.

At Temple Sowerby, Abram Levy, esq. to Miss Jane Atkinson.

At Bongate, Mr. Stephenson, solicitor, of Appleby, to Miss Shaw.

Wm. Pollard, esq. of Torgnay, to Katharine, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Symons, rector of Whitburn.

The Rev. James Scott, of Eastwood, near Halifax, to Miss Somerville, of Branton.

Robert Scurfield, esq. of Sunderland, to Miss Newby, of Trimdon.

Died.] At Newcastle, the Rev. Robert Wilson, M.A. deservedly lamented, many years afternoon lecturer at St. Thomas's chapel.—In Pilgrim-street, suddenly, Mrs. Riggles worth.—Mrs. Robison, a maiden lady, 82.—Mrs. Shadforth, 76, widow of the late Henry Shadforth, esq.—Mr. Joseph Dixon, ironmonger.—Mr. John Kidd, of the Ordnance department.—In Newgate-street, much regretted, the lady of Sir W. Loraine, bart. of Kirkharle.—Mr. Robert Crissop, 79.—Mrs. Jane Weatherhead, 54.—At Cross House, Mr. John Birch, 62.—Mr. John Thompson, cabinet maker, 48.—In the Low Bridge, Thomas Maddison, esq. of Birtley, 72, one of the common councilmen: justly esteemed for his uniform integrity.—Mrs. Nicholson, widow of Mr. John Nicholson, 75.—Mrs. Mary Elliott, of the North Shore, 90.—Jonathan Lonsdale, 17.—Mat. Brown, esq. of Netherton, formerly of Newcastle.—Mr. Trueman, inn-keeper, in Gateshead.—Mr. Jonathan Irwin, 50.—Mr. Thomas Kirkley, 45.—Jemima, only daughter of Mr. John Brown, 14.—In Percy-street, Mrs. Margaret Arthur, 72.—Mrs. Mary Lenox, 60, late of Angerton.

At Tynemouth, Mr. William Rose, 80.—Mrs. Graham.—Mr. Richard Warwick.

At Sunderland, Mr. John Haswell, organist.—Mr. George Sheraton, 44.—Mrs. Isabella Gibson, 84.—Mrs. Gammack, 83.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Atkinson, 85.—Mrs. Ann Lonsdale, a maiden lady, 62.

At North Shields, Mr. John Ellison, woollen-draper.—In Dockwray-square, Mrs. Graham.—Margaret, wife of Mr. Henry Bolton, 42.—Mr. Ralph Beall, grocer.

At Alnwick, deeply lamented, Thomas Castles, esq. formerly major of the 66th regiment of foot, 76.—Mr. George Sharp, cabinet-maker.

At Coldstream, Mrs. Isabel Tod, widow of Mr. John Foster, 86.

In her 13th year, Miss Duncombe, of Duncombe Park.

At Ogle, Mr. Young, farmer, 83.

At Herrington Bourne, 83, Mr. John Cookson.

At Hexham, Mr. Matthew Sopwith, of Gateshead.—Mrs. Robson.

At Unthank-square, Mrs. Margaret Milburn, late of Berwick, 61.

At Berlin, the celebrated Simon Pallas, counsellor of state to the emperor of Russia, in the 70th year of his age. He was a native of Berlin, and had been there for about a year on a visit to his brother.

Mrs. Cooke, of Swinburne Castle.

Mr. Thomas Chrisp, of Rugley, near Alnwick, caused by a fall from his horse.

At Durham, Mrs. Ingham, 40.—Mrs. Jopling, of Framwelgate, 70.—Mrs. Margaret Robson, 90.—Mr. George Ainsley, of South-street, 90.

At Whitby, Mr. Joseph Thornhill, draper.

At Great Burbon, near Darlington, Miss Raine.

At Ancroft, near Berwick, Mr. W. Stinton.

At Haughton, near Darlington, the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, M.A. rector of Haughton, 88.

At Berwick, Mrs. Elizabeth Windram, widow, 75.

Mr. Jeremiah Craven, 54, school-master, at Bamburgh Castle.

Mr. Thomas Brown, jun. of Houghton.

Miss Eleanor Turnbull, of Alwinton; caused by a cart being overturned upon her.

At South Shields, Mr. Phillip Jubb, 81.—Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. W. flour-dealer.

Near Burnhall, Mr. David Moody, 75.

Mr. John Barker, of Newton near Helmsley.

At East Millhills, Mr. Edward Maughan.

In Chester-le-street, Mrs. Ann Shackley, 74.

At Framwelgate, Elizabeth Turnbull; was found dead in her bed.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The following sensible letter appeared in a late Westmoreland Advertiser:

Keswick, Oct. 28, 1811.

The morning was cloudy and likely for

showers, but, this being the last day that I could conveniently stop in Keswick, I resolved to attempt the ascent of Skiddaw. In the room where I breakfasted the thermometer stood at 58°, another in the open air out of doors stood at 55°. The barometer at Keswick stood at 29·088 inches. At Mr. Calvert's the barometer was at 29·1 inches, and the thermometer at 55°, the same as at Keswick. These observations were made upon the terrace before Mr. Calvert's door. At the top of Skiddaw the barometer stood at 26·2 inches, and the thermometer at 40°. We had three thermometers, all of which were as near 40° as could be perceived. On our return, on Jenkin Hill, the barometer stood at 26·9 inches, and the thermometer at 44° 5. At a spring nearly a hundred yards below Jenkin Hill the barometer stood at 27·2, and the thermometer in the air, on the ground, and in the water, viz. the spring as follows, in the air 43° 5, on the ground 42°, and in the water 41°; all the thermometers agreed here as well as upon the top of Skiddaw. On the opposite side of the hill to the spring just mentioned, at another spring, the barometer stood at 27 2, and the thermometer in the water at 43°, in the air at 42°, on the ground the same as in the air. At another place, the name of which I have forgotten, where the barometer stood at 27 8 inches, the thermometer was at 45°. At the spring above the High, the barometer stood at 27 89, and the thermometer in the air at 46 25, in the water 44°, and on the ground 44°; but the distance above 44° was so small as not easily to be expressed. At a spring near Long Scale Gate the barometer stood at 28·22. The thermometer in the air at 47° 5, in the water 48°, on the ground 48°. At a spring on the opposite side of the hill to Long Scale Gate, the barometer stood at 28·3, and the thermometer in the air, in the water, and on the ground, stood at 48°. When we got back to Mr. Calvert's, the barometer and thermometer stood as in the morning, viz. 29·1 inches the barometer, and the thermometer at 55°. On examining Mr. Calvert's barometer, in a back room where there had been no fire, or any thing to influence the alteration of the height of the mercury, save the weight of the atmosphere, the barometer had rather risen than otherwise. The height of Skiddaw from Keswick is 930 yards; Jenkin Hill 695; the spring before mentioned, where the barometer stood at 27 2, and the thermometer in the air at 43°, on the ground 42°, in the water 41°, 600 yards; and the top of Latterigg 296 yards. We left Mr. Calvert's about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and returned about half-past four in the afternoon. There was not much rain till after three o'clock. The wind was exceedingly strong upon the top of Skiddaw, and the sensation the cold produced, equalled, if not exceeded, any I ever experienced. The party consisted of Mr. Calvert, Mr. Otley, and myself; and, though the thermometer was not below 40°, all of us felt extreme cold sensations. There was no rain during the time we were upon Skiddaw. According to Donald, Skiddaw is 958 yards above the level of Bassenthwaite Lake. Keswick is considerably higher than this lake; hence it is probable that both calculations were accurately made. Paris Mountain in Wales is 3720 feet high, and the mercury varied from the bottom to the top of this hill 3·75. By comparing these experiments together, we shall find, that for every inch that the mercury sinks in the barometer tube, there will be nearly 1000 feet of elevation. It will fall a little short of 1000 feet for an inch of mercurial depression. We find that there was no sensible variation in the temperature, from the time we left, to the time we returned to Mr. Calvert's. We likewise find that the thermometer was 15° lower, upon the top of Skiddaw, than at Mr. Calvert's. If we divide 930 yards by 15, we shall have the number of yards for every degree which the thermometer sinks, in ascending a hill 930 yards: 1562 yards for every degree which the thermometer sinks, when there has been no sensible alteration in temperature, between leaving, and returning to the bottom of the hill. D. Nield.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. James Culbertson, to Miss Agnes Wright.—Mr. William Ross, to Mrs. Mary Bell, of Brampton.—Mr. Robert Hunter, to Miss Jane Glendenning.

The Rev. William Lawder, dissenting minister in Bewcastle, to Miss Mary Little, sister of the late Mr. Little, attorney-at law.

Mr. George Wrightson, banker, of Maryport, to Miss Mary Edgar, of Allonby.

At Egremont, George Rowe, esq. of Liverpool, to Dorothy, youngest daughter of Samuel Potter, esq. of Springfield.

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Humphrey, to Miss Ann Mitchell.—Captain James Wood, to Miss Mary Ramsey.—Mr. Robert Turnbull, to Miss Mary Gibson.

Mr. John Teasdale, of Kendal, to Miss Allonby, daughter of the Rev. Mr. A. of Cartmelfell.

Mr. John Atkinson, of Flint Head, to Miss Latimer.

Captain Gilpin, to Miss Brown, both of Whitehaven.

At Beetham, by the Lord Bishop of Landaff, Lieutenant-colonel Smyth, second son of the late Right Hon. John S. of Heath, in the county of York, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Daniel Wilson, esq. of Dallam Tower, in Westmoreland.

Mr. James Muir, of Kendal, to Miss Bland, of Sedbergh.

Abraham Levy, esq. to Miss Jane Atkinson, of Temple Sowerby.

Mr. Thomas Blackadder, of Skelton Castle,

tle, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Brankenwell.

At Harrington, Captain Thomas Garry, to Miss Ann Creig.

Mr. Hutchinson, of Braystones, to Miss Atkinson, of Sella Field.

Mr. Elliot, to Miss Mary Pearson, both of Cockermouth.

Mr. William Osborn, of Workington, to Miss Cragg, of Mowbray.

Mr. Stephenson, of Appleby, solicitor, to Miss Shaw, sister of the Rev. Mr. S.

At Gretna Green, Mr. R. Beaty, of Allenwood Hill, to Miss Clark, of Warwick Bridge, near Carlisle.

Mr. John Risk, to Miss Agnes Airey, both of Kendal.

At Brigham, Mr. Robert Stubbs, to Miss Martha Sim, both of Cockermouth.

Mr. T. F. Wilson, of Carlisle, to Miss Mary Danby, of Hull.

Died.] Mrs. Margaret Docker, of Turnbank, 90.

At Keswick, Mrs. Margaret Grave, 67.—Mr. John Atkinson, junior, 30.

At Penrith, Mr. Ellwood, solicitor, 37.

At Carlisle, Jeremiah Wherlings, esq. at the advanced age of 91. He was chosen alderman in 1768, senior alderman in 1784, and served the office of mayor seven times.—Mr. Joseph Robinson Foster, banker, 26.

At Rockliffe House, near Carlisle, Mr. John Hodgson, at an advanced age; many years a respectable merchant in London.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong, many years innkeeper at Brampton, 96.

At Ellenborough, Mr. Joseph Russell, 78.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Robert M'Mellon, 74.—Mrs. Bridget Harrison, 87.

At Ravenstonedale, Mr. Joseph Rennison, 67.

At Kendal, aged 77, Mrs. Moore, relict of John M. esq. late colonel in the Westmoreland militia.

At Keswick, Mr. Thomas Lancaster, 58.

At Limore-Head, in the 84th year of her age, truly respected through life by all who knew her, Mrs. Fox, late of Whitehaven.

Mr. Christopher Little, of Butterhill, in the parish of Bewcastle, Cumberland, aged 100.

At Kirkland, deservedly lamented, Mr. Yeates, 95.

Mrs. Jackson, of Kendal, 82.—Mrs. Thomson, 88.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mr. Edward Cumming, 71, many years an eminent farmer at Rigmaiden, and Holme House. He was hospitable and generous, and an English farmer of the old school.

At Keswick, Mr. John Ladyman, 73.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Frances Holmes, widow, 41.—Mr. Robert Blaylock, innkeeper, 42.

Dorothy, wife of Mr. John Wise, of Seville, Abbey Holm, Cumberland, 74, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Wilson, of Allonby.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Joseph Younghusband, 68.

At Whitehaven, Miss Johnson, 29.—Mrs. Russell, 40.—Mr. John Holmes, 70.

At Maulsmeaburn, Mrs. M. Docker, 87.

At Stainton, Mrs. Isabella Dawson, 93.

At Carlisle, Mrs. Isabella Sewell, 75, whose death was occasioned by her clothes being seized by the flames while attending her oven.

At Kirkland, Mr. Jonathan Simpson, 28, teacher of the mathematics at the grammar school at Appleby.

At Wigton, Miss Martha Jefferson, 23.—Mrs. Barnes

YORKSHIRE.

On the 4th instant, the first stone of a new library was laid, by Mr. THORPE, as president of *the York Book Society*, attended by the committee of subscribers to the undertaking. —*We wish that some obliging correspondent in every county would send us a list of the Societies of this nature in that county, indicating the number of members, the name of the president or steward, the year of its establishment, and whether it is annual or permanent.*

Married.] Mr. Joseph Ogle Robinson, to Miss Halliwell.

The Rev. Mr. Scott, of Eastwood, to Miss Somerville, of Branton.

At Halifax, Mr. Matthew Ayrton, to Miss Akroyd.

At Birstall, Mr. Edward Nelson, to Miss M. Metcalf.

At Skipton, John Stockdale, esq. of Cottingley, to Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. Green, of Draughton.

Captain Burgess, of the West Kent militia, to Jane Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Foster, esq. of Spring Head.

Mr. William Richardson, of York, to Miss Mildred, daughter of the late Daniel M. esq. banker, of London.

Mr. Clark, of York, surgeon, to Ann, third daughter of the late John Audus, esq.

Mr. Morton, of Sheffield, to Miss Morley, daughter of Miles M. esq. mayor.

Mr. Anthony Atkinson, of Beverley, deputy register for the East-Riding of the county of York, to Miss Atkinson

Mr. Bower, of Smeathalls, to Miss J. Atkinson, of Knottingley.

Mr. Jonathan Ramsden, of Bradford, to Miss Firth, of North Bierley.

Mr. Beanland, junior, of Horton Mills, to Miss Frankland, of Heaton.

Mr. Frederic Wilkinson, of Sheffield, to Susanna, youngest daughter of T. Sparrow, esq. banker, of Newcastle.

Mr. Thomas Emmet, to Miss Bedson, both of Halifax.

Mr. Joseph Jackman, of Embsay, to Miss Hull.

Mr. Isaac Wilson, jun. to Miss Scholey, both of Edlington.

Mr. Joseph Goodlad, to Mrs. Sharpe, of West Bar Green.

Mr. Samuel Naylor, to Miss Hobson, of Sheffield.

At Whitby, Mr. Mark Stockton, to Miss Martha Jameson.

Mr. Charles Folgate, of Roxby, to Louisa, second daughter of Mr. Scoffin.

Mr. J. Bannister, to Miss Martha Buckley, of Farsley.

At Selby, Joseph Foster, esq. to Deborah, daughter of the late John Foster, esq.

At York, Mr. Henry Robinson, to Miss Catharine Clapham, of Carlton.

Mr. Richard Waugh, of Yendon, to Miss Whitaker, of Horsforth.

William Walker Hutchinson, M.D. of Ripon, to Miss Cooper, of Sleaford.

At Brandsby, James Robinson, esq. of Whenby, to Miss Cattley, only daughter of Thomas C. esq. of Stearsby Hall.

Mr. Edward Eyre, of Roscoe Place, to Miss Mary Woollen, of Gatefield.

At Bessenby, Mr. Champling, surgeon, to Miss Coverley.

Mr. S. Petty, junior, of Beeston, to Miss Bullman.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Hamer, to Mrs. Macnabb, of Springfield.

Mr. William Thorpe, of Ripley, to Miss Frances Smelt, late of Thirsk.

Mr. Mollett, to Miss Yates, both of Appleton Roebuck.

Died.] At York, Mr. Cook Taylor, 67.—Mr. H. Williamson, 70.—Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev. John W.—Mrs. Atkinson, widow of the late Mr. Peter A.—Mr. Wm. Castell, 73.—Mr. John Wright, late steward to Lady Harland.

At Hull, J. W. Norris, surgeon, 31, a young man who bid fair to be eminent in his profession.—Mr. Thomas Edgill, 44.—Mrs. Bailes, 70.—Mr. John Grant, umbrella-manufacturer, 42.—Mr. Martin Cooke, one of the Trinity-house pilots, 75.—Mrs. Reed, grocer, 50.—Mr. John Baxter, 73.—Mrs. Steemson, 80.—Mr. J. Watson, of the customs, 43.—Mr. William Thompson, 47.—Mr. John Pratman, 52.—Mr. Anthony Shaw, late surgeon of the Alfred, 40.—Mrs. Ann Ross, 74.—Mrs. Ann Court, daughter of the late Rev. A. J. Rudd, 48.—Suddenly, Mr. George Craven, master of Vicar's school, 60.—Mr. William Frazer, 68.—Suddenly, Mr. Christopher Atkinson, 73.

At Leeds, Mrs. Whitehead, cloth-dresser, of Woodhouse.—Miss Robinson.—Mr. Atlay, many years a preacher in John Wesley's connexion, and for some time keeper of the Book-room in London.—Mr. Christopher Topham, merchant, 75.—Mr. Joseph Bowling, common-carrier, and one of the proprietors of the Leeds and London royal mail, a man of independent principles, and of strict integrity of character.—Margaret, the wife of Mr. William Radford, goldsmith.—Mr. Richard Burton, 52.—Mr. Michael Ward, of Sheepscar, gentleman.—Mr. William Cowling, drysalter.

At Sheffield, Mr. Joseph Taylor, in the 81st year of his age, greatly respected for his modest worth, as well as for his musical abilities, and the first who introduced oratorios into Sheffield.—Mr. G. Marshall, partner in the firm of Messrs. Hodgson and Marshall, spade and shovel manufacturers, Pond Hill, 42.—Mr. Thomas Wright, of Meadow-street; his remains were attended to the grave by the different lodges of Odd Fellows.—Mr. William Baggaley, of Carver-street: this family, in the space of fifteen months, lost a mother, son, two daughters, husband, and second husband of a daughter.—Mr. Francis Mason, white-metal smith.—Mr. Abraham Bailey, of Howard-street.—Mr. William Cam, of Eyre lane, 44.

Mr. Israel Marshall, of the King's Head Inn, Beverley.

At Whitby, Mr. Robert Anderson, formerly master of the Active and Albion, London traders.

At Pocklington, the Rev. John Cross, nearly fifty years usher of the Free Grammar-school, 79.

At Broadgates, Mrs. Pollit, wife of Mr. Thomas P.

At Bramham, Mrs. Roseman Wilde, 57.

At Farmham, Mr. Peter Matterson, 70.

Mr. James Howorth, of Halifax, 52.

At Northallerton, Mrs. Wilkinson, wife of the Rev. J. W. 56.

The Rev. Mr. Todd, master of the Free Grammar-school at Barnsley.

Mr. Goodlad, of the Green Dragon, High Harrogate, 80.

At Peniston, Mr. George Chapman, one of the people called Quakers, 66.

At Barnsley, at an advanced age, Mr. John Wilson, of that place, one of the people called Quakers.

Mr. Salmon, farmer, near Burton Pidsey, having received the sacrament in the parish church, while standing in his pew, he dropped down and instantly expired.

Miss Duncombe, eldest daughter of Charles D. esq. of Duncombe Park.

At Mrs. Cave's House in Doncaster, John Bridges, esq. of Charter-house-square, London. He was descended from the ancient family of Bridges, of Castleford, in this county; his ancestors for two generations had been rectors of that place.—Mr. Richard Crawshaw, of the New Bank, 49.—Mrs. Kirby.

Mrs. Butterworth, of Dean Cottage, in Sowerby.

At Camerdale, near Guisborough, the Rev. Richard Loy, 78. He possessed a very comprehensive genius, and was distinguished for his skill in the practice of physic, which he applied with activity and liberality for the benefit of his parishioners.

At Scarborough, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Bramwell, comedian; formerly in Mr. Wilkinson's company.

Thomas Johnson, esq. of Holbeck, near Leeds.

John

John Jowett, esq. of Manningham Lodge, near Bradford, 76.

Mrs. Clayton, wife of Mr. C. solicitor, at Keppax.

Mrs. Barker, wife of Mr. B. of Bramley, 72.

Mrs. Dale, of the Black Horse Inn, Otley.

Mr. Ness, of Huddersfield, grocer.

Mr. George Douglass, of Wakefield.

Mrs. Whitehead, wife of Mr. Joshua W. of Woodhouse.

Mrs. M. Scholes, of Mill house.

At Bullhouse, near Penistone, Ann, the fourth daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Mitchell, 19.

At Farnham, Mr. Peter Matterson, 70.

At Whitby, Mr. Joseph Thornhill, linen-draper.

At Wold Newton, Mr. Charles Preston, son of the Rev. Mr. P. a young man of very promising abilities.

Thomas Johnson, esq. of Holbeck Lodge. In his character was united the true principles of a British merchant; in his commercial transactions he was upright; and in his political attachments he was, at all times, and under all circumstances, the ardent friend of civil and religious liberty.

Mrs. Gee, of Hessle, 73. While walking in the street her foot slipped, by which she fell and broke her arm, and sustained other injury, which terminated fatally.

Mr. Thomas Acklom, of Bewholme, 50.

At Scarborough, Mrs. Hodgson, 84.

At Halifax, Mrs. Harroby, 68.—Mr. John Wood, grocer.—Mrs. Sarah Chambers, of the Royal Oak.—Mr. William Lister, clock and watch-maker.

Mr. William Ness, of Huddersfield, grocer, 32.

Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Thomas Milnes, vicar of Burton Agnes, and daughter and coheiress of the late William Geary, esq. of Rushmead Priory, Bedfordshire.

Mrs. Jane Brown, of Ferrybridge, sister of the late Dr. B. 85.

At Loftus Grange, Captain Matthew Corner, jun. of Whitby, 38.

At Whitby, Mrs. Preston, wife of Mr. Robert P.

Mr. John Camm, of Scunthorpe, 69.

At Stow, Mr. Thurston Sherratt, son of Mr. Henry S. 28, whose amiable disposition, and enterprising spirit, will be long held in remembrance by his friends and acquaintance.

At Thorpach, Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. Thomas Walker, of Wakefield.

The Rev. John Brown, vicar of Kirkleatham, and rector of Kirkdale, 29.

Mrs. Skidmore, wife of Mr. William S. of Fargate Sheffield.

Mrs. Day, of the New Angel, Doncaster, 57.

At an advanced age, Mr. Hugh Marsden, surgeon, of Hovingham, near Malton. He had been a valuable and active member of society; having practised his profession nearly sixty years.

Mr. John Broomhead, of Eckington, gent. 70.

LANCASHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a School Room at Manchester, capable of accommodating 1000 children, to be educated on the Lancastrian, or British System of Education; and the time for the extension of the benefits of that system, is thought particularly favourable, as great numbers of children are thrown out of employment by the suspension of the manufactures.

At a *celary* shew at Manchester, on Monday se'nnight, the following ponderous specimens of this culinary favorite were produced:—

	lbs.	*oz.*		*lbs.*	*oz.*
1st Prize	6	14	4th Prize	3	15
2d	6	7	5th	3	8½
3d	4	1½	6th	3	0

At a public meeting of the inhabitants of Liverpool, held on the 4th of November, John Bourne, esq. Mayor, in the chair; it was unanimously resolved, upon the motion of John Gladstone, esq. seconded by Thomas Rodie, esq. that a Petition should be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would suspend the further Distillation of Spirits from Grain, until the Meeting of Parliament:

THE HUMBLE PETITION, &c. &c.

Sheweth,

That your Petitioners, being deeply interested in the welfare of this populous town, and this great manufacturing county, cannot but view with great anxiety the progressive and alarming advance in the prices of corn, in connexion with the fact now ascertained, that the produce of the late harvest is very deficient, and that the weather for gathering it in, in the northern parts of Great Britain, and for preparing the wheat lands generally for the next crops, has been extremely unfavorable.

That your Petitioners are well informed the Potatoe Crop in Ireland has so materially failed that this important necessary of life now sells in the Dublin market at the excessive price of six shillings per cwt.; from which circumstance your Petitioners apprehend that the usual supplies of Corn from Ireland, upon which the numerous population of this town, and the county of Lancaster, are known in a great degree to depend for subsistence, are likely to be much curtailed.

That in times like the present, when no dependence can be placed on receiving supplies of Foreign Corn, it becomes of the first importance to husband to the utmost the crops of this country.

That the average weekly prices of Corn in

in England and Wales, according to the returns received in the week ending the 26th of October, as published in the London Gazette of the 2d November, are as follows:

Wheat.....101s. 6d. per quarter.
Barley..... 47s. 4d.
Oats..... 29s. 10d.

which equal, and in several instances exceed, the prices at the different periods when the legislature, in their wisdom, thought fit to interpose to prevent the Distillation of Spirits from Grain, (the year of extraordinary scarcity only excepted,) as will appear from the following comparative statement, taken from the official returns:

Average Price of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, in England and Wales, according to the weekly returns, nearest to the following periods:

Nearest Weekly Return.

Date.	*Distillation.*	*Wheat*		*Barley*		*Oats.*	
		s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d*
1795	Prohibited	93	10	45	0	29	2
1797	Removed	52	3	28	4	15	10
1800	Prohibition	133	0	76	7	41	8
1802	Removed	76	9	44	1	23	4
1808	Prohibition	81	6	44	3	38	10
1808	Continued	92	7	45	10	33	8
1809	Prohibition	95	7	46	6	34	4
1809	Prohibition	101	9	50	7	31	11
1810	Prohibition	101	7	46	5	27	5
1811	The last return	101	6	47	4	29	10

That on these grounds your Petitioners humbly conceive there exists an urgent necessity for the interposition of the Royal Prerogative before the Meeting of Parliament, more especially as, should the measure be deferred till that period, the distillers will have laid in their stocks of grain for the season, a large proportion of which will either be distilled, or converted into a state unfitting it for the food of man.

[And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Liverpool during the last month has exhibited the extraordinary Spectacle of an ITALIAN OPERA, which was performed in that northern metropolis during three nights, and was the first performance of the kind out of London.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Robert Taylor, of Failsworth, to Hannah, daughter of Mr. William Barrow.—Mr. Zephaniah Fletcher, to Miss Elizabeth Roberts.—Mr. A. Levingston, to Mrs. Sarah Edwards, relict of the late William E. esq.—Mr. John Dick, to Miss Ann Crooke.—Mr. William Fidlin, to Miss Barlow.

Mr. Edward Swathrick, Nateby House, near Garstang, to Miss Newsham, of Bell Fold, near Broughton.

Mr. William Jones, of Liverpool, to Miss Ann Harvey, of London.

Mr. Thomas Barker Hope, to Miss Betty Towers, of Preston.

Mr. Thomas Vose, to Miss Nancy Richardson, both of Wigan.

Mr. Thomas Whiteley, of Leigh, to Miss Fox, of Wigan.

William Hamilton, esq. to Miss Cheyne.

Mr. William Bullock, of Liverpool, to Miss Catharine Haslingden, of Manchester.

Mr. James Winstanley, to Miss Hannah Tubman, both of Wigan.

Mr. Joseph Threlfall, to Miss Jane Jones, of Liverpool.

Mr. George Rowe, of Liverpool, to Miss Dorothy Potter.

Mr. John Colquhoun, to Miss E. Lyon, of Preston.

Captain Robert Crawford, to Miss Jane Wilson, of Brownlow hill.

Mr. W. Burland, artist, of Liverpool, to Miss Margaret Town.

Mr. Robert Hibbert, of Manchester, to Marian, eldest daughter of William Craven, esq. of Wigan.

At Manchester, Mr. Michael Ashton, of Liverpool, to Hannah, only daughter of Joseph Yates, esq.

Mr. William Ward, of Liverpool, to Mrs. Annabella Mackenzie Kendall.

Mr. Symonds, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Eld, of Trezel.

Mr. James Brunton, of Lancaster, to Miss Hannah Davison.

At Prescott, Mr. Thomas Baines, of Ince-Blundell, to Miss Liptrot.

Mr. J. Brewer, to Miss Margaret Sudell, both of Preston.

Mr. Richard Hall, of Leyland, to Miss Sarah Riddiough, of Liverpool.

Thomas Aspinall, esq. of Fishwick-Hall, near Preston, to Miss Ann Gough.

Lieutenant Jones, of the 65th regiment of foot, to Miss Sleddon, of Preston.

Mr. William Bentley, printer, Liverpool, to Miss Mary Ray, of Ulverstone.

Died.] In the 27th year of his age, on his way to Sidmouth, whither he was going for the benefit of his health, the Rev. George Phillips, A. M. Minister of a dissenting congregation near Manchester, and Classical Tutor of the Lancashire Independent Academy. The premature death of this excellent man is an affecting instance of the uncertainty and fluctuation of the present state. He was ordained last May to the pastoral office, and married the following month. His virtues and talents were of the first order. Possessed of high attainments in literature and science, and adorned by piety as decided and fervent as it was rational and sincere, he was peculiarly fitted for the important station he occupied at Manchester. His very countenance was the index of a superior soul, and his life and conversation exemplified the influence of those divine principles he believed and taught. His friends, now sorrowful and afflicted, anticipated with pleasurable feelings the long continuance of his useful labors in the rising

rising institution at Manchester; and his bereaved flock hoped long to enjoy the benefits of his pastoral care.

At Liverpool, Mr. John Mercer, Parliament-street, 69.—Mr. Adam Belshaw, of Leyland, school-master.—Mrs. Bent, mother of Mr. John B. printer, 72.—Mrs. Elizabeth Kaye, relict of the late Mr. John K. of Woolton.—Mrs. Slater, late of Leyland, 92.—Mr. Edward Hayes, Gradwell-street.—Mrs. Mary Glover, Scotland-road, 47.—Mrs. Lawrence, Hunter street, 98.—Mr. Thomas Grocot, 41 —Miss Spencer, Sir Thomas's-buildings.—Mrs. Paine, wife of Captain P. Upper Pitt-street.—Mr. T. Gregory, Jordan-street.—Mr. William Hall, Edmund-street, 20.

Mr. Henry Mayor, cooper, of Manchester.

At Wavertree, Mrs. Blezard, 43.—Mrs. Pole, sister of William P. esq. 80.

Thomas Phillips, esq. of Singleton, near Manchester.

On Thursday last, much lamented and respected, Miss Isabella Hinde, 23, third daughter of Mr. John H. of Jordan-street.

At Lancaster, Mr. Robert Whiteside, merchant, 78.—After a short illness, Mr. Francis Briggs, merchant, 49.

Mr. William Kay, of Preston, 31.—Mrs. Woodcock, of the same place —Suddenly, Mrs. Patterson, wife of Mr. Thomas P. of the same place.

Mrs. Barrow, of Frescot, after an illness of many years, which she endured with exemplary patience.

Robert Turner, esq. of Mill-Hill, near Blackburn, 77.

At Fairfield, Mrs. Cumming, 85.

At Blackrod, near Wigan, Mrs. Matthews.

Mr. John Swainson, of Warton, near Lancaster, 87.

At an advanced age, Mrs. Walmsley, of Goosnargh.

At Lytham, Mr. William Gleave, of Rushulme, near Manchester.

At Bevington Hill, Mrs. Phillips, relict of the late Captain Thomas Phillips, 50.

At his house in Mount-pleasant, in his 61st year, Sir George Dunbar, of Monkrum, bart.

CHESHIRE.

John Whitaker, of Drayton, was last month convicted before Lord Kenyon, son of the chief justice, in the penalty of 20l. for preaching in an unlicensed house at Hanmer, Flintshire. Edward Welsh, the occupier of the house, was convicted in the same penalty. Several of the hearers were also convicted in the penalty of 5s. and an additional shilling was demanded for the summons. Edward Welsh was also fined 1s for not being at his parish church on the 26th.

Married.] Mr. John Orme, to Miss Lewis, both of Chester.

Mr. Mitchell, to Miss Mitchell, daughter of Mr. M. surgeon, of Stockport.

Mr. John Edwards, surgeon, of Chester, to Miss Mary Ann Day, daughter of the late F. D. esq.

Mr. Wm. Richardson, of Chester, to Miss Mildred, daughter of the late Daniel M. esq. of London, banker.

At Davenham, Major Gen. the Hon. Thomas Mahon, eldest son of Lord Hartland, to Catherine, eldest daughter of James Topping, esq. of Whatcroft Hall, in that country.

Died.] Daniel Basnet, esq. late one of the coroners of the county of Chester.

At Chester, Mrs. Turner, at the advanced age of 83.

Mr. John Clarke, 73, of Knutsford, draper, many years an active member of every charitable institution in that town

Mr. William Pownall, third son of the Rev. George P. of Warmingham.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] E M. Mundy, esq. member of parliament for the county of Derby, and of Martinhall, to Mrs. Catharine Barwell, widow of the late R. B. esq. of Stanstead House, Sussex, and sister to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin Greenly, bart.

Mr. Samuel Miller, farmer, of the Green, near Ashburne, to Miss H. Greatorex, of Perry Mill.

Died.] At Derby, much regretted by her relations and friends, Mrs. Henry Agard, daughter of the late Captain Ashcroft.

At Chesterfield, Joshua Jebb Kent, esq. captain and adjutant of the Derby militia.

At Eckington, 68, Mr. G. Allen, late of Wensley, Derbyshire.

Mr. J. Carthage of Whittington Moor, near Chesterfield potter.

Mr. John Hickson, 72, of Chamyien, near Duffield, farmer.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The wholesale hosiers, having stocking-weaving establishments at Nottingham, have been obliged to curtail their hands, in consequence of the pressure of the times, and having brought into use a certain *wide* frame for the manufacture of stockings and gaiters, by which was produced a considerable saving in manual labour, tending still further to the decrease of the hands employed. A number of weavers assembled on Sunday the 10th, at different places in the vicinity of Nottingham, and forcibly entered the houses of such persons as had in use those frames, so obnoxious to them. A master weaver, at Bullwell, having been threatened by the rioters, armed all his men to defend his frames, and barricadoed his house. Being thus in his garrison, he waited the attack; they appeared and demanded admittance, or a surrender of the frames. Several shots were then exchanged, and one of the rioters, a weaver, from Arnold, was shot dead. The rest retired with the slain body, but soon returned

turned with redoubled strength, and immediately broke open the door, and would have put the whole family to death, had they not made their escape at the back door. They then gutted the house, and consumed every thing that would burn by fire. On Tuesday the outrages were continued. They attacked a *carrier*, who was bringing five *wide* frames from Sutton, belonging to Malby and Brewett, that had been in use a length of time at Basford. The iron work they broke to pieces, and with the wood work they made a fire. In the afternoon they proceeded towards Sutton, to continue their outrages in that quarter, and in the evening they broke and destroyed the frames there of the principal weavers. On Wednesday morning they assembled, and again repaired to Sutton, where they destroyed in all 53 frames and a corn-mill; and now, having gained strength, and meeting with an effectual opposition, they grew more emboldened, and swore vengeance against *wide* frames, millers, corn-dealers, and all dealers in flower and bread. On Thursday similar proceedings were continued, and, all remonstrances from the magistrates having failed, the military were called out, and the sheriff the same day issued orders for calling out the *posse comitatis*, and the 1st and 2d regiments of local militia, and a further aid was required of government by a special messenger sent to town. On Friday morning several frames of an ordinary size were destroyed at Kimberley, because they had been worked by women. On Sunday the town was restored to tranquillity, the local militia having been assembled, and two troops of volunteer cavalry, with a detachment of the queen's bays, having taken up their quarters in the town. The riots however extended themselves to other parts of the town. On Thursday between four and five hundred persons, chiefly employed in the stocking manufactories, entered Mansfield, and threatened to destroy all the frames of the manufactures who worked under price. Great confusion and damage ensued. Riots and outrages also took place in the villages of Bullwell and Arnold; and at the former place a man of the name of Westley was killed. On Thursday his body was removed to Arnold for interment, and in the afternoon the funeral took place. The high sheriff, the under sheriff, and about half a dozen magistrates, were on the spot, attended by constables and about 30 mounted dragoons, who all proceeded with the funeral to the church-yard, but, before the body was removed, the riot act was read. From 700 to 1000 persons attended on the occasion: the corpse was preceded by a number of the deceased's former clubmates, bearing black wands, decked with knots of crape. About the time that the corpse was lowering into the grave, the high sheriff proclaimed that an hour had elapsed since the reading of the Riot Act, and informed the multitude that such as did not disperse, should be taken into custody; and one or two were actually seized, but was shortly set at liberty, and the whole quietly dispersed.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. James Elliott, needle-maker, to Mrs. Evans.—Mr. Joseph Bunting, of Bakewell, to Miss Mary Ward, of Nottinghamshire.—Mr. Richard Clarke, jun of Nottingham, to Miss Blatherwick.—William Radford, of Nottingham, gent. to Miss Hannah Read.—Mr. Brummitt, to Miss Eglesham, both of Nottingham.—Mr. Thomas Langford Ely, to Miss Ann Holmes.—Mr. Robinson, to Miss Radford, both of Nottingham.

Alexander Donovan, esq. to Eliza, widow of the late George Augustus Cooke, esq. and daughter of the late Charles Mellish, esq. of Blyth.

Died.] At Manour Cottage, near Worksop, John Beech, esq. 56, much regretted.

Aged 76, Mrs. Simpson, wife of Mr. Benjamin S. of Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.

Mr. John Follers, 80.—Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. Joseph W. of Nottingham, 47.

Mr. George Storey, of Worksop, maltster.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Tupman.—Mrs. Maltby, wife of Mr. Thomas M. 40.

At Lenton, near Nottingham, Mr. William Keetley, 59.

At Normanton on Trent, Mrs. Good, wife of Mr. W. G. 22.

At Nottingham, Mrs. Ann Roberts, 85. She has been blind many years, notwithstanding which, she regularly attended church.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Gainsbro', Mr. John Foster, of Lingodell, to Miss Radley.

Mr. Robert Raven, to Miss Williamson, both of Gringley.

At Market Raisen, Mr. Robert George, cooper, to Miss Chambers.

Mr. Joseph Jackson, printer, to Miss Susannah Marlow, both of Boston.

The Rev. R. Yarburgh, vicar of New Sleaford, and rector of Tothill, Lincolnshire, to Miss Norton, of Little Stanmore.

J. K. Farlow, of London, to Miss Mary Taylor, of Boston.

At Wisbeach, Mr. P. Thompson, jun. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of George Wardale, esq.

R. Lyson, esq. of Boston, to Mrs. Ellen Scofield, of Skipton.

At Lincoln, George Ackers, esq. of Moreton-hall, Cheshire, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Henry Hutton, esq. of the close of Lincoln.

Died.] Mrs. Ann Aistroppe, 82, widow of the late Charles A. esq. formerly of Brattleby, in the county of Lincoln.

At Barton-upon-Humber, sincerely regretted, Mr. F. Hayes, 73.

Mr. Wm. Cheales, eldest son of Benj. C. esq. of that place, and a member of Trinity-College, in the university of Cambridge.

The Rev. Robert Lascelles Carr, curate of St. George's and St. Mary's in Stamford,

and chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Mendip.

At Caltersworth, in a fit, almost instantaneously, the Rev. Mr. Currie, vicar of Osbornby.

Mr. William Teale, of Wooton, 70.

At Gainsbro', Mrs. Simpson, widow, 80.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

It appears that there are many forged Leicestershire notes in circulation, of the firm of Pares, Paget, Pares, and Heygate.

Married.] Mr. Palmer, of the Mitre Inn, Oxford, to Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. Barnett, of Leicester.

Mr. Spence, of Leicester-town, to Miss Gulliver, of Thurnby Hall.

At Quorndon, Mr. Earl, to Miss Ann Chamberlain, of Beaumont.

At Swepston, N. W. Oliver, esq. to Eliza Susanna, daughter of the Rev. Michael Baxter.

Mr. T. Marston, to Miss H. Burbage, both of Leicester.

Mr. Grimley, of Leicester, to Miss S. Brooks, of Heather.

Mr. J. Fowler, of Whissendine, to Miss Sparrow of Bole Hall.

Mr. Dumelow, to Miss Edwyn, of Leicester.

Mr. James Elliott, of Mountsorrel, to Miss Ann Lewin.

The Rev. Edward Vaughan, vicar of St. Martins and All Saints, to Miss Agnes Pares, third daughter of John Pares, esq. of the New-Works.

Mr. Taylor, farmer, of Normanton Tourville, to Miss Faux.

Died.] George Davies Harley, gent. a poet of some eminence, and a comedian of provincial celebrity; he was much esteemed by a numerous and respectable acquaintance, as an independent, upright, and honourable, man.

George, eldest son of the Rev. George Bass Oliver, vicar of Belgrave.

Mr. W. Bell, sen. 79, a respectable and laborious school-master in Heigh-street, and many years writing-master in the school of Miss Linwood.

Mr. Joseph Whetstone, sen. 80

The Rev. T. Ludlam, 84, rector of Foston, and confrater of Wigston's Hospital. He was educated at Cambridge, and took the degree of Bachelor and Master of Arts upwards of half a century ago. He published in conjunction with his late respectable brother, two volumes of Tracts, in which some shrewdness and vigour of intellect were displayed. His conversation, however, as well as his writings, were distinguished by their caustic asperity; and, if he had any pretensions to the local title of philosopher, he truly belonged to the school of the *Cynics*, a class of men who do no credit either to learning or philosophy. Mr. Ludlam was, however, such a philosopher, as is perhaps to be found in every country town. By not smiling above once in seven years, and by assuming a querelous and laconic manner, he acquired the reputation of possessing that wisdom which no one was able to analyse. His pride, asperity, and impenetrability, were received by the vulgar as indications of his profundity; and, had he lived in a remoter age, he would probably have been considered as deeply skilled in the Black Art. As genuine knowledge however proves only to teach a man the excess of his ignorance, and to inspire him with sentiments of deeper humility, we advise reasonable doubts to be always entertained of the soundness of the heads and hearts of all pompous coxcombs who affect the mistaken character of philosophers, without being at the same time more agreeable in their manners, or more benignant than other men in their relations to society.

At Heather, Thomas Clare, gent. 59.

Mrs. Small, of Bosworth, 51.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Stone, Mr. Enoch Barnes, of Newcastle, to Miss Adderley, daughter of Mr. Thomas A. of Mothersall.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. James Westwood, to Miss Elizabeth Ray.

At Tamworth, Mr. John Fowler, printer, to Miss Sparrow.

Died.] Mrs. Sarah Hales, of Tamworth, 72.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Aston, Mr. Jennins, of Birmingham, to Miss Travis, of Deritend.

The Rev. Francis Mills, rector of Barford, to Miss Catherine Mordaunt, fourth daughter of the late Sir John M.

At Kineton, Mr. King, jun. of Stratford, to Miss Brown, of Combroke.

At Coventry, John Smith Soden, esq. surgeon, to Elizabeth, only daughter of Robert Bunney, esq.

At Wootton Wawen, Mr. Wm. Pratt, of Henley-in-Arden, to Miss Warner.

At Buckingham, the Rev. Benjamin Scott, B.A. curate of St. Mary's, Birmingham, to Ann, daughter of the late Edward Bartlett, esq.

Mr. Chamberlain, of Handsworth, to Zipperah, youngest daughter of Mr. Everitt, artist.

Mr. Thomas Taberrer, of Cofton, to Mrs. Herbert.

Mr. William Charles, to Miss Mary Hodgskins, both of Birmingham.

At Aston, Mr. Joseph Harris, jun. to Miss Elizabeth Cauldicott, of Warwick.

Mr. Barber, of Pattingham, to Miss Woodward, of Wednesfield.

At Edgbaston, Mr. Wm. Stockton, to Miss Sarah Cooper.—Mr. James Lee, to Mrs. Robinson.

Lieut. Morton Slaney, of the 8th light dragoons, to Miss Seabright Eliza Spencer, of Birmingham.

Mr. Samuel Miller, of Ashbourne, to Miss H. Greatorex, of Perry Mill.

Mr. William Bolisonnade, to Miss Ann Carpenter, of Coventry.

Mr. W. Drew, of Tenbury, to Miss Bevan, of the Hill Hall.

Mr. Herbert, to Mrs. Radbourn, of Coventry.

Mr. James Mallett, to Miss Elizabeth Birch, both of Coleshill.

Mr. Robert Latham, to Miss Hannah Carter, both of Birmingham.—Mr. E. Robbins, to Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Poolton, of Birmingham.

Mr. Macknight, of Shiffnal, to Mrs. Macknight, of West Bromwich.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. James Hadley, nail manufacturer, 36.—Mr. Thomas Frost, eldest son of Mr. J. Frost, of Summer Hill, 25.—Mr. T. Simcox, broker, of Navigation-street.—Mr. Benjamin Faulkner, of the Bull's Head Tavern, Whittall-street, 45.—Mrs. Bartleet, wife of Mr. B. of Great Charles-street, 37.—After a lingering illness, Mr. William Jones, late of Ashted, 22.—Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Copewell, of Birmingham Heath.—Mr. James Bedford, of Bordesley, 32.—Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. Rees M. of Bordesley-street, 59.—Mr. Robert Lloyd, bookseller, printer and proprietor of Aris's Birmingham Gazette, third son of Charles L. esq. banker, aged 32. The circumstances attending this decease have deeply interested the feelings of the numerous branches of this family. In the short space of little more than one month, two brothers and one most amiable sister have fallen, in the prime of life, the victims of disease. In the two recent instances, it may be said, they were hurried by the impulse of affection into the arms of danger; for, on the illness of their brother, Mr. Thomas Lloyd, who was attacked with a violent fever, they flew to attend him with an assiduity that proved fatal to themselves! Never was affectionate solicitude more forcibly displayed, and seldom have its efforts proved so unavailing and its effects so calamitous. Miss Lloyd was lovely, sensible, and accomplished, and her memory will ever be united with recollections interesting although melancholy. Of this affectionate band it may be truly said, that "they were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided!"

Jane Spittle, wife of Samuel S. gunsmith, 54.

Mr. W. Serjeant, of Wyken, near Coventry.

Mrs. Buswell, of Little Park-street, Coventry.—Suddenly, Mrs. Elliott, wife of Mr. William E. of Spon-street, Coventry.

SHROPSHIRE.

A very alarming fire lately broke out in the flax-dressers' room at the linen factory, belonging to Messrs. Marshall, Hutton, and Co. near this town, and in about half an hour the roof fell in; and the building, which is forty or fifty yards in extent, exhibited the appearance of an immense furnace of flame. The factory was lighted with gas, and it was said that the fire was occasioned by the bursting of one of the feeders of the gas-lights; but it appears that the cause of the conflagration was not the bursting of any gas-pipe, or feeder, as it was improperly called; the pipes never being in any danger of bursting; nor can any just conclusion be drawn from it injurious to the general safety of gas-lights.

Married.] At West Felton, Mr. E. Croxon, of Oswestry, to Miss Hurlston, of Sutton.

Mr. J. Wilkes, to Mrs. Ferney, both of Wellington.

At Madeley, Mr. T. Rogers, of Coalbrookdale, to Mrs. Powell, of Dawley.

Mr. T. Fennell, to Miss Aston, both of Coalport.

Mr. Shuker, of Gretton, to Ann, the youngest daughter of Mr. Robinson, of Saddleworth.

Mr. Purcell, of Shrewsbury, to Miss S. Baker, of Whitchurch.

Mr. R. Parker, of Ellesmere, to Miss Price, of Hanmer.

Mr. Macknight, of Shiffnal, to Mrs. Macknight, of West Bromwich

Mr. S. Rose, of Dawley Magna, to Miss Rowland.

Mr. Richard Evans, of Rhayader, to Miss Ann Stephens, of Presteign.

Died.] Mrs. Pickstock, of Preston Boats, near Atcham.

Mr. T. Ford, timber merchant, Wellington.

At Jackfield, near Broseley, Mr. G. Lloyd.

Mr. J. Lee, of the Three Horse-Shoes, Madely.—Mr F. Hatton, Madely Wood.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Lloyd, relict of the late F. L. esq. of Berghill, 88.—R. Bickerton, esq. senior alderman of the corporation of Oswestry.—Mrs. Earp, of Betton Abbots, 86.

At Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury, Mrs. Slaney, relict of the late Plowden S. esq. of Hatton, near Shiffnal.

At Brockton, Mrs. Farmer, of the New-House.

Mr. J. Bradburne, Frankwell, 55.

Mr. R. A. Charlton, of Charlton, leaving a wife and 12 children.

Mrs. Farmer, widow of the late Wm. F. esq. of Brockton, 77.

Mr. Thomas Evans, gardener, of Orleton, 61.

At Leebotwood, Mr. T. Hotchkiss, 87.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

A man who was lately employed in getting stone out of a quarry at Cleeve Prior, near Evesham, discovered two large earthen pots, which contained a considerable quantity of coin. They proved to be gold and silver coins of several Roman emperors. The gold coins those of Valerian, one of the Valentians, Gratian, and Theodosius, in an excellent state of preservation; counterfeits were also discovered among them, executed in a most

most excellent manner, being copper plated with gold. The silver coins are those of Constantius, Julian, Valentinian, Gratian, and Theodosius; which are not in so good a state of preservation as the gold.

Married.] At Kempsey, Mr. Thomas Aston, of London, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. William Best, of Nash House.

Mr. J. Merrill, jun. of Huddington, to Miss Rider, of Shoulton.

At Tardebigg, John Ladbury, esq. of the Berrow Hill, to Miss M. Chillingworth, of the Forge.

Lieutenant-Colonel Houstoun, inspecting officer of the Severn district, to Miss Masom, of Woodsfield.

Mr. T. Ross, of Upton-upon-Severn, to Miss Rebecca Pugh, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas P. of Worcester.

At Worcester, Mr. T. Watkins, of Hereford, to Miss Gibbons, of Sutton.

Mr. Roberts, grocer, of Chipping Norton, to Miss Mary Lloyd, youngest daughter of Mr. L. of Blockley.

Died.] The Rev. Joseph Cartwright, vicar of Dudley, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for the counties of Worcester and Stafford.

William Hall, esq. of St. John's, Worcester, 66.

Samuel Kenrick, esq. one of the senior aldermen of Bewdley, 88.

Sarah Parkes, wife of Mr. George P. of Tiseley, Yardley, 46.

Mr. G. Guise, druggist, of Broad-street, Worcester, he was thrown out of a gig, and received so much injury in the fall, that he died on the same day, leaving a widow and four small children to lament their loss.

Mrs. Bloomer, of the Fox Inn, Kidderminster.

Mr. Hall, formerly of Worcester, 66.

At Hales Owen, after a well-spent life, Joseph Wakeman, one of the people called quakers, 90.

Mr. Samuel Bennitt, of Dudley, nail ironmonger, a man of great benevolence and of the strictest integrity.

After a short illness, Richard Ingram, esq. of the White Ladies.

Miss Evans, daughter of Mr. E. of Holt Fleet.

Mrs. Waterson, wife of Mr. W. of Droitwich.

At Worcester, Mrs. Sherwin, relict of T. S. D.D. formerly of Slimbridge, in this county.

The Rev. Mr. Bradstock, rector of Burlingham. He had just finished undressing himself, when he made a sudden exclamation, and died almost instantly. He for some years kept a seminary for a limited number of young men, in which capacity he displayed much judgment.

At Dudley, Mrs. Hodgetts, wife of Mr. Joseph H. nail ironmonger.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Brown, silversmith, of Ledbury, to Miss Ann Chandler, of Harford, near Stow.

Mr. W. Gittins, of Bromyard, to Miss A. Kipling, eldest daughter to the late Mr. Alexander K. of Hereford.

I. Freeman, esq. of Stanford Court, near Bromyard, to Mrs. Holmes, of the Castle.

Died.] At Cleobury, Mortimer, Mr. Robert Phillips, many years landlord of the Talbot Inn.

In Leominster, Prudence Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Coleman, esq.

At Ross, Mrs. Rideout, wife of Richard R. esq. 80.

In Eign-street, Mr. W. Evans, malster, of Hereford.

Almost suddenly, in the 19th year of his age, at Mr. Hodge's, of Westhide, where he was on a visit, Richard, the youngest son of Mr. Gresmille, druggist, of Ledbury.

At Howton, near Boddenham, in the 72d year of his age, Nicholas Mason, esq. he has left 800l. to be annually expended in the education of the poor of the parish in which he lived.

In her 90th year, Mrs. Cox, relict of the late Edmund C. esq. of Hereford.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The tunnel now making under the Severn, about a mile on the Chepstow side of Newnham, is proceeding rapidly, and with every prospect of success. It is thirteen feet high, and twelve wide; the engine pit, through which the work is drained, is seventy-two feet deep.

Died.] The Rev. Hanbury Davies, forty-five years rector of Panteague, Goytre, and Trednock, 75.

Mrs. Fryer, wife of Mr. Thomas F. of Broadwell, near Chepstow.

Mrs. Jones, wife of Robert J. esq. banker, of Newport.

At Brompton, Mrs. S. Dalby, sister to Mr. T. S. Dalby, late of Hurst Lodge.

Mr. Roger Druce, an eminent and respected farmer of Thatcham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The anniversary of the birth and death of the munificent Colston, was celebrated at Bristol, by ringing of muffled bells, and by flags displayed from the churches, ships, &c. The respective societies met to commemorate the return of a day dear to humanity. The aggregate amount of the subscriptions, towards the relief of *their necessitous fellow-creatures*, was 8011. 14s. viz. by the Dolphin society, 2671. 10s. 6d.; the Anchor, 3101.; and the Grateful, 2241. 3s. 6d.

By the report of the committee who managed the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the inundation in the vicinity of Shrewsbury, it appears, that, "widely extended as was the calamity, the beneficence of the public has been still more extensive;" for a surplus

plus of 514l. 14s. remains to be returned to the contributors!

Married.] Mr. Thomas Grabham, of Bristol, to Miss Hester Hughes, daughter of Mr. Thomas H of Commerton.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Warner, to Miss Davies, daughter of Mr. G. D.

Mr. Benjamin Purser, of Natton, near Tewkesbury, to Miss Purser, of Cheltenham.

Mr. B. Gingell, of Wellesley, to Miss Ocey.

Mr. Edm. Smith, to Miss Eliz. Adams, both of Olveston.

Mr. Thomas Hawkins, of Putloe, to Miss Ann Vick, daughter of Mr. V. of Elmore.

R. N. Shaw, esq. of Kesgrave Hall, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of Thomas J. esq. of Stapleton.

Mr. Watkins, optician, Clare-street, to Miss Lucy Lancaster, both of Bristol.

Mr. Richard Stokes, jun. of Bedminster, to Miss C. Burton, of St. James's, Bristol.

Mr. Bompass, surgeon, of the Fish-ponds, near Bristol, to Frances Henrietta, daughter of Joseph Smith, esq. barrister-at-law.

Mr. Lortus, to Miss Hopton, both of Bristol.

Rev. John Turner, of Hatterby House, to Mary Jane, only daughter of Captain Edward Seymour Bailey, of Whiddon Park.

Died.] In Glocester, in the bloom of youth, Susanna, wife of the Rev. J. M. Prower.

At Cheltenham, Joseph Waldo, esq. late of Bristol, 90.

In her 70th year, Sarah Fox, of the Society of Friends, and relict of Charles F. late of James's-square, formerly banker at Plymouth.

Mr. Wm. Court, of Brunswick-square, Bristol.

Mr. A. Hodges, stationer, Bridge-street, Gloucester.

Mrs. Daniel, relict of the late Mr. Wm. D. one of the Bristol surveyors.—Mrs. Esther Griffin, relict of Mr. John Griffin.—And suddenly, Mr. John Iles, victualler, Jamaica-street, all of Bristol.

Mr. Edward Moore, hosier, of Tewkesbury, whose integrity in all his transactions, gained the esteem of his connections

Mrs. Fielder, relict of George F. esq. of Putloe, in this county.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Northmore, Mr. Druce, of Ensham, to Miss H. Nalder.

Mr. Samuel Farrell, to Miss Knibbs, of Holliwell, Gloucestershire.

Mr. William Belcher, draper, to Miss Sarah Boswell.

Mr. Reeves, of Standhall, to Mrs. Hitchcock, of Winchester.

Mr. Thos. Curson, jun. of Tetsworth, to Miss Wells, of Little Milton.

At Ducklington, Mr. Thos. Fox, of Claywell, to Miss Sarah Walsh.

Mr. W. Rippington, of Woodeaton, to Miss Catherine Bulford, of Horton.

At Iffley church, Mr. John Barnes, of Cittlemore, to Miss Ruth Blay, of Iffley.

At Cuddesden, Mr. Francis Vasey, 77, to Miss Sarah Smith, 27.

Mr. Wm. Trafford, of Hampton Poyle, to Miss Harpur, of Bletchingdon.

Mr. Palmer, of the Mitre, to Charlotte, only daughter of Mr. Barnett, Hollywell-street.

Rev. Wm. Woolston, B. A. of Adderbury, to Miss Peak, eldest daughter of T. Peak, eldest daughter of T. Peak, esq. of Keel.

Mr. Joseph Lardner, of Witney, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Mr. T. Wood, of Oxford.

Died.] Miss Parrot, only daughter of Mr. Parrot, of Ascot.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wall, formerly of Oxford, 84.—Miss E. Phillips, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas P. 51.—Mrs. Stone, wife of Mr. Stone.

Mr. John Ford, tanner and malster, at Ensham, 77.

Mrs. Egerton, wife of Mr. Thomas Egerton, at Bicester, 68.

In Oxford, Mrs. Adee, eldest daughter of the late Swithin Adee, M D.

W. Walford, esq. an eminent solicitor of Banbury, and one of his majesty's justices of the peace for that borough.—Mr. John Norton, of the White Lion inn.

At Ensham, Mrs. Jane Bowerman, 87.

Mr. William Geagle Badcock, of Oxford, 59.—Mr. Thomas Cooling, Jesus' college-lane.

Mrs. Hayward, wife of Mr. Hayward, brewer, of Watlington.

At Headington, Mrs. Shirman, of the White Hart.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Daventry, suddenly, Mrs. Sarah Oakden.

At Weldon, Mrs. Steele, wife of Mr. Thos. Steele, surgeon.

Aged 66, Mr. Benjamin Pendred, flax-dresser, of Wellinborough.

Aged 42, at Burton-Lattimer, R. Harper, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

The committee for promoting a bill, intended to be brought forward in the ensuing session of parliament, for making a London and Cambridge junction canal; consisting of the earl of Hardwicke, Sir Daniel Williams, and Messrs. Hanbury, Leeworthy, Duckett, Jenyns, and Searle, inform the public that they have received the report and estimate of Mr. Rennie, by which it appears that there will be a most ample supply of water, and the parks and pleasure grounds upon the line, and the Nine Wells, near Cambridge, will be completely avoided by the plan of the engineer. The canal will extend from Bishop's Stortford through Saffron Walden and the parish of Shelford, and, passing from thence through Cherry-Hinton, Fenny-Ditton, and Horningsea, will unite with the river Cam at a point

point near Clay-hithe Sluice, the length of which will be 32 miles. It is further intended to have a western branch leading from a point in the parish of Sawston to Whaddon, within a very short distance from the North Road: the length of which cut will be eight miles, upon a dead level without a single lock. The estimate for the canal amounts to 523,000l. and for the branch to Whaddon to 44,000l. The maximum of toll to be taken upon the canal will not exceed 3d. per ton per mile. A barge of 40 tons, such as will pass upon the canal, with the tackle, sacks, &c. costs at the utmost 300l. whilst the expence of eight waggons and 64 horses, which will be required to convey an equal quantity of tonnage, cannot be less than 4000l. Let any one only calculate upon the immense traffic which is now in existence; upon that which passing along the Cam and the Ouse finds its vent and supply at Wisbech and at Lynn, and from thence by a precarious and circuitous voyage to London; upon that which is conveyed from the eastward of Cambridge, partly by land carriage, partly by the rivers Lee and Stort, upon the immense quantities of grain of every description; the seeds, butter, chalk, lime-stone, oziers, billet wood, sedge, wares, groceries, fruits, vegetables, cattle, timber, deals, planks, coals, &c. &c. which are all in constant land circulation; upon the present dearness and scarcity of fuel; upon the lucrative connection which this canal will inevitably produce; not only with Cambridgeshire, but with the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Herts, and Huntingdon; and lastly, upon its leading directly into the best trading quarter of the metropolis, uniting the ports of Lynn and London, by a cut of 32 miles, conveying goods above 100, and thus opening the fairest prospect for Baltic produce, and there can be but little doubt that a canal of this nature will amply remunerate the subscribers and prove highly beneficial to the public.

Married.] Mr. William Bell, jun. to Miss Murfit, both of Wisbech.

The Rev. John Clark, fellow of Clare-hall, and vicar of Duxford, in the county of Cambridge, to Penelope Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Boyfield, esq.

Mr. John Knight Paget, to Mary, only daughter of Joseph Newell, esq. both of Newmarket.

Mr. Henry Neale, of Newmarket, to Miss Tillbrook, of the same place.

Died.] Aged 79, the Rev. John Cross, nearly 50 years usher of the free grammar school at Pocklington.

At Holme, Hunts, Thomas Wells, esq. Vice admiral of the Red.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Papworth, and late of White Roothing.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. James Robinson, surgeon, of Norwich, to Mrs. Fincham, of Dereham.

Mr. John Kitson, of Norwich, to Isabel, eldest daughter of William Webb, esq. of Pulham.

Mr. C. Atkinson, of Knapton, to Miss Dew, daughter of Mr. D. of Swanton Novers.

Emanuel Hodson, gent. of Upwell, to Miss Ide, daughter of Mr. W. Ide, of Outwell.

Mr. W. Blomefield, of Tittleshall, to Elizabeth Eleanor, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Chapman, of Foulsham.

Mr. James Lock, of Shelfanger, to Miss Peck, of Wilby.

Died.] At Norwich, 82, Mrs. Kidman, of Orford-hill.—59, Mrs. Ann Ganning, relict of the late Dan. Ganning, esq.—64, Mrs. Dye, mother of Mr. S. Dye, Grocer.—Robert Powell, gent. formerly an eminent woolfactor.—Mr. Proctor, hair-dresser.—Mrs. Back, wife of Mr. Wm. Back, surgeon, in Willow-lane; and a few days after, Mr. Back her husband, 59.—Mrs. Chapman, wife of Mr. C. attorney, in the Close.

In St. Stephen's, Mr. Shave, coach-maker.

Aged 45, Mrs. Eliz. Thompson, mistress of the Gate-house, in the precincts of the Cathedral.

Mr. R. Wilson, of St. Faith's-lane.

Ann, wife of Mr. Thos. Barnard, merchant, of St. George's Colgate, 53.

Mr. J. S. Warmoll, surgeon, of Shotesham.

At Diss, 79, Mrs. Whaites, wife of Mr. John Whaites, of Yarmouth.

Mr. Henry Crowe, 84, sailmaker, of Lynn.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Thompson, 43.—Mr. Edw. Ward, 56.—Mr. Wm. Kirkman, 81.—Mrs. M. Laws, wife of Mr. Jas Laws.—Capt. Wm. Howes, 62.—Mr. John Myhill, of the Bear Inn, 63.—53, Rose, the wife of Mr. Wm. Kerrison.—65, Mr. Richard Allen, an eminent miller in Yarmouth, and one of the Society of Friends.

At Cromer, Mr. Jas. Bowman, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Benjamin Warnes, gent. of that place.

Mr. Wm. Colby, of Tasburgh, to Miss Hannah Muskett, of Thelton.

R. Micklefield, esq. of Stoke Ferry, to Miss Horrex, only daughter of the late Anthony Horrex, esq. of Foulden.

Mr. Francis Moorhouse, of Hampstead, to Miss Elizabeth Coleman, of Norwich.

Mr. R. Stebbings, of St. Giles, to Miss Ann Pearson, of St. Augustine's.

The Rev. Edward Mellish, rector of East Tuddenham, in this county, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter and co heiress of the late Rev. Wm. Leigh, of Rushall-hall.

At Colkirk, Mr. G. Goggs.

Mr. Snelling Roper, of Thurgarton, to Julia, third daughter of Mr. Wm. Juby, of Wilby.

Mr. Grant, of Great Dunham, to Miss A. Chamberlain.

Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. George Bate, of Bressingham.

Mr.

Mr Richard Tunwell, of Lynn, 57.

Mrs. Elizabeth Laverock, of North Elmham, 68.

Mr. Robert Butcher, of Brooke, 29.

At East Dereham, Miss L. M. Buck, 23.

At South Creak, of an apoplectic fit, Edmund, fifth son of Davy Turner, esq. 22.

The wife of Mr. Benjamin Fincham, draper, of Diss.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Robert Newton Shawe, esq. of Kesgrave hall, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of Thomas Jones, esq. of Stapleton, Gloucestershire.

Mr. Cousens, of Whatfield Furneux, to Miss Coymour, of Little Waldingfield.

Mr. Charles Hunt, of Gipping, to Miss Turner, daughter of Mr. P. Turner, of Old Newton.

Mr. Thomas Webb, porter merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss E. Sutton, of Combs.

Mr. Hunt, stock-broker, to Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Sparrow, of Ipswich.

Mr. Thomas Edwards, of Sutton, to Miss Lord, of Shottisham.

Mr. Charles Wm. Sparke, to Mrs. Martha Matthews, both of Bardwell.

Mr. Wm. Smith, to Miss Brown, both of Ipswich.

Mr. John Lay, of Peasenhall, to Miss Leggett, of Sibton, daughter of the Rev. Francis Leggett, rector of Bedfield, and vicar of Sibton.

Mr. W. Love to Miss Osborn, both of Bungay.

Mr. Benjamin Gall, jun. of Woodbridge, to Miss Crop, of Easton.

Capt. West, to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Pierson, both of Ipswich.

Mr. Jeremiah Laws, to Mrs. Wright, both of Ipswich.

The Rev. John Ward, rector of Stoke and Occold, to Mrs. Statter, of Stowmarket.

Mr. Wm. Partridge, of Great Horksley, to Miss Ann Parson, of Boxford.

Died.] Mr. Pelham Corbould, of Hoxne Abbey.

Miss Eliza King, second daughter of Mrs. King, wine-merchant, of Ipswich.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Scott, packman.

In St. Peter's, Ipswich, Mr. William Barthrop, 88.

At Belchamp, St. Paul, the Rev. Jeremy Pemberton, M. A. vicar of the above place, and rector of Kingston, Cambridgeshire, formerly of King's-college.

Mr. Matthew Hall, of Hundon parsonage.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Wilson, of Wherstetham.

At Worlingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Fox, relict of the late Joseph Fox, esq. 81.

The Rev. Chas. Tyrell, 70, vicar of Thurston, rector of Great and Little Thornham, and patron of the Lay Impropriation of Gipping.

Mr. James Johnson, 59, of Abbeygate-st. Bury.—Mr. Betts, of the Masons' Arms.

Mrs. Wilkerson, of Woodbridge.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Collis, of Dunmour, to Miss Collis, daughter of Mr. Collis, of Sudbury.

Mr. Nathaniel Middleditch, of Purleigh.

Mr. James Gibling, of the General's Head, Boreham.

Mr. Wilson, of the King's Head Inn, Rochford.

KENT.

For the reception of the unfortunate French Prisoners of War, at Gillingham, near Chatham, ten old King's ships have been prepared in a commodious manner. They are moored off the village of Gillingham, and and are situated near to each other. The following are the names of the ships:—The Sampson, the Glory, the Crown Prince, the Fyen, the Bahama, the Buckingham, the Canada, the Nassau, the Irresistible, and the Trusty, which last is prepared as an hospital ship. The sizes of these vessels are various, some being 84's, some 74's, some 64's, and some of a smaller number of guns. Each ship is under the command of a navy lieutenant and a lieutenant of marines, under whom are other officers, some sailors, and a detachment of marines. The prisoners on being received on board, if required, receive a complete suit of clothing, consisting of a hat, jacket, waistcoat, trowsers, two shirts, two pair of stockings, and shoes, which, according to the established regulation, ought to last them eighteen months. This allowance of clothing is similar to that given by the French Government to the British Prisoners in France. They are each allowed a hammock and bedding. Their provisions, which are furnished by contract, are of excellent quality and sufficient quantity, being on some days a pound and a half of bread, half a pound of meat, and vegetables, while on the others they have fish, or such other ratios as are pointed out in a regular table of diet approved and directed by the Transport Board. To dress their victuals certain persons are selected from amongst themselves, who are furnished with coppers, fuel, and such other culinary apparatus as may be deemed necessary for that purpose. The prisoners are divided into messes of six each, and certain officers attend on all occasions to superintend and enforce a fair distribution of the ratios. The only duty imposed on the prisoners is that of keeping themselves clean, of keeping the decks which they occupy pure from filth, and of bringing up their hammocks on deck every morning, for the purpose of having them aired, in order to prevent any disease being engendered from the want of cleanliness. On board each vessel there is a large space enclosed with wooden rails, called *the pound*, which is completely open to the air, and within which the prisoners are allowed to walk and amuse themselves during the day. Here too they expose for sale such trifles as their ingenuity may enable them to manufacture. At a certain hour in the evening, within the discretion of the commanding officer

officer, they are ordered down to their births, and after being counted, retire to rest. The hatches are then fastened down, and on the ensuing morning they are again permitted to pursue their several avocations. The number of prisoners on board each vessel seldom or never equals the complement of men which the vessel would carry, where she commissioned and employed in actual service; there is, consequently, at all times a sufficient space for slinging hammocks, and no danger of infection can be apprehended from the decks being in too crowded a state. Of the ten vessels appropriated to the reception of prisoners, one (the Sampson) has been most properly selected as a receptacle for those men, who, by their misconduct and violent dispositions and demeanour, create confusion and excite disturbances in the other ships; and by thus keeping all the desperate characters together, less apprehensions are entertained of mutiny, or other ill consequences of insubordination elsewhere. The prisoners themselves have so much regard for their own peace, that, where they find a turbulent and obnoxious character in the community, they generally petition for his removal, and he is instantly sent to the Sampson. To the most pernicious of all pursuits, gambling, may be ascribed this melancholy effect: and numerous instances are recorded, in which the incorrigible and persevering pursuit of that profligate practice has led even to the death of the prisoners! Their clothes, their provisions, the hair of their heads, their teeth, every thing, in short, which is convertible into an object of traffic by the ingenuity of these men, is risked on the cast of a die. In many instances their provisions, for months in advance, have been lost to some more fortunate gamblers; and so inhuman are they towards each other, that, although they see their unfortunate companions famishing for want of sustenance before their eyes, they will not contribute a morsel to allay their sufferings! Amongst other acts of violence of which the prisoners on board these ships have been frequently guilty, are to be particularly noticed the frequent cutting of holes through the sides of the vessels, with a view of making their escape, and many by this mode have actually effected their purpose. This system had been carried on to such an extent, and the expences incurred by repairing the damage done so very considerable, that the Transport Board at length resolved, that in case of any future cutting, the whole number of prisoners confined on the deck on which the damage was done should be placed on short allowance, until the amount of the account furnished by the shipwright for the repairs should be paid. The conduct of the prisoners towards each other, as we have already stated, is extremely inhuman.—If any one offends the general community, he is brought to a summary trial, and, if convicted, is immediately seized, and the words "Traitor to his country" punctured round his face, and rendered indelible, by being washed with Indian ink or gunpowder water. Many of the unfortunate fellows have been thus marked, and afterwards proved to be innocent, and some of them from a repetition of this punishment, exhibit a most horrible appearance. There is no impediment to any person wishing to visit the prison-ships. Any stranger may go on board the different vessels, and visitants are continually purchasing such trifles as the prisoners manufacture.

Lately was found on Folkestone Beach, one of those very scarce coins commonly called *Rose Nobles*, as perfect and bright as when new from the die.

Married.] Mr. John Rose Baker, of Chalk, to Miss Sophia Oakes Mair, second daughter of Philip M. esq. of Shorn.

At Ashford, the Rev. C. B. Naylor, to Anne, daughter of the Rev. Edw. Norwood.

Died.] Mr. Boys, sen. of St. Margaret's, Rochester, formerly of Chatham, 86.

At West Malling, Mrs. Mary Sutton, 62

At St. Peter's, Thanet, Mr. John Croft, to Miss Beassant

At Folkstone, Mr. John Sterling, to Miss Susan Goodwin, eldest daughter of Mr. Stephen G. of Lydd.

At Ospringe, Mr. John Lepine, of Canterbury, to Miss Fukes.

G. Cramp, esq. of St. Peter's, Thanet, to Mary, daughter of Joseph Longbotham, esq.

At Chatham, aged 69, the Rev. Joseph Seaton, a man of a truly independent mind, as it respects religious enquiry. Never precipitate in forming his judgment, his faith was the effect of rational conviction. Though his theological creed procured him censure and contempt, from certain persons of a self-assumed orthodoxy, he on the contrary, carried himself towards them with a commendable candor. Thus like his great master, "When reviled, he reviled not again." Whatever might be thought of his principles, there was however but one opinion with reference to his practice. Concerning him it may with the strictest propriety be said, "he was a faithful man, and feared God above many." Viewed as a Protestant Dissenter, he well understood the ground on which that dissent is founded, and in this character, as well as in joining himself to the general Baptists, he avowed having acted from conscientious motives, and of his sincerity, those who best knew him, never entertained the slightest suspicion. As a preacher, though he possessed not a popular address, his discourses were characterised by consistency and clearness of elucidation. For some time previous to his decease, exquisite was his pain, but exemplary was his patience. During his illness, the writer of this more than once visited him, and found him the subject of those strong consolations which the gospel supplies. To him the grave was divested of its gloom, contemplating it only as the bed of rest, from which he would soon arise to a better and endless life. He was

terred in the burying ground of the Meeting House, Heavyside-lane, Chatham, on Lord's-day afternoon, November 3, when a sermon was preached on the occasion, to a larger auditory than had ever before assembled in that place; the minister (the Rev. Sampson Kingsford,) exhorting them to "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

SUSSEX.

The extensive tract of forest land in the interior of Sussex, on the road to Brighton, is beginning to assume a more agreeable and cultivated aspect. Several farms have been already inclosed, and many are in a state of preparation. Until the road to Brighton was opened through this part of the country, it was almost in a state of nature.

Lord Sheffield has framed some excellent rules and regulations for the government of the new poor-house of the parish of Fletching, Sussex, and prefaced them with observations, that merit the attention of the inhabitants of other districts. His lordship, in the fourth paragraph of his observations, most emphatically states, that "Undistinguishing benevolence offers a premium to indolence, prodigality, and vice. Unthinking pity rashly stops that natural course of things, by which want leads to labour, labour to comfort, the knowledge of comfort to industry, and to all those virtues, by which the multitude so incalculably add to the strength and happiness of a country; and whilst it neglects that respectable poverty which shrinks from public sight, it encourages, by profuse and indiscriminate charity, all those abominable arts, which make beggary, and parish relief, a better trade than labour: these principles can never be too deeply impressed upon the mind."—*We should be glad to receive a Copy of these Regulations, for the satisfaction of our Readers.*

Married] At Hastings, Mr. John Bailey, jun. of New Romney, to Miss Sergeant, of Hastings.

Nathaniel, eldest son of Nathaniel Hadley, esq. of Lewisham, to Clara, second daughter of William Prest, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. M. Ford, Surgeon, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Bonamy, of Portsmouth.

At Fareham, M. Hawker, esq. of Cattisfield, to Mrs. Poore, of Grove House in the Isle of Wight.

P. R. Lempriere, esq. of Clere-park, to Eliza, eldest daughter of J. Peingdestre, esq. of the Isle of Jersey.

Died.] Daniel Sharp, esq. who many years since retired from Portsea, where he carried on the business of a linen-draper with great respectability.

At Southampton, after long and painful suffering, from the wound he received at the battle of Barrosa, aged 23, Lieutenant Brownlow Maitland, of the Royal Artillery.

The Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, last surviving brother of William, the late Lord B. and father of Captain B. of the Royal Navy.

At Stubbington, Lieutenant-general Spry, of the Royal Marines, 82.

WILTSHIRE.

A fire broke out at Andover, on the anniversary of the gunpowder-plot, occasioned by a rocket falling on a barn. The flames soon spread to another, and to five dwelling-houses, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the inhabitants to suppress them, and the very great assistance afforded them by the French officers there on parole. The five houses and the barns, with a large quantity of corn, were totally destroyed.

Married.] At Bere Regis, Mr. Benjamin V. Lewis, of Tisbury, to Miss Mary Bellamy Kingsbury, of Bere, daughter of the late John Piles, K. esq.

The Hon. Pleydell Bouverie, to Maria, daughter of Sir William A'Court, of Heytesbury, bart.

Mr. Charles Cripps, of Swindon, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Broom Pinniger, of Woodhill-park.

Died.] At Kington-St.-Michael, Mr. John Coller, a respectable farmer.—And Mrs. Coller, wife of Mr. James C. of the same place.

John Kneller, esq. of Donhead Hall, 60.

In the Close, Salisbury, Miss Kneller, sister of the late John K. esq. and eldest daughter of the late Godfrey K. esq.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At Reading, T. Gleed, esq. alderman of that borough.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Three men, all of Berrow, Somersetshire, and in reputable circumstances, have been committed to Ilchester gaol, for plundering and carrying away rum, which had been brought up by the tide, from *the wreck* of the late ship Rebecca, of Bristol. This atrocious and unchristian-like offence is felony, without benefit of clergy.

Married.] Matthew Fortescue, esq. eldest son of the Hon. Matthew F. of Holmscote, to Miss Erskine Christie, third daughter of the late James C. esq. of Durie, in Fifeshire.

At Bathwick church, John Knapp, esq. to Mrs. H. Lyon.

Died.] At Bristol, Mrs. Daniel, 87, relict of the late Mr. Wm. D. one of the city surveyors.—Mr. John Iles, victualler, of Jamaica-street.—Mrs. Carter, wife of Mr. C. carpenter.—Mr. Archelaus Hodges, stationer, of Bridge-street.—Mr. William Court, of Brunswick-square.

At Taunton, Mr. Charles Hare, son of the late Mr. George H. 21.—Miss Sarah Bluett, of Hammett-street, 76.—Mrs. Bunt, wife of Mr. B. malster, 56.—Mrs. Ann Swyer, of Hammett-street, 76.

Mr. Thomas Edwards, of North Curry, 41.

Mr. John Greenhill, of Southwick.

At

At Bath, Mr. Robert Ferris, 81.—Mrs. Senior, relict of A. W. S. esq. of Brock-street.—Mrs. M'Douall, wife of Vice-Admiral M'D. of Russell-street.—John Symons, esq. an alderman, and who twice served the office of mayor of this city.—In Lansdown-place, Mrs. Sarah Fairfax, relict of the Hon. George William F. of Towlston Lodge, Yorkshire, 81.—Miss Langton, daughter of the late Countess of Rothes, by her second husband Bennett L. esq.—Mrs. Grahams, of New King-street, 83.—Mr. Thomas Sherry, of Broad-street.—Mrs. Smith, of Stanhope-street, 98.

At Westcombe-house, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of George Chalmer, esq.

At Bristol Hotwells, Thomas Athay, esq. of Badgworth Court.

At Winterhead, Mrs. Curtis, 73.

At Crewkerne, Mrs. Draper, wife of the Rev. Mr. D.

In the prime of life, Miss Eliza Crocker, daughter of Mr. John C. linen-draper, of Henstridge.

At Midsomer-Norton, Mary, wife of William Kelson, esq.

Alexander Adams, esq. of Belton-house.

DORSETSHIRE.

Died.] At Dorchester, Lieut. Wm. Truscott, eldest son of the late Admiral T.—Mr. Christopher Arden, surgeon, and one of the aldermen of that borough.

At Lyme Regis, Mrs. Davie, wife of Mr. John D.

At Shaftesbury, Mrs. Mary Knott, wife of Mr. James K. 54.

Mr. Robert Smale, serge-maker, of Moretonhampstead.

DEVONSHIRE.

The immense piers (or breakwater) which will render Plymouth not only the safest, but the best harbour in the world, are about to be commenced. The stupendous rock, near the flying bridge (seven acres in extent), has been purchased of Lord Boringdon, and every preparation made for sinking the first masses of stone in April next. It is calculated that this stupendous undertaking will occupy nearly six years, and cost, independent of the labour of the convicts that are to be employed on it, nearly two millions sterling. One of the piers will run out from the Mewstone Rock, and the other from Penlee Point, each extending a mile and a half into the water.

Married.] At Heavitree, Lieut. William Samford Oliver, of the royal navy, to Miss Hutchinson.

At Kilmington, Mr. Samuel Stewart, to Miss Dinah Newbury.

At Stonehouse Chapel, Lieutenant W. H. Douglas, of the royal navy, to Elizabeth Lane, daughter of Stephen Hammick, esq.

Francis Burridge, esq. of that place, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Thos. Waters, esq. of Blandford.

Mr. Bragge, of London, to Miss Longman, of Milborne Port.

Richard Cradwick, esq. captain in the Shropshire regiment of militia, to Cecilia Frances Knighton, youngest daughter and co-heiress of the late John Moore Knighton, esq. of Greenofen-house.

J. Woolcombe, esq. of Exeter, to Miss Letitia Parker, of Stonehouse.

At Kinsbridge, Mr. Dove of Newton-Abbot, surgeon to Miss Snow.

At Stoke church, Capt. Thomas, of the 9th light dragoons, to Miss Dansey, daughter of F. Dansey, esq. of Plymouth-dock.

At Newton-Bushel, Mr. Richard Turner, to Miss Ann Hannaford, of Totnes, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Hannaford, bookseller.

At Tiverton, Mr. Gillard, of Uffculm, to Miss Salter, eldest daughter of Mr. Salter.

At Wraxhall, Mr. Baker, of Pimperne, to Mrs. Saunders, widow of the late William S. esq. of Huntspill.

John Golding, esq. of Bridport, Dorset, to Eliza, second daughter of William Forbes, esq. of Camberwell.

Thomas Pierce, esq. of Benham Farm, Old Cleve, to Sophia, daughter of the late Rev. W. Newton.

At Glanvill's-Wotton, Mr. Hardy, of Kingston, to Miss Stevens.

W. Dundas Stuart, esq. of Surry, to Miss Jane Fellows, of Sherborne.

Died.] At Kinsbridge, Nath. Elliott, esq. many years a resident in Exeter.

At North Curry, Mr. William Woodward, in the 81st year of his age.

Mr. Jas. Hine, of Exeter, spirit-merchant, a man of strict integrity.

Aged 31 years, Mr. J. Bickford, son of Mr. Joseph Bickford, of Exeter, builder.

At Richmond Hill, in Plymouth, Mrs. Ann Jenking, aged 67.

At Stubbington, Hants, Lieut.-Gen. Spry, of the Royal Marines, aged 82.

Mrs. Dyer, aged 83, wife of Mr. Dyer, of Exeter.

Mr. Richard Salter, sen. of Ottery St. Mary, 93.

Mr. David Phillips, of Exeter, builder.

At Teignmouth, Mr. William Peter Lunell, merchant, of Exeter, son of W. P. Lunell, esq. of that city.

At Thoverton, Agnes Tucker, relict of the late Rev. Peter Tucker, of Hill, in Morchard Bishop.

At Exeter, in an advanced age, Mrs. Louisa Harward, relict of the late Rev. Dean Harward, and sister to Sir George Yonge, bart.—Mr. Luscombe, formerly an apothecary at Exeter.—Suddenly, Major general Thewles, Lieutenant-colonel of the 4th, or Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, and one of the generals of the Western District.

Mrs. Mary Clifford Widger, wife of Mr. A. Widger, of Buckfastleigh, late of Ashburton, much beloved and greatly lamented at her death.

At Axminster, Miss Elizabeth Bishop, 2

Mr. James Gloyne, of Great Torrington, 95.

At Exeter, in the prime of life, David Hamilton, esq. of Christ-church, Oxford.

In Frankfort-row, Plymouth, Miss Mary White, sister of S. White, esq. 83.

At the vicarage of Aylesbeare, where he had resided forty-two years, the Rev. Henry Marker, 78.

The Rev. John Bradford, rector of Ideford and Upton Pyne, 74.

CORNWALL.

A regular silver vein has been found just on the Cornish side of the river Tamar. Although small quantities of this precious metal have frequently been got, in cross veins, in the mines of Cornwall, yet no regular silver lode has ever before been met with. This vein was found and traced from the surface, and is now regularly worked as a silver mine. The operations are still very recent; and it is only within a very short time that enough of the metal has been got to render it worthy of observation. This lode is in Killas, the Shistose rock of Cornwall, and runs nearly parallel to two copper lodes which are near it, the one on the north, the other on the south, side. At the surface, the vein chiefly consists of the clayey matter denominated *Flookan*, which is mixed with the earthy black ore of silver; deeper, native silver, with red silver ore; and, at the greatest depth, which is about twenty fathoms, the red ore is found more compact, along with vitreous silver ore. These lie chiefly in spathose iron ore, and are mixed with arsenical pyrites.

Married.] At Falmouth, Mr. John Heath, Baptist Minister, to Mrs. Shaw, widow of the late Mr. John Shaw, of Falmouth.

At St. Brook, Mr. George Jewell, surgeon, to Miss Nicholls, of St. Brook.

At Launceston, W. Horncastle, esq. of Essex, to Miss E. A. N. Hill, eldest daughter of Mr. G. Hill, conveyancer.

Mr. Heard, printer, at Truro, to Miss Goodridge, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Goodridge, of Clerkenwell.

Died.] Mrs. Ford, of Penzance, aged 82.

In his 63d year, the Rev. George Pender Scobell, nearly 40 years vicar of St. Sancret and St Just, Cornwall.

At St. German's, Mr. Betenson.

Mrs. Richards, wife of Mr. Richards, sail-maker, of Padstow.

At Pendennis Castle, aged 50 years, Philip Melvill, esq. Lieutenant-Governor of the fortress. He entered into the army in his 17th year; and 30 years since was dreadfully wounded and left for dead in the memorable battle between Colonel Bayley and Hyder Ally. His sufferings upon that occasion were extreme, and he felt the painful effects of his wounds to his dying day. About 14 years since, he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Pendennis Castle, and, in the course of that command, exhibited a conduct and character which will endear his memory to all who knew him. Loyalty to his sovereign, and love to his country, were striking features of his character. The virtues of this truly amiable man, his universal benevolence, his conciliating manners, and his genuine humility of mind, are deeply impressed upon the memories of his surviving friends, and in an especial manner on the poor and destitute, whose advocate and benefactor he never ceased to be.

WALES.

His majesty's government have added a sixth packet to the number already at Milford, and thereby put the Milford and Holyhead establishments on precisely the same footing: a packet will now sail from the former as well as the latter place every night.

Great festivities took place at Stackpoole court, &c. on the occasion of the eldest son of Lord Tawdor coming of age.

Married.] Mr. T. Yate Wheeler, Sheep-house, Brecon, to Antonia Maria, only daughter of Jacob Williams, esq. Golden-square, London.

Died.] At his house in Brecon, Walter Jeffreys, esq.

At the Rectory House, Newton, in the 51st year of his age, universally beloved and regretted, the Rev. Edward Lewis, one of his majesty's justices of the peace, and a deputy lieutenant for the county of Montgomery.

At Aberystwyth, Capt. Rice Vaughan Edwards, of Navy Hall Cardiganshire.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Gottenburgh, Sir William Chalmer, knight of the Swedish order of Gustavus Vasa, and member of several companies and literary societies on the Continent. He has left nearly the whole of his property, which was very considerable, to charitable institutions in his native country.

In Hanover, Field marshal Count Walmoden Gimborne, a natural son of his late Majesty George the Second, by the Countess of Yarmouth, born in 1737.

At Chalons, M. de la Rochefoucault Liancourt, Inspector-general of the Imperial School of Arts and Manufactures there; author also of Travels in America, and a distinguished patriot and philanthropist.

Lieutenant-general Baron Hammerstein, the hero of Menin, who was rewarded with a gold sword from his sovereign upon that occasion.

At Palermo, General Acton, the celebrated Ex-Neapolitan Minister, and reported to have left great wealth. His funeral was very magnificent, but it was interrupted by a storm which burst over the city, and the rain fell with so much force, that all the assistants were obliged to seek shelter in the neighbouring houses.

Near St. Petersburgh, the celebrated Russian General Buxhowden.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

OUR AMERICAN COLONIES.

CANADA.

THE national importance of this Trade cannot be more prominently shown than by stating the Exports and Imports of Canada in 1810, which are extracted from the annual printed Return sent from Quebec, and the amount of the tonnage employed in the trade of the several British Colonies in North America, during the last four years.

CANADA.—EXPORTS.

The value of the Exports from Quebec (sterling)	£942,324	9	3
Ditto of Furs, Skins, &c. (sterling)	120,535	9	7
Total Exports from Quebec, in 1810 (sterling)	1,062,827	18	10
Disbursements for Provisions and Ships' Stores for 661 vessels, at Quebec, in 1810—Average about 350l. sterling each	231,350	3	0
Freight of these vessels averaging about 216 tons each, or about 230 load each ship, at 7l. per load	1,064,210	0	0
Total sterling	2,358,387	18	10

The Exports from Canada to the United States, *via* St. John's; and the Exports from the Departments of Gaspe and the Bay of Chaleurs are not included in this statement.

IMPORTS.

Value of Imports into Quebec, in 1810, of Articles liable to Duty, about (sterling)	£372,137	0	0
Ditto of ditto, not liable to Duty, estimated at	600,000	0	0
Total Imports into Quebec in 1810 (sterling)	£972,837	0	0

SHIPPING.	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Ships cleared out which entered Quebec in 1810	635	138,057
Ditto, newly built there	26	5,836
Total, average 216 tons each	661	143,893

The progressive increases of this trade most satisfactorily appears by the following statement of the tonnage employed in it during the last five years, namely:—

	Ships.	*Tons.*
In 1806,	193	33,236
1807,	239	42,293
1808,	334	70,275
1809,	434	87,825
1810,	661	143,893

ABSTRACT.

In 1810,	661	143,893
1807,	239	42,293
—Increase of the ships, with their tonnage employed in the trade to Quebec in the last four years	422	101,600

NOVA SCOTIA.

The trade with this country does not appear to have increased so rapidly as that of Canada or New Brunswick, which is in a great measure to be attributed to the depression of its fisheries, from the admission of American fish into the British West-India Islands, but which, after the first of next July, by a late Order in Council, is totally prohibited. The number of ships which cleared from the several ports in this province during the last four years was—

	Ships.	*Tons.*
In 1807,	277	31,459
1808,	376	48,057
1809,	435	47,852
1810,	328	42,222

ABSTRACT.

In 1810,	328	42,222
1807,	277	31,439
—Increase of the ships, with their tonnage employed in the trade to Nova Scotia, in the last four years	51	10,763

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The increase of the trade with this province is also shown by the following extract from the annual statement sent from thence of the ships which cleared out from the several ports in it, in the years—

	Ships.	*Tons.*
1804,	126	17,203
1805,	119	15,910
1806,	128	20,019
1807,	156	27,430
1808,	253	39,114
1809,	310	55,158
1810,	410	87,690

ABSTRACT.

In 1810,	410	87,690
1807,	156	27,430
—Increase of the ships, with their tonnage employed in the trade to New Brunswick, in the last four years.....	254	60,260

CAPE BRETON.

The trade with this Island is inconsiderable, for the number of ships which cleared from thence in 1807 was only four, together 416 tons; and in 1810 seven ships, together 948 tons; but the trade with PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND is more extensive, there having cleared from thence,

	Ships.	*Tons.*
In 1807,	8	1,859
1808,	41	9,464
1809,	78	15,276
1810,	32	5,917

ABSTRACT.

In 1810,	82	5,917
1807,	8	1,859
—Increase of the ships, with their tonnage employed in the trade to Prince Edward's Island, in the last four years..	24	4,058

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The number of vessels which cleared from this Settlement, for such it must now be considered, was,

	Ships.	*Tons.*
In 1807,	359	41,202
1808,	372	45,310
1809,	401	48,903
1810,	495	61,543

ABSTRACT.

In 1810,	495	61,543
1807,	359	41,200
—Increase of the ships, with their tonnage employed in the trade to Newfoundland, in the last four years.....	156	20,343

The nominal price of Gold has advanced twice this month. It rose 2s. an ounce on the 1st instant, and 2s. more on the 11th.—Silver has risen a halfpenny per ounce.

The prices now charged by the London refiners are—Pure Virgin Gold, 5l. 10s. per oz.—Pure Virgin Silver, 7s. per oz.—Standard Gold is 1l. 2s. 11½d per oz. above the Mint price.—Sterling Silver is 1s. 3¾d. ditto.

Silver is cheaper in proportion than Gold; for, by the Mint regulation, an ounce of Gold is equal to 15 oz. 1 dwt. 10 gr. of Silver; but, at the present price, an ounce of Gold will purchase 15 oz. 11 dwt. 6 gr. of Silver.

The Bank of England one-pound note purports to represent 5 pennyweights 3 grains of standard gold, but at the present price will purchase only 3 pennyweights 23 grains.—Guineas are prohibited by law from being sold at a higher rate than the Mint price. If the restriction extended to bullion, the note could not become depreciated, nor would there be any profit either in melting or exporting the coin.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares fetch 200l. per share.—Kennet and Avon, 30l. ditto.—Leeds and Liverpool, 126l. ditto.—London Dock Stock, 120l. per cent.—West-India ditto, 160l. ditto.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE last number of the Botanical Magazine may very well serve as a specimen of Mr. Sydenham Edwards's talents as a botanical draughtsman. This excellent artist appears to us to continue to improve; and we know of none that expresses with more truth and natural ease the habit or mode of growth of the plant; or that contrives better to display the parts of fructification, which can be seen without dissection; and this is the more important, as the plan of the work does not admit the latter illustration. There are artists who finish higher; but such additional labour would be useless for a work like the present, which is sold at so low a price, that it could not possibly afford the increased expense that must have attended the engraving and colouring of drawings finished in a higher style; nor for the purpose of the botanist, or to assist in the knowledge of the species, would any advantage accrue from the greater labour bestowed. Ehret, in the last century, appears to us to have drawn plants far more naturally, and with less affectation, than any of his competitors; and Edwards, if we mistake not, for his style of botanical drawing, has taken him for his model.

This artist has been fortunate too, in having his drawings copied by excellent engravers; the late Mr. Sansum was minutely accurate, and faithfully copied the drawing before him—and his son, with all his father's accuracy, unites a more delicate hand, and finishes the tender blossoms with a softer touch.

As to colouring, we know of no coloured work, on Natural History, that can stand the test of a comparison with the Botanical Magazine. Let any one compare the figures in this cheap performance, with the splendid and costly coloured engravings that have, of late, issued from the Paris press, having at the same time, living specimens of the plants represented, in his hand, and we have no doubt of the general superiority of the former, as approaching nearest to nature. We believe Mr. Graves was the first person who, under the eye of the late Mr. Curtis, established a manufactory for colouring botanical engravings, of any account in this city; and he still continues to maintain his superiority, whilst a large proportion of the best hands, in every department of Natural History, have issued from his school.

This number contains:

PANCRATIUM *amboinense*. A rare plant from the collection of James Vere, esq. Mr. Ker has taken the opportunity of giving a new character to this genus; which, as it now stands, is not very definite; the cells of the germen being described as bearing many seeds, or few and definite. The seeds in the capsule vary from many to a solitary one; but, as this arises, or is supposed to arise, from abortion, it is of less consequence than the number of ovula in the germen. The present species having only two ovula in each cell, Mr. Brown, in his Prodromus, has remarked that it differs in this respect from all the rest of the genus, and also in the division of the corona, and approaches, as also in habit, to one of his New Holland genera, named Calostemma. Mr. Ker, however, could not observe any difference in the crown. We observe by the figure of this plant in the Paradisus Londinensis that the foliation is involute. We do not know how far this circumstance may be thought to confirm Mr. Brown's idea of a generic difference.

Allium *pallens*. The genus Allium contains a great number of species, and the proper designation of each is attended with much difficulty; notwithstanding the assistance given by Haller, who wrote a monograph upon it. This is not, however, according to Mr. Ker, the *pallens* of that author, which belongs to flavum; nor of Brotero or Redouté. Mr. Ker always takes great pains to correct the synonymy, which is certainly of great importance, as nothing tends so much to confuse the knowledge of a plant as an assemblage of false synonyms. The French botanists are apt to be particularly careless in this respect.

Asthropodium *paniculatum*. This is the Anthericum Paniculatum of the Botanist's Repository—*milleflorum* of Redouté: is a native of New Holland, and considered by Mr. Brown as a distinct genus; but, though Mr. Ker has adopted this author's name, he has positively stated that it is in no respect distinct from Jussieu's genus Phalangium, which is usually united with Anthericum. Judging from the habit alone, we have always suspected it to be distinct frum Anthericum; but, if Mr. Ker was convinced that it was not, he ought to have kept it with that genus.

Pœonia *humilis*. This is, we doubt not, distinct from P. *peregrina*, before figured in the Magazine; though the difference would have been more obvious, had the outline of a full sized leaf been given, which the size of the plate would not admit of; we cannot, however, but repeat our regret that a double sized plate is not upon all occasions had recourse to when the true character of the plant cannot be given without it.

JUSTICIA *bicolor*. This seems to be quite a new species, native of Luconia, one of the Philippine islands, whence the seeds were sent by Mr. William Kerr, who, we believe, is one of the gardeners sent into foreign parts by his majesty, to collect plants for the royal garden at Kew. It appears to be an acquisition to our stoves. The name seems to have been suggested by some similarity in the form of the flower to Viola *tricolor*.

Penstemon *pubescens* and *lævigata*. These two species are well brought together, as their distinction is not generally known, the latter having probably been seldom seen in our gardens of late years, the narrow-leaved variety of the former being usually taken for it.

The

The character taken from the difference in the hairiness of the barren filament, and represented by an outline in both plates, seems by Dr. Sims's account to be liable to some exception, and a more obvious one is found in the nearly-naked panicle of the latter. These two figures are beautifully executed.

We have received another number of the BOTANIST'S REPOSITORY, containing

Prostanthera *lasianthos* of Labillardiere, a new acquisition from Van Diemen's island, raised in Lord Grenville's garden at Dropmore. By uniting the generic character with a specific description, the author has made a ridiculous jumble. And, though he quotes Labillardiere's New Holland Plants, he does not seem to have seen that work, or he could hardly have designated it by the name of his "Nova Hollandia, or a description of New South Wales!" This remarkable plant belongs to Didynamia gymnospermia, bearing, according to the character, four berries, in the room of four naked seeds. These, Brown says, are not perfect berries. This last author describes twelve other species, though Mr. Andrews supposes the genus contains a solitary one only.

Gompholobium *grandiflorum*. A very fine species from the conservatory of the Comptesse de Vandes.

Justicia *bicolor*. The same as mentioned above from the Botanical Magazine, said here, but erroneously, to be a native of Jamaica. The figure is far inferior to the other.

Lobelia *speculum*. A species nearly related to L. *unidentata*, but sufficiently distinct from that and every other, by the greater regularity of the limb of the corolla. In his specific character the author describes it as a dwarf shrub, but he afterwards says it is a delicate slender little annual: the last character we believe is the true one. We observed this little plant last summer at Mr. Colville's. Mr. Andrews must certainly mistake, when he asserts that the late Dr. Solander had an intention to separate it by the generic title of *Speculare*.

EPIDENDRUM *fragrans*. There is a figure of this plant in the 5th volume of the Botanical Magazine, though under a false name; and, either from an accidental variation, or from a supposed defect of a leaf, mistakenly represented with two leaves; both which circumstances are corrected by Dr. Sims in the Index and Enumeration to the first twenty volumes of the Magazine. The price of the Botanist's Repository is raised to 6s. the number.

We are sorry to find that in the great commercial prosperity of the Island of Malta, the Botanic Garden there, which once promised better things, has been suffered to go entirely to decay, and is now made a public parade. We understand that in a private garden there the Plantain tree (the yellow-fruited variety) has born fruit last summer, equal in size and flavour to the product of the tropical climates.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

OCTOBER.

The fading, many-coloured, woods,
Shade deepening under shade, the country round
Embrown.

THE wind has been more or less westerly during nearly the whole of the month. On the 3d and 4th it was south-east; on the 14th, 15th, and 17th, southerly; on the 27th, south-east; and on the 28th, first north, but afterwards south.

I have scarcely any recollection of more boisterous weather in a given number of days, than we have had in the course of this month. There were strong gales on the 1st, 4th, 5th, 7th, 12th, 25th, and 30th; fresh gales on the 3d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 13th, 18th, 20th, 23d, 24th, 27th, and 29th; and squally weather on the 2d, 25th, and 26th.

The only days on which we had no rain were the 6th, 8th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 23d; and the 17th was the only fine day in the course of the month.

October 1st. There was a thunder-storm this morning, but it was of short continuance.

Honey is this year in considerable abundance, owing no doubt, in a great measure, to the fine hot weather which was prevalent during the principal part of the month of September. Its price is now considerably less than one-third of what it was about this time last year. In the fine afternoons I have seen the bees returning laden from the heaths in such numbers as to appear almost as though they were young swarms leaving their hive.

October 2d. The leaves of the elm, and of several species of willow, fall.

October 4th. The leaves of the sumach turn red and fall.

The pewits begin to collect in large flocks in the fields.

October 7th. Owing to the late rains the rivers and brooks begin to overflow their banks. It is about this season that the eels are supposed to commence their migration towards the sea, and during the first autumnal floods they are generally caught in immense quantities at the mills and weirs, but as yet very few have been seen.

The winter crops of potatoes are dug up.

October 9th. House-flies begin to appear torpid.

October 11th. During the high wind the rooks dash about and play in a more sportive manner

manner than such heavy birds would seem capable of. They have very evidently great delight in this kind of stormy weather.

October 14th. A woodcock which was shot this day is the first that I have heard of this season.

October 16th. The swallows and martins have taken their leave of us for the present year.

October 17th. The ivy is now in full flower; and flies of various species swarm about the blossoms.—Michaelmas peaches are ripe.

The upper leaves of the poplars, and the leaves of the weeping willow, the mulberry, some of the pollard ashes, and sallows, are yet left. Those of the elm and lime trees are quite gone.

October 18th. Mushrooms, which, a little while ago, were found in great abundance, are again become scarce.

It is a singular fact that several chafers *(scarabæus melolontha)* have, at different times lately, been seen in flight. When caught they appear to be very languid and weak.

October 20th. The Royston crows are returned.

October 23d. The fruit of the elder, barberry, black thorn, woodbine, holly, hedge-rose, spindle-tree (*Evonymus Europæus*), black briony (*tamus communis*), woody nightshade (*solanum dulcamara*), and dogberry (*cornus sanguinea*), is now ripe.

Starlings begin to collect together in large flocks; and the linnets and other small birds also congregate.

October 28th. Fieldfares are seen. The leaves of the hawthorn are quite gone.

October 31st. I scarcely recollect to have seen the gossamer floating in the course of the whole autumn. The wet weather has prevented it.

In consequence of the continued rain very few of the farmers have been yet able to sow their wheat. The summer fallows are completely drenched with wet.

The crops of acorns and beech mast, like that of the hazel nuts and walnuts, have in this neighbourhood almost wholly failed.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

WHEAT sowing is generally finished, and the early-sown plants, in consequence of our autumn being so remarkably mild, are in great luxuriance and forwardness, and, should they not be checked by timely frosts, may soon be expected rank and *winter-proud:* with the exception however of cold, wet and ill-managed soils, for which there has been too much rain, and upon which the wheat plant appears at present thin and backward.

Never was there a greater burden of autumnal food upon the ground nor latter grass of more substantial and feeding quality. The turnips also have far exceeded expectation, which will be a fortunate saving of hay and fodder, the latter being short in quantity, defective in quality, and no old stock on hand. Should the present mild weather continue, cattle will be kept abroad unusually late this season.

Store cattle command high prices, on account of the great plenty of keep. Fat stock in great plenty, but the best sold high. Good milch cows extremely dear, horses the same, whilst the inferior sorts are declining in price. Pigs very plentiful, large fleshy stores yielding, as usual, a good price.

Good reports of the potatoe crop continue; and the former statements respecting the defects of the crop wheat, both in quantity and goodness, are fully and unfortunately confirmed. The autumnal price of wheat is indeed at an ominous height, although the farmers have been universally liberal in supplying the markets, considering the season, and as there are various possible impediments to foreign supply; in times like the present, the real state of things cannot be too widely promulgated, with a view to timely economy in expenditure, and the partial substitution of potatoes among certain classes, to whom solid bread is not of such vital consequence, as to the laborious poor.

The chief business of husbandry during the present month, has been, as usual, casting home lime, chalk and other purchased manures, coals, &c threshing, and preparing the winter fold, or straw yard. The improving farmers who adopt Mr. Kemp's system of finishing all their ploughing business in the autumn, are at this time full handed.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 6d. to 6s —Mutton 4s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal 5s. to 7s.—House lamb 25s. per quarter.—Pork 4s. to 6s. 8d —Bacon 7s.—Irish ditto 2s. 6d to 4s. 6d.—Fat 4s 10d. —Oil cake 16l. 16s. per thousand.

Corn Exchange: Wheat from 70s. to 130s. per quarter.—The quartern loaf 1s. 6d.—Barley 48s. to 59s.—Oats 28s. to 42s.—Potatoes as last month.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 6l. 6s. per load.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 14s.—Straw 2l. 5s. to 2l. 16s.

Middlesex, Nov. 25.

METEOROLOGICAL

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of October, 1811, to the 24th of November, 1811, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 30·03. Nov. 20. Wind N. E.
Lowest, 28·39. Oct. 26. —— S.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 56 hundredths of an inch. { The mercury suddenly rose between the 12th and 13th instant, from 29·00 to 29·56.

Thermometer.

Highest, 60° Nov. 1. Wind N.W.
Lowest, 31° Nov. 23. —— N. E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 8°. { This small variation occurred three or four times in the course of the month.

The quantity of rain fallen in the course of the month is equal to 5¾ inches in depth.

This has been an unusually wet season for November, the average height of the mercury for the whole period being only 29·24. The mercury continued to fall from the 25th ult. to the 28th; it then began to rise, and advanced a little for a couple of days, when it fell again gradually, with the exception of a single day, till the 11th of November. Notwithstanding the intervals in which the mercury rose, the rain continued, and we had but two fine days till the 15th, since which, till this day, (23d,) the weather has been fair, and several days have been uncommonly brilliant. At Highgate, on the 21st, a cloud was not visible from sun-rise to sun-set; whereas in London the whole day was remarkable for an exceedingly thick and very unpleasant fog, which was likewise experienced on the south of the metropolis. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly points; there have been but few foggy days; the weather has been unusually mild, the average height of the thermometer being between 45° and 46°, which is higher than it has been in the same month for seven years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A valuable Communication from MR. LOFFT *is deferred.*

Several Papers also are deferred on the Subject of Substitutes for Wheaten Flour; and we invite further Communications on that Subject.

A. B. is informed that any BACK NUMBERS *may be had of this Magazine of all Booksellers, from its Commencement till the immediately preceding Month.*

*** *Communications, free of carriage or postage, are earnestly invited to be addressed for* SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, *the Editor, at No. 5, Buckingham Gate, London, on all subjects practical and speculative. In the order of insertion, preference is, however, always given to Notices of Improvements in the Arts of Life; to economical Subjects in general; to original facts in Natural History, and in the various Sciences; to accounts of Tours and Voyages; to topographical Descriptions, particularly of distant Countries; to accounts of curious Objects of remote Antiquity; to original Biography, Anecdotes, and Letters of eminent or remarkable Persons; to Observations on the State of Society and Manners in various Countries and Places; to Copies or Extracts of scarce and interesting Tracts; to Illustrations of classical Authors; to fugitive Pieces of original Poetry; and to Letters of literary Persons on Points of Enquiry, or Information connected with the Objects of their Pursuits.*

ERRATUM.—In MR. COLLETT's Communication in our last, for "*arms*" read "*Anas.*"

THE

MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 221.] JANUARY 1, 1812. [6 of Vol. 32.

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

TO OUR READERS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE MATURITY *of the* MONTHLY MAGAZINE *having, independently of its literary interest, developed the value of those parts of its plan which serve as* RECORDS *of Literature and Science, and of the public and domestic History of the Country, the completion and the purchase of the entire Series, from its commencement in* 1796 *to the present time, has lately become an increased object with its friends and the public. The irregular demand for particular Numbers having however rendered those Numbers scarce, it has, for some time past, been matter of difficulty with the Proprietor to meet the wishes of the Public, by supplying those scarce Numbers, and impracticable to make up complete sets for many new Patrons of the work, who have been desirous of possessing it from the commencement. At length, pressed by numerous applications, he has felt himself warranted, by the increasing demand for back Numbers, and by the regularly increased sale of the current Magazines, in* REPRINTING *several of the scarce Numbers; and he has now the satisfaction to be able to inform all persons who are desirous of completing and binding their imperfect sets, that every Number of the Monthly Magazine may be had from its commencement, at the regular price of two shillings each.*

The public will justly estimate the difficulty of keeping the back Numbers of a periodical work upon sale, when it is stated that every reprint of the Monthly Magazine, costs nearly FORTY POUNDS; *and it is evident that the demand cannot support such an expence, beyond a certain extent of Numbers. A period must consequently arrive when it can no longer answer the purpose of a proprietor to reprint back Numbers, as well from the increase of scarce ones, as from decrease of purchasers owing to the increased expence of the series. The inferences, therefore, which the Proprietor of the Monthly Magazine wishes his readers to draw from those self-evident positions are, that it is improbable scarce Numbers can for any considerable length of time continue to be reprinted, and consequently that it is necessary that those who are desirous of perfecting or purchasing a complete series, should effect their purpose as soon as convenient.*

Till certain scarce Numbers had been reprinted, the value of sets had risen in public auctions from twenty-five to thirty guineas; but the reproduction of those Numbers has enabled the Proprietor, for a limited period, to offer complete sets of THIRTY-TWO VOLUMES, *with calf backs, uncut, at* SIXTEEN GUINEAS *the set; or with Russia backs at seventeen pounds, twelve shillings;—single volumes at fourteen shillings per volume;—or single numbers at the regular price of two shillings.*

For the convenience of persons who find it troublesome or inconvenient to get their Numbers bound, exchanges will be made of complete sets bound, for clean Numbers, and a proportionate deduction made.

Orders may be addressed either directly to SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, *No. 47, Ludgate Hill, or through the medium of the booksellers and dealers in books in every part of the empire.*

For the Monthly Magazine.

VIEWS *of the* PRESENT STATE *of the* GERMAN UNIVERSITIES, *particularly of the* NEW UNIVERSITY *of* BERLIN; *by a* GERMAN CORRESPONDENT.

IN the present age, when political metamorphoses succeed each other with such astonishing rapidity, the deaths and births of Universities are likewise become common events in Germany—those venerable institutions which in former times did not arrive at maturity in less than a century, and were never extinguished, except by great public convulsions, or by the decay of decrepitude.—The once-celebrated universities of *Helmstaedt*, *Altdorf*, and *Rinteln*, have expired within about two years, and many others are fast approaching towards their dissolution! RUEHSZ, one of the most assiduous professors of the University of *Greifswald*, says, in the preface to the fourth volume of his new History of Sweden: "The school of learning, of which I have been a member, which subsisted for three centuries and a half, and which has by various means diffused knowledge and science through the world, and which the last sovereign of *Pomerania* considered as established by his fostering care for ever, is now threatened with annihilation."

A similar fate doubtless impends over the long-established seat of learning at *Erfurt*: that university containing, a few weeks ago, but thirteen students; and one of the professors, DOMINICUS, whose learning and writings have spread his fame into foreign countries, having recently changed his vocation in the university into a stewardship in the now-insignificant house of Erfurt!

This melancholy state of ancient establishments is however happily relieved by the effulgent appearance of new luminaries, which are calculated to give fresh weight to the cause of learning in that part of Europe. The lover of literature, therefore, must derive satisfaction from the assurance published in the German papers, that the NEW UNIVERSITY of BERLIN was positively to be opened about the middle of October, when courses of lectures in the four faculties were to be read.

This spirited revival of learning in a state which politically labors under heavy embarrassments, cannot fail to interest, not only the natives of Germany, but every well-wisher and promoter of science, whether he live on the banks of the Danube, the Rhine, the Elbe, or the Thames. All those to whom the KING entrusted the management of this concern, have, it appears, individually done their duty, with praiseworthy solicitude. It is indeed to be regretted that HUMBOLDT has recently returned to politics; yet he is nevertheless solicitous to advance the public lectures in Berlin; and the venerable CHANCELLOR HARDENBERG promotes their success as much as present circumstances permit. PRINCE HENRY'S PALACE, of which the KING has made a present to the new university, will be the most magnificent, as well as the most convenient, Temple of Science in Europe; containing no less than ten spacious halls for lecturing, exclusively of a large assembly-room, to which the students may retire during intervening hours. Other parts of this palace are designed for Galleries of Works of Arts, and Museums of Natural History. Here the famous MOITHERIC Cabinet of Anatomy, in conjunction with LIBERKUNIC'S Preparations, the Great Mineral Cabinet, the HOFFMANN and GERESHEIM Cabinet for other departments of Natural History, and various other collections, have been deposited in spacious and convenient rooms.

Care has likewise been taken to select judicious and experienced professors and superintendants, who, with appropriate lectures and proper collections and demonstrations, will be able to give animation to those immense stocks of dead rareties and treasures. In comparative Anatomy and Zoology, the celebrated RUDOLPHY, of *Greifswald*, has been appointed, who, in his late work on insects, opened a new field in Zoology. The excellent Mineral Cabinet at *Berlin*, that precious relic of KARSTEN, will likewise be removed to the University-Palace. PROFESSOR WEISS, from *Leipsic*, is appointed its superintendent and lecturer. Far from insignificant or trifling are the presents of the patriotic COUNT HOFFMANNSEGG, author and editor of the splendid *Flora Lusitaniça*. More than thirty chests of the rarest natural curiosities from the *Brazils* and the *tropical countries of America*, which is yet to be enlarged by exchanges made for articles from *New South Wales* and other *southern countries*, constitute the basis for a grand Museum of Natural History. Dr. GERSENHEIM, from *Dresden*, has, with the assistance of his late friend PALLAS and others, collected a Zoophytic Cabinet, no less valuable

than comprehensive, which he has presented to the KING of PRUSSIA, for the use of the new university. The care of this collection has been committed to the learned ILLGER, a profound explorer of nature, who has been called from *Brunswick* to the new university, as particularly capable of rendering this collection of curiosities useful. The KING has likewise, for the same museum, recently purchased of HERBST, a clergyman at *Berlin*, his famous collection of crustaceous fish; and negociations for various other collections have been set on foot. If to these be united the regularly classified botanical-garden, under the care of the great WILDENOW, the whole will not fail to be productive of the most gratifying results in the study of physiology.

The celebrated HERMSTAEDT will read lectures on Technology and Chemistry, and will be ably supported and assisted by other eminent chemists. A course of lectures on Mathematics and Astronomy, will be delivered by Professors TRALLERS and OLTMANNS. TRALLERS will have apartments in the palace, where a small observatory is to be built for practical instruction, and rooms will be prepared for him for the purpose of making experiments in the theory of colours, constructed after the plan of GOETHE. The Royal Observatory, over which BODE and IDELER preside, will likewise be included in the arrangement, because the Academy of Arts and Sciences is in every respect to be closely united with the university. Professor REIL, from HALLE, with a salary adequate to his merit, has been appointed over the department of Medicine; and will accordingly commence his lectures in the course of the present winter. The counsellor of state, HUFELAND, will also preside over a department of the university, and deliver lectures on various economical subjects. Practical Surgery is to be taught by BERNSTEIN, from *Halle*. Other physicians and professors of medicine and surgery, who have long constituted at *Berlin* an independent school, to which students from different parts of the country resorted, will now be united with the University; an arrangement which, it is expected, will be attended with the happiest effects.—For the JURIDICAL department, SAVIGNY, from *Landshut*, has been engaged, and will begin a course of lectures on civil law. Several other publicists at *Göttingen*, *Heidelberg*, *Leipsic*, and *Jena*, have likewise been applied to. SCHMALZ and other lawyers of established celebrity need only be mentioned.—The faculty of Theology was not in October sufficiently organised; DE WETTE, invited from *Heidelberg*, was nevertheless to begin to deliver a course of lectures critical and explanatory.—Whatever appertains to antiquarian knowledge and philology will be taught by the celebrated WOLFIUS; to which department his Latin lectures, delivered last winter, were considered as a formal introduction. BÜTTMANN, SPALDING, HEINDORF, and BERNHARDI, will assist in reading lectures in their respective sciences. WILKEN and SARTORIUS are to preside over the historical department. The bare mention of a FICHTE and a SCHLEIERMACHER suffices to indicate that abstract philosophy has not been disregarded. The university is therefore now opened, both for masters and for students. It is governed by an appropriate academic senate; and will be provided with every arrangement that has for centuries been tried, approved, and adopted, as useful in the discipline of great public schools.

The University at *Helmstaedt* merits, above all others, an impressive notice at its dissolution. Its influence on the culture and improvement of science, in Germany, was so considerable, that its fame will be reiterated by remote posterity. In those prosperous times when, about 1634, it was the common parent of learning within the dominions of seven, and about 1641 of three, illustrious principalities; it was justly styled "their most splendid ornament and most valuable treasure." It lost much of its ancient splendor, when George II. in 1737, resumed the property bestowed on it by his predecessors; and erected at *Göttingen*, under the direction of MUNCHHAUSEN, the GEORGIA AUGUSTA. Well may to the latter be addressed the line of HORACE: *O matre pulchra filia pulchrior!*

The daughter did not merely obscure the mother's lustre, but, the latter being dead, the former becomes the heiress of the deceased. But Helmstaedt will nevertheless receive due honours after her demise; the learned BRUNS having, previous to his being removed from *Helmstaedt*, began to publish a Register of the famous men who had distinguished that seat of learning; to which the University Library furnished materials, which had been collected with indefatigable

defatigable research by BODE. The first part of this tribute to departed excellence, was published at Halle in 1810, under the title of "Literary Merits of the Professors of *Helmstaedt*."

Göttingen, meanwhile, bids defiance to the ravages of time and war, and is even at present distinguished by the munificence and solicitude of the youthful monarch of Westphalia, whose motto, "*je les unis*," appears in this respect to be descriptive of his conduct. The 19th of August will never be forgotten in the annals of this University. After having been expected for several days, King JEROME arrived about noon, escorted by a guard of honour, which consisted of students and doctors. The Academic Body was formally presented by Baron LEIST, in the library hall; on which occasion the present pro-rector HUGO, and the astronomer GAUSS, were invested with the order of the Westphalian Crown.

The library of *Göttingen*, already one of the most useful and most complete in Europe, is to be enlarged. The adjacent church will be annexed to it, and will immediately be prepared at the king's expence. This enlargement is the more necessary, as *Göttingen* is to be enriched with all the valuable manuscripts and books of the *Helmstaedt* library which the former does not as yet possess. The remaining part is to be shared by the Universities of *Halle* and *Marburg*. Part of the *Helmstaedt* library, with the concurrence of *Göttingen*, is to be added to the library at *Wolfenbüttel*, which then will be rich in ancient manuscripts and prints; notwithstanding *Langer* had delivered to the French many valuable antiquities.

After the ceremony above adverted to, King JEROME surveyed the Museum of Natural History, whither BLUMENBACH has removed his collection of sculls.

The professors were also indemnified for some losses, and had their salaries augmented. Those who had received invitations to remove to foreign Universities, have promises of further additions to their income. Baron LEIST, superintendent of all the Universities and schools in Westphalia, is indefatigable in exerting himself to promote, as much as possible, the prosperity of those institutions. HEYNE, the NESTOR of *Göttingen*, has especially obtained, as he merited, the confidence and friendship of this minister.

The new Astronomical Observatory at *Göttingen* will be completed with the utmost expedition early in the ensuing year. HARDING, the celebrated discoverer of Juno, is in the mean time, at the king's expense, gone to Paris, to confer with the astronomers of France.

HALLE has likewise experienced, in a very distinguished manner, the patronage of King Jerome and his ministers, who seem to be zealous to afford succour to the arts and sciences. The finances of this academic institution lately amounted only to 50,700 franks, whereas the expences exceeded 106,300 franks; the deficiency has, however, been supplied; and the annual salaries augmented with 8,100 franks. This University sustained a considerable loss by REIL's removal to BERLIN.

The literary institutions of *Franconia* have been considerably augmented from the funds of the suppressed school at *Closterbergen;* and the *Pædagogium*, which continues to be directed by the Chancellor NIEMEYER, and which, for the education of youth, is one of the most flourishing and best-regulated schools of the country, receives equal, and in some respects greater, support from the King of *Westphalia*, than it used to receive from the King of *Prussia*. The botanic garden, under the immediate care and direction of SPRENGEL, is, for variety and rarity, particularly distinguished among the German University gardens. The library alone receives annually from King Jerome, the sum of 1,800 dollars, for the purchase of new books and other necessary articles.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent, on the subject of chess, in the Magazine of last month, must have been peculiarly unfortunate in his researches into the various treatises which have appeared on what he justly styles "that interesting game," in not being able to collect from them the meaning of the term *Gambit*. I should rather have supposed the enquiry to have proceeded from some Tyro in the art, who had never looked into any treatise; and indeed it were just as reasonable to expect that a scholar, who had perused all the learned disquisitions on the ancient Grecian drama, should have been

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at a loss to ascertain the meaning of the word *chorus*.

Perhaps, as "Dryden alone escaped the judging eye" of the poetical critic mentioned by Pope, the name of Philidor may not have occurred in the course of his investigations to your correspondent. If so, it may not be amiss to inform him that an excellent edition of the "Analyses of Chess," by that celebrated professor, has been recently published, with many additional notes and illustrations. The editor of this work has not given his name, but he appears to be an admirable adept in the game, and his occasional comments are very masterly.

The term *Gambit*, (vide vol. i. p. 295) is adopted from the Italian, being a figurative expression borrowed from the art of wrestling; and it signifies properly *a fall by tripping up*, involving in it the idea of an unexpected attack, by which the party assailed is suddenly circumvented. The technical meaning of it is well known, to all persons who have studied the game of chess, to be a sacrifice of the king's bishop's, or queen's bishop's, pawn at a second move, with a view to gain a superior position; by which, if the skill and vigilance of the adverse party is not unremittingly exerted, a check mate will be the result in a very few moves. If the players are both proficients in the game, the chances are generally accounted nearly equal. At least this is allowed in relation to the queen's gambit, as *the gambit pawn*, that is, the pawn doubled upon the adjoining one, cannot be sustained with respect to the king's gambit, authorities somewhat differ. The Academy of Chess, which flourished about two centuries ago at Naples, after a critical analysis of the king's gambit, came to the conclusion that he who plays it should lose, with whom Salvio, Lolli, and most other writers on this game, agree. But Philidor, himself an host, maintains that the king's gambit is equally safe with the queen's, and that the best defence may draw the game, but cannot win; and he avoids as a treacherous speculation the attempt to sustain the gambit pawn. The ingenuity which has been displayed in the discussion of this question is truly wonderful, and is calculated to afford great amusement to those who possess the patient and persevering attention requisite for entering into all the intricacies of this difficult game. Philidor gives more than thirty exemplifications of the different modes of playing the gambit; but the defences set up by the ablest masters, in opposition to this manœuvre, are so strong, that the opinion entertained by Philidor of its safety does not seem to gain ground. The defence of Salvio, in particular, is said by the late editor of Philidor's Analysis, to comprise a spear as well as a shield. And, upon the whole, though the gambit will invariably succeed against a player not perfectly skilled in the game, it is seldom or never hazarded by any adept against an equal player.

Chess appears to have been more cultivated by the Italians than any other occidental nation. The names of Lolli, Salvio, Greco, Damiano, &c. are well known as accomplished players; but those French writers on this game, to whom your correspondent alludes, I have not been fortunate enough to meet with. It may be proper just to add that your correspondent speaks of the Cunningham gambit as if it were something different from the mode of play already described; but, after all his researches, how can he need the information included in the first elements of the game, that, technically speaking, the only gambits are those of the king and queen? The Cunningham gambit being only one mode, and, by the acknowledgment of all players, a most brilliant and ingenious one, of playing the king's gambit, though the result is still a subject of doubt and discussion.

Nov. 11, 1811.

P.S. As a short and amusing specimen of this well-known manœuvre, you will, I flatter myself, allow room for the following example, taken from the first back-game of the Cunningham gambit. Vide Philidor's Analysis, vol. ii. p. 9.

I.

W. King's pawn 2 squares,
B. The same.

II.

W. King's bishop's pawn 2 squares,
B. The pawn takes the pawn.

III.

W. King's knight to his bishop's 3d,
B. King's bishop to his king's 2d.

IV.

W. King's bishop to queen's bishop's 4th,
B. The King's bishop gives check.

V.

W. The knights pawn interposes,
B. The pawn takes the pawn.

VI.

W. The king castles,
B. The pawn takes the pawn and checks.

VII.

W. King to his Rook's square,
B. King's bishop to his king's 2d.

VIII.

VIII.

W. King's bishop takes the pawn and checks,

B. The king takes the bishop.

IX.

W. King's knight to adverse king's 4th square, giving and discovering check,

B. King to his 3d square.

X.

W. Queen checks at king's knight's 4th,

B. King takes the knight.

XI.

W. Queen checks at adverse king's bishop's 4th,

B. King to his queen's 3d square.

XII.

W. Queen gives check-mate at adverse queen's 4th.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM lately returned from a tour through a large portion of the kingdom and, my journey having been one of mere health and amusement, I did not, like some travellers, draw up the glasses of my chaise and take a consoling nap, to prevent, or overcome, the fatigues of travelling. I was not a little surprised to observe the different degrees of excellence to which the science of agriculture had arrived in the different counties through which I passed; and I propose to give some few hints, arising out of those observations, through the medium of your Miscellany.

The first remark that struck me was the great difference in the progress of improvement between the graziers and the farmers of most of the counties through which I passed. I scarcely travelled through a single parish in which I did not observe an extraordinary improvement in every sort of stock since I last took the same tour, about seven years since. Among the sheep the progress has been rapid, almost beyond credibility; among the horned cattle it has been considerable, though certainly inferior; and among the swine no unimportant amelioration is becoming perceptible; and the long-eared, flat-sided, heavy-boned, Lincolnshire breed, is beginning to give place to the fine-boned, prick-eared, barrel-bodied, Berkshire carcase. As well from my own observation as from the information I collected, I incline to attribute these improvements in a very great degree to the number of agricultural societies that have, of late years, been formed in almost every part of the kingdom, and to the premiums which have been distributed by them, and by certain individuals of rank and fortune, for approved specimens of every description of stock. Previous to these institutions, I verily believe, more than half the graziers, throughout the country, were ignorant what points constituted beauty in the animals their farms produced. There is scarcely a county now in the united kingdom where some standard of perfection for contemplation and for imitation is not to be found. Whatever might be the circumstance that first recommended these pursuits to the notice of the superior orders, whether founded in reason or originating in caprice, the taste for them is now become so general, the concomitant improvements are become so perceptible, and the occupation is esteemed so intrinsically creditable, that we may undoubtedly anticipate incalculable advantages in national œconomy and political strength.

But, however extended may be patronage, however widely the influence of example may be diffused by the zeal of either individuals or associations, some stimulas of a different kind seems still to be wanting, or the inferiority of progress in the improvement of agriculture (properly so designated) to that which has taken place in the breeding of cattle, would not be so perceptible as it undoubtedly appears. Patronage, whether collective or individual, can only reward industry and ingenuity in particular instances, can only stimulate emulation by a public relation of successful experiments and approved exhibitions; and these are almost exclusively applied, are perhaps almost exclusively applicable, to instances of excellence in the breeding and feeding of stock, and that for the most obvious of reasons; viz. that the proofs of success in an ox or a sheep are capable of being produced at any particular places of meeting, where the patrons and promoters of this science are occasionally collected, for the purposes of comparison, of discussion, of publication, and of reward. Such cannot be, at least in any comprehensive manner, the case with improvements in the cultivation of land, inasmuch as few specimens of success in this way are capable of exhibition at a distance from the particular spot where the experiment has been made. The progress indeed of any new system may be there reported, the effect may there be described; but, after all, the information will extend but

a little

a little way beyond the circle in which it was given, and therefore the benefit will be circumscribed within very narrow limits. What seem to me to be particularly wanted, are some plain and intelligible treatises upon agriculture, neither too scanty to convey the information necessary for the adoption of any new experiment, nor too bulky to be perused, without impatience or confusion by minds but moderately informed. These ought to comprise a popular discussion of first principles; a general investigation of remote causes; some explanation of the process and progress of vegetation; neither so simple and elementary, perhaps, as to be altogether beneath the notice of the educated gentleman; but certainly not so abstruse and scientific as to be above the capacity of the practical farmer, for whose instruction it should be principally designed.

Science is grateful to the mind of every man, and is scarcely ever rejected but where the real or supposed difficulties of obtaining it deter him from the attempt. We have, it may be said, already numerous treatises on the subject of agriculture, indeed so numerous are they that a cursory observer might suppose there was little occasion for new information, and less for insisting on the old. But the objections to which most of them are liable, a transient examination will convince any one, are almost commensurate with their quantity. When they promise to teach agriculture as a science, they are lectures on chemistry, essays on mechanics, or treatises on mineralogy: where we expect to find a plain and intelligible enquiry into the properties of soils, we are surprised into an elaborate investigation of phosphoric acids, or metallic oxydes; when we open a page that professes to treat of implements in husbandry, we find it a philosophical solution of problems respecting levers, axes, and rotatory motion. It is almost unnecessary to add, that these are not adapted for general service, and perhaps least of all for the mass of practical farmers.

Having thus instanced the species of publications which do not answer the necessary purpose, the natural inference will nearly lead to a conclusion of what would do so; but were it otherwise, Mr. Editor, I have already trespassed sufficiently on your pages for a single effort, and therefore shall reserve what further has occurred to my observation till some future occasion. CINCINNATUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING on various former occasions experienced your obliging attention to my applications, I am again induced to request you will, in one shape or another, introduce into your excellent and widely-circulating Miscellany, the purport of the present address, concerning which, neither from books nor from living authorities, have I been able to procure any satisfactory information.

It was currently reported several years ago, that, in consequence of the annexation, to the imperial crown of France, of the continental territories of the King of Sardinia, the French government had set earnestly to work in improving the various communications across the Alps, from France and Switzerland to Italy. In the accomplishment of a design so truly laudable, it was said they had opened a road practicable even for wheel-carriages, all along the southern bank of the lake of Geneva, from that town, as far as the entrance into the valley of the Rhone, where that river discharges itself into the lake, and thence leading up to the two principal passes over the Alps, by the Great St. Bernard and the Simplon.

There was always a carriage-road from Geneva to within five or six miles of the head of the lake, along the southern bank; but the lofty mountains on that side pressed upon and hung over the lake, for that remaining space, in such a way as to allow but a very narrow and dangerous path to be scooped out of their slopes, admitting a mule or a horse to pass only with very great caution and risk. When I was last at Geneva, in 1791, the led-horse of a traveller, terrified at the precipice beneath him, on that narrow shelf, or cornice, started instinctively against the mountain side, and rebounded over the precipice into the lake, where he perished.

Now, Sir, what I am very desirous to know is, whether it be really true that a road, practicable for carriages, has been opened along the foot of that mountainous tract, from the plains of Chablais, into the Lower Valais; and likewise whether any attempts have been made to facilitate the passage over the mountains, in an easterly direction, from the valley of Chamouny, down into that of the Rhone, in the neighbourhood of Martigny.

My purpose in these enquiries is not merely to gratify an idle curiosity, but to

to assist in the determination of a much contested point of ancient history and topography, on which I have, for some time past, been busy in assembling materials: I mean the course followed by Annibal from the banks of the Rhone, in the south of France, over the Alps, to those of the Po in Italy. If therefore this latter shall deserve to be noticed in the Monthly Magazine, I doubt not but that some one of your correspondents will take the trouble either to afford me the information requested, or to point out proper sources from which it may be procured. MELOXENUS.

London, Nov. 18, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR correspondent L. (No. 217, page 129,) asks, "What means there are of acquiring the knowledge of our language, as written or spoken in this country during the Heptarchy." With your permission I will endeavour briefly to answer his question.

First, Let the student read, in Verstegan's "Restitution of Decayed Intelligence," what relates to language, taking heed, however, not to depend on all his etymologies. He may also look at an interesting chapter on the same subject, in Camden's "Remaines concerning Britain." In the editor's preface and notes to Fortescue, on Monarchy, (a work on all accounts deserving attention) the advantages of Saxon learning are pointed out, and many curious etymologies explained. He will, however, find his chief assistance in Mr. Turner's "History of the Anglo-Saxons," which contains dissertations on the language, literature, and poetry, of our ancestors, and will give the reader a distant prospect of that field of knowledge, which I trust he will be induced to explore with a closer attention: his labour will not be unrequited.

The student must now be possessed of Lye's Saxon and Gothic Dictionary, by Manning; the foundation of a Saxon library: this work is still to be procured without difficulty, but it is much to be regretted that all other books of this kind are extremely scarce. As to Grammars, let the enquirer take any he can meet with. The best are, perhaps, that in Hicks's "Thesaurus" (an excellent abridgment of which is in a thin octavo volume), a work in quarto by the same learned hand; and the grammar prefixed to Lye's Dictionary, before-mentioned. These works, very properly, are written in Latin: it is surely much better to explain a language through the medium of another language, than by its own synonyma, or by a different orthography of the self-same words; either of which methods must often confuse the learner; besides, the Latin tongue is conveniently fixed, definite, and universal. There is an "English Saxon Grammar," (by Mrs. Elstob) in the English language; but its rules are verbose, and sometimes redundant or unnecessary.

After a little of the common grammatical exercise which is necessary to the attainment of every language, I would advise the student to read any part of the Saxon Gospels; either Foxe's, (published in the reign of Elizabeth,) or Marshall's, with the vulgate Latin. He may also use the Gospel of St. Matthew, with a literal version, by the late Mr. Henshall,* but too much reliance must not always be placed on the ingenious notes of this writer.

Other portions of the Holy Scriptures, which have been printed in a Saxon dress, are curious reliques of the language; as the Psalter, by John Spelman; and the Heptateuch, Book of Job; and Gospel of Nicodemus, by Thwaites. The New-Testament writers are, however, to be preferred by the learner, as he may compare the early versions abovementioned with that of Wiclif; and this will be found a highly entertaining and instructive mode of study.

Your correspondent has limited his enquiry to the time of the Heptarchy, but I would not recommend him to confine his researches only to that era. Writers, down to the age of the Norman kings, though they gradually lose the idiomatic purity of our language, become more intelligible to the modern reader, as they begin to approach the corrupted, degenerate, standard of modern English. Indeed the difficulty of reading pure Saxon is comparatively trifling to one who is familiar even with the dialect of Chaucer and Gower; or our elder historians, Langtoft and Robert Gloucester.

With the books recommended above, and others to which they will refer him, together with a little zeal in the use of them, any person may soon be enabled to read the works of our immortal Alfred, the poems of Cædmon, the Histories of

* Published by Messrs. White and Co. Fleet-street, of whom I believe Lye's Dictionary may be had.

Bede,

Beda, the Saxon Chronicle, the Laws of Ina and of Edward; and in these will be found the basis of our national annals, and the records of our national liberties, delivered in the genuine simplicity and energy of our national tongue.

Nov. 18, 1811. A. T.

P.S. The above remarks being drawn more from recollection of books, than immediate reference, some little inaccuracy may perhaps be pardoned in them, should any appear.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE observations of your correspondent H. in your last volume, page 512, on the cultivation of the apple-tree, are deserving of consideration, on many accounts. In order to arrive at a thorough knowledge of its natural history, nothing is so desirable as that different persons, residing in the cyder counties, should communicate their experience and observations upon the culture and management of it; and it would be well if they would at the same time communicate their different methods of practice in the making of cyder. The public would then be in possession of many valuable facts, and be enabled to draw conclusions of much interest: and, although I can hardly subscribe to the opinion of one of your correspondents, that the discovery of the steam-engine is of more value than all the epic poems that have ever been written; yet I can readily admit that every thing connected with the arts of life is of primary importance; and that it may be more necessary for the bulk of mankind to know how to brew and to bake, to sow and to reap, with the greatest advantage, as well as to know how to make the best cyder, rather than to scan a verse of Homer, or comprehend the Principia of Newton: indeed, one of our greatest poets says, that this is "the prime wisdom."

Your correspondent H. mentions, and I admit that it is also sometimes remarked here by the farmers, that the apple-tree will not flourish "when gravel lies at a little distance from the surface." His experience may teach him so; but, as far as concerns mine in this neighbourhood, no such conclusion is warranted. The western part of this parish contains somewhat about one hundred and fifty acres of land in orchards, and lying almost all of them directly on gravel, at a small distance from the surface, that is, from twelve to eighteen inches. Their average distance from the Bristol Channel is about one mile and a half; but they are well sheltered, for the most part, from our cutting north-westerly winds; and we find, that, in proportion as they are well sheltered, so generally is their produce. The eastern side of this parish, at an average distance from the sea of three miles, has no gravel at all, being a deep rich soil, with clay under it; and I am convinced, that the apple-trees neither grow faster there, nor is the cyder better in quality, than what is produced westward on the gravel. So much for experience.

I do not wish, by what I am going to observe, to discourage the trial of the apple-tree in other counties and situations, where none is now to be found; but I think that there is pretty strong presumption for believing that, if soil has not so much concern in the cultivation of the apple-tree as is commonly supposed, climate and situation have; it will be found, for this county in particular, that the banks through the whole course of the river *Parret*, produce apple-trees in abundance, and excellent cyder—And I think the same may be said of the rivers *Brue* and *Axe*—That around the Quantoch Hills, particularly south-westward of them, although the climate is confessedly warmer, yet the trees do not thrive so well, nor is the produce plentiful. Again in the north-eastern district of this county, if I am not misinformed, the apple-trees neither grow so well, nor is the produce so plentiful or good. I think it may be assumed as a fact, that northern or north-eastern hilly ground is almost always unfavourable to the apple-tree, and indeed hilly ground in general.

Concerning the best method of making cyder, and the fruit necessary to make the best, so many opinions are afloat, that were a stranger to come into this county to learn the art, I am afraid that he would think us a most capricious set of mortals. As to the fruit, some choose the *Cadbury*, (I give our provincial names.) others the *Jersey*, others the *Long-Stem-Veining*, others *South-Hams*, and some the *Cockage*; some the *Devonshire-Red-Streak*, others the *Dorsetshire*; but we are all agreed in this, that few, if any, apples, which ripen early, make good cyder. By early, I mean any time before the middle of September. In my own orchard I have but the Cadbury, Stubbord, Pit-Crab, and Devonshire-Red-Streak, whose names I know; the rest, by far the greater part, are to me, non-descripts, but most va-

luable on account of the goodness of the fruit for cyder. One wine pint of the recently-expressed juice, usually weighs from 17 to 17½ ounces, avoirdupoise: a sure proof of the presence of much saccharine matter, and consequently must make strong cyder. I usually suffer my fruit to drop off the trees, till about the middle of October, taking care to pitch it up every two or three days; and, after it is collected, I keep it as long as I can before it begins to decay; finding that the longer the fruit is kept, the better the cyder, as a considerable evaporation of water from the fruit will take place, or, in other words, it will shrink: the saccharine principle, as well as the acid, remain the same; or are, perhaps, improved. As to the mode of pressing, some use hair-bags; others, hair-cloths: I use straw. After the juice is expressed, I immediately put it into proper casks; and, as soon as the fermentation is sufficiently gone through to permit a bung in the hole of the cask, I stop it down, and never touch it in any way, either by racking, or putting hops to it, or adding any thing whatever; being persuaded that, if the fruit be good and the cyder properly made, and that too before any frost sets in, nothing of the kind is necessary; but, on the contrary, that the racking of cyder, perfectly fermented, injures it. JAMES JENNINGS.

Huntspill, Nov. 19, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN one of the Numbers of the Monthly Magazine, published some years ago, will be found a paper, containing an "*Abstract of the General Principles of Logic.*" If I can depend on the retentive powers of my memory, that paper did not embrace the whole subject; and your correspondent, I think, promised to complete his design in a subsequent communication, which I do not remember to have afterwards appeared. As you favoured the Essay in question with a place in your very valuable and widely circulated publication, I may presume, that you are still disposed to distinguish, in the same manner, any disquisition of a similar nature; and, as your former correspondent left his sketch unfinished, I send you for insertion the following *Synopsis*, which appears to me to comprehend the principal departments of the kindred Sciences of Logic and Metaphysics; and which, unless I deceive myself, may be of some little use to the student of these sciences, by pointing out to him the path of inquiry, and by serving, in a greater or less degree, as a guide to him, through those more intricate mazes, where, in certain stages of his progress, he may be in danger of losing his way, or of getting bewildered. It may, however, be meet, that I should previously give you a very brief statement of the circumstances in which the paper here respectfully offered to your consideration, originated.

It will no doubt be in the recollection of many of the readers of the Monthly Magazine, that a scheme for filling up some vacant chairs in a foreign University, was some years ago in agitation in this place, and attracted a considerable share of the public attention, as it exposed those concerned to serious trouble, and ultimately resulted in very unpleasant and indeed mortifying consequences, both here and in other parts of the island. I may be permitted to observe, as it is well known, that a certain noble peer of the realm very highly interested himself in these arrangements, and, misapprehending the nature of the trust reposed in him by the University in question, or by its agents in this island, conceived himself authorised to dispose of the professorships vacant at that period. In consequence of his lordship's representations, several gentlemen here were induced to accept of his offers, among whom I was one. The chair of Logic and Metaphysics was tendered to me; and, having duly examined the prospect which was thus opened up to me, and the encouragements held out to my acceptance, circumstanced as I was, I did not deem it prudent to decline the situation.

Conceiving my nomination to be fixed and decided, and looking forward to the discharge of my duty, and to the period of my leaving this country, which I was taught to believe would be in the course of a very few months, I immediately entered on a course of laborious and extensive reading and study, in order to prepare myself for the task which had been devolved upon me. I was moreover at considerable expense in furnishing myself with books, and such other things as a man having such views, would necessarily require for his outfit.

The issue of this scheme is also well known. After having in this manner suffered very great and serious inconveniences, and been kept in the most uneasy and tormenting suspence for many months, until my patience was completely exhausted, I was at length

given to understand, that my appointment (like the rest) was wholly unauthorised, and that my nomination was consequently superseded.

It was when the arrangement stated above was in train, I composed in the Latin language (as required of me by the noble lord, from whom I received my appointment) the *Syllabus*, or Outlines of the Course of Lectures which I proposed to deliver. Of this *Syllabus* I send you a literal translation, trusting that you will consider it of sufficient importance to deserve to be recorded in the Monthly Magazine.*

January 16, 1811. DUN. FORBES.

Heads of a Course of Lectures on Logic and Metaphysics.

INTRODUCTION.

Logic Defined, and its Place in the Circle of the Sciences ascertained.

The term Logic has been understood by philosophers in two different senses.—1. Philosophical writers understand by this word, *the Syllogistic Art*, or the art of reasoning through the instrumentality of syllogisms; an art which claims Aristotle for its inventor. 2. But this term is more frequently used by modern logicians, to designate that department of the philosophy of the human mind, by whose means we endeavour to guard against those errors to which we are exposed in conducting our processes of ratiocination; and from which, moreover, the faculty of invention derives assistance and information, in the investigation of truth.

Both these kinds of logic do indeed aim at the attainment of the same ends; but, with respect to the strength and solidity of the principles on which they rest, the difference between them is radical and essential.

I conceive it would be foreign to my purpose in this Logical Index, to treat in detail of the history, the utility, or the misapplication, of this branch of the philosophy of mind. These topics will, with more propriety, come under review, either in my Preliminary Lectures, or in subsequent parts of the Course. At present the heads of the principal subjects, which the science of Logic embraces, and the methods to be pursued in investigating the nature, and in pointing out the importance, of these subjects, according to my judgment, claim our exclusive attention.

As a suitable prelude to the Course, I shall in the Preliminary Lectures endeavour to give a cursory, but accurate, view of the origin and progress of philosophy in general; of the most celebrated sects of philosophers, both ancient and modern; and of the principal tenets of their respective schools.

In this summary statement of the opinions of philosophers, I shall take an opportunity of discussing more particularly the history and the abuse of logic; and I shall, moreover, endeavour to define, with greater precision, the boundaries of that science, and to mark out its appropriate province.

In respect to the history of philosophy in general, we shall carry on our investigations through three very long and comprehensive *periods*, or *epochs*.

1st. We shall inquire into the state of philosophy, from the beginning of the world to the foundation of the Roman Republic. To this *epocha*, the investigation of oriental philosophy may, in my opinion, with propriety be referred.

2ndly. The next *period* comprehends the History of Philosophy, from the building of Rome, to the revival of learning in the fifteenth century. The different sects of Grecian philosophers, and the characteristic tenets respectively maintained by these various sects, will fall to be discussed under this division of our abridgment. We shall here likewise take occasion to advert to the importation of philosophy from Greece into Rome; to investigate the progress of the opinions of the respective masters in philosophy, among that people; and to point out the most eminent patrons and converts to the peculiar tenets of each Grecian sect.

3rdly. The third and last great *epocha* in the History of Philosophy, comprehends the period from the revival of letters to the present times. The state of Philosophy in Modern Europe, during the three last centuries, will close our succinct *Coup d'oeil* of its history.

Having premised this brief sketch of philosophical opinions, in different ages, and different periods of the world, I shall proceed to examine with a keener eye, and a closer attention, my

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* I was taught to understand that my *Syllabus* was to be transmitted to the University as a specimen of my professional knowledge, whereby the members of that seminary might judge of the competency of my talents, to perform my academical duties; and I have reason to believe that it was in fact transmitted. See Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal; vol. ii. page 500.

own peculiar department in this vast field of inquiry.

LOGIC.

The Science of Logic may conveniently be divided into three parts: of these,

The first part comprehends an *Investigation of the Intellectual Powers of Man.*

The second part of Logic embraces, *the Art of Reasoning, and all the Auxiliaries by which this important Art is cultivated and brought to its Maturity.*

The last department of Logic includes *Language—The Philosophy of Grammar — Philosophical Criticism — Composition, &c.*

I. *Of the Faculties of the Human Mind.*

Logic being chiefly conversant in the use and improvement of our intellectual faculties, the nature and history of these first claim our attention.

In investigating the nature of our intellectual powers, they may, perhaps, be conveniently arranged in the following order:

1. Of *Consciousness,* or that power by which the mind is enabled to attend to its own operations.

2. Of *Personal,* or rather, perhaps, *Mental Identity;* that act, viz. of the mind, by which it recognises its own permanent existence, through a consecutive series of changing sensations.

3. Of *Perception. a,* Difference between sensation and perception—*b,* Of External Perception in general. Process of External Perception.—Impression on the External Organ of Sense.—Change of the Mind immediately consequent on this impression.—Perception of external objects immediately consequent on this change.—*c.* Aristotle. Critical History of his *Metaphysics.*—Peripatetic Theory of Perception. *Sensible Species, Phantasms, Intelligible Species.—d.* Peripathetic Theory of Perception, as modified by the school-men during the dark ages. *e.* Theory of Perception adopted by modern philosophers antecedent to the time of Mr. Locke.—*Descartes.*—His doctrine of *Secondary Causes.*—The mind does not directly perceive external objects, because no immediate communication can take place between mind and matter. Intercourse between mind and external objects, carried on by the agency of Deity. *Principia Philosophiæ.—Meditationes.*—Hobbes—*De Natura Hominis.*—Malebranche,—admitted in its full extent Descartes's *Doctrine of Secondary Causes;* but contended that the mind does not conceive external objects, but the *ideas* of them; considered these *ideas* as existences distinct from the *sentient* or *percipient* mind. These *ideas* eternally existed in the divine mind.—The divine mind, present to every other mind, communicates to those minds the *ideas* which eternally existed in itself.—*De la Recherche de la Verité*—An excellent book, notwithstanding the extravagant and untenable Theory of Perception unfolded in it; contains many admirable remarks on the errors of sense and imagination; and many excellent precepts for judging and reasoning with propriety, to which the author himself paid little attention in the construction of his Theory of Perception.—Theory of Perception adopted by Leibnitz.—Doctrine of *Pre-established Harmony.*—Theory of Perception adopted by Mr. Locke—Criticism on this Theory, and encomium on the *Essay on the Human Understanding.—h.* Theory of Perception espoused by Berkeley.—His Scepticism, with regard to the existence of the Material World—*Principles of Human Knowledge.—i.* Theory of Perception proposed by Mr. Hume—Mind receives *impressions* of external objects. Scepticism of Mr. Hume.—*Treatise on Human Nature, and his other Metaphysical Works.*—All these Theories of Perception, included in the general term *Ideal Theory,* refuted by Dr. Reid, of Glasgow, who nevertheless proposes no theory of his own—View of this part of Dr. Reid's philosophy—His reasonings on the subject of external perception stated and explained.—*Inquiry into our External Senses, &c.*—*Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man.*

4. *Of our External Senses.*

i. *Of Taste.*—Organ of taste. Range and uses of this sense.

ii. *Of Smell.*—Organ of smell. Odorant particles of bodies. Uses of this sense.

iii. *Of Hearing.*—Anatomical structure of the organ of hearing. Physiology or theory of hearing.—Analysis of sounds.—Uses of this sense.—*Music.—A Musical Ear.—Language.*

iv. *Of the Sense of Touch.*—Organ of touch. Properties of external objects about which this sense is conversant.—Locke's Doctrine of the *Primary and Secondary Qualities of Bodies.* Dr. Reid's account of the distinguishing characteristics of these qualities.—Accuracy of his *Criteria* examined.—Touch, the most important of all our external senses.—

Uses

Uses of this sense—Far more exquisite and perfect in man than in any other animal.*

v. *Of the Sense of Sight.*—Anatomical structure of the organ of vision.—Original and acquired perceptions of sight.—Physiology or laws of vision.—The eye a dioptrical instrument.—Means by which we estimate the distance and magnitude, and thus acquire a correct knowledge of external objects—*a*, Greater or less portion of the *Retina* on which the rays of light fall.—*b*, Muscular action of the ball of the eye, affecting the convexty of the *cornea*, or the pellucid external segment of the globe of the eye, and likewise shortening or lengthening the axis of vision.—*c*, Previous knowledge of the magnitude and distance of contiguous or intervening objects.—Single and double, or depraved vision. When the rays of light fall on corresponding points of both *Retinæ*, vision single or natural—when they fall on discordant points, vision double or depraved—Images of external objects printed on the *Retinæ*, in inverted positions—process of judging concerning the true position of objects inexplicable by any known law of vision—To be referred to habits early and insensibly acquired, like the perception of the distance and magnitude of objects.—Squinting explained—Remedies proposed.—Light.—Analysis of light.—Existence of the material world.—Proofs of the existence of the universe brought forward by Dr. Reid.—Difficult, in fact, to prove the existence of external arguments.—Unnecessary to adduce any such proof.—Impossible to call the reality of external objects in question—Belief of them intuitive, and referable to an ultimate law of the human mind—This belief immediate, universal, and irresistible—Assumed as a *Postulate* in all our reasoning concerning external perception—Admitted by sceptists themselves, at the very moment they argue against it.—The very reasonings and arguments of those sceptists who deny the existence of material objects, pre-suppose the existence of those to whom these reasonings and arguments are addressed.

5. *Of Attention.*

6. *Of Conception;* or that faculty of the mind by which it can recollect those sensations of which it was formerly conscious, and review external objects formerly perceived.

7. *Of Abstraction.*—Under this head the following topics will, according to my judgment, offer themselves to our consideration:—The origin of our ideas—Precise import of that term.—*Idea* understood, whenever it is mentioned in this Course, as synonimous with *thought*, or *notion*, or *apprehension*.—Theory of Mr. Locke concerning the origin of our ideas; viz. that all our ideas are derived from sensation and reflection—This theory imperfect, and will not account for the origin of all our ideas—Because many of our ideas are not derived either from sensation or reflection—Such are our ideas of *Time*, of *Motion*, of *Personal* or *Mental Identity*, and many others.—The only account which can be given of the origin of these ideas is, that they spontaneously arise in the mind during the exercise of those faculties which are subservient to their generation.—Reputation of Locke's doctrine of *Innate Ideas*—Sense in which ideas may be said to be *innate*.—Abstract ideas.—Use and abuse of words, as signs of our ideas.—Degerando: *De la Generation des Connoissances Humaines*.—Doctrines of the *Nominalists*.—Of the *Realists*.—Of the *Conceptualists*. *Bruckerii Hist. Philosoph. Critica*, admirably abridged and translated into English by Dr. Enfield.

8. *Of Memory*

9. *Of Imagination.*

10. *Of the Association of Ideas.*—Sleep.—Phenomena of dreaming.

Of Judgment.—In this part of the Course, the fundamental principles on which our judgment rests, that is, the different kinds of evidence, will naturally claim our attention.

Evidence is usually divided into,

i. Instinctive evidence, and

ii. Deductive evidence. Both these kinds of evidence, and the subdivisions of which they admit, will receive copious illustration in the proper place.

In investigating the nature of judgment the various kinds of propositions will come to be considered.

Having thus examined the nature of judgment, the various kinds of evidence, and the nature of propositions, I shall propose certain rules which may assist the student in forming his judgment concerning the various subjects that may require the exertion of this faculty. Here

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* "Ex sensibus ante cætera homini tactus, dein gustatus; reliquis superatur multis. Aquilæ clarius cernunt, vultures sagacius odorantur; liquidius audiunt talpæ, obrutæ terra, tam denso atque surdo Naturæ elemento."—*C. Plinii Hist. Natur.* Lib. x. cap. 88.

it may not be improper to discuss the nature and the various kinds of definitions, and to suggest certain rules according to which definitions should be formed.

II. The second part of Logic treats of Reasoning, or of the use of our intellectual powers. In this division of the course it will, according to my apprehension, be proper to speak,

1. *Of Reasoning in General, and of the various ingredients of which it consists.*

2. *Of the Various kinds of Reasoning.*

3. *Of Reasoning as far as it relates to the qualities of things, and to the relations of our general ideas.*

4. *We shall give a critical Analysis of the Logic of Aristotle.*

5. *We shall treat of Syllogism, and of its Constituent Propositions.*

Of the various kinds of Syllogisms. —Syllogistic reasoning much abused during the long reign of the Aristotelian philosophy; not, however, to be wholly despised or neglected, because in many cases it may be successfully employed in the investigation of truth—fallen now perhaps into unmerited disrepute.

6. *Of Method in General.*

7. *Of the Method of Invention; or of Analysis.*

8. *Of the Method of Science; or of Synthesis.*

9. *Of Induction; or of the Baconian Method of Philosophising.*—Rules of philosophising laid down by Bacon—*Instauratio Magna Scientiarum*, Part 2d, or *Novum Organum.*

10. *Of the various kinds of Arguments and Demonstrations.*

11. *Of certain general and particular Rules or Canons, which ought to be attended to in the formation of Methods.*

12. *Of Sophisms, and of their deleterious Influence both on the Sciences and on our Processes of Reasoning and Argumentation.*

Having fully discussed these topics in their order, I shall close this department of the Course, by laying down and inculcating certain rules for the more successful management and exercise of our powers of Ratiocination.—It remains that,

III. Under the third head or division of logic I treat of *Language.*—In this last department of the Course I shall naturally be led to consider,

1. *The Origin and Progress of Language, its incalculable Advantages to the Human Race, &c.*

2. *The Structure of Language; or the Philosophy of Grammar.—Elements of Philosophical Criticism.—Rules for Literary Composition, &c.*

Before the termination of the Courses, certain *Faculties*, or *Principles*, either wholly necessary, or at least in a great measure subservient, to the progress and cultivation of our intellectual powers, will deservedly claim our attention.—Among these may be ranked the *Principle of Imitation.*

Having instituted a comparative view of the *Faculties of the Human Mind*, and of the *Instincts* of the lower animals, I shall bring to a conclusion my academical labours.

METAPHYSICS.

With regard to the science of Metaphysics, I have here to observe, that the investigation of our *Intellectual Faculties*, or *the Philosophy of Mind*, constitutes in my opinion its principal and most useful department, and of these I have fully treated in the first division of the Course. —But if it should be expected that I should prosecute to a greater length my metaphysical inquiries, I have yet to remark that the metaphysician who is inclined to penetrate deeper into his science may treat,

1. *Of Ontology; or of Being in General.*

2. *Of Preumatology; or of the Nature of Spirits.*

3. *Of Cosmology; or of the Essense and Laws of the World.*

In surveying these *remote* and *dark* departments of *Metaphysics*, *Body* or *Matter*, and its *Properties* or adjuncts; *Mind*, its *Essence*, and *Attributes*, will demand the metaphysician's profoundest attention.

It is evident that these difficult and certainly less profitable branches of the science, must include many disquisitions in former ages regarded as of the utmost importance, but now much diminished in value in the estimation of sound philosophers, concerning the existence and qualities both of *Matter* and of *Spirit.*

After these topics shall have undergone due discussion, the metaphysical inquirer may proceed to *Natural Theology.*—The light which reason throws on the immortality of the human soul will here be exhibited. The *Omnipotent Mind* will come to be considered, and the *Attributes* of the *Divinity*, both *Natural* and *Moral*, will reverently become the subjects of investigation.

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The general heads, which I have briefly sketched above, comprehend many other topics requiring and deserving investigation.—On these, however, time will not allow me to animadvert in this paper; but they will claim my notice, and receive adequate illustration as they successively come in the way in the course of my prelections.

The manifold and, in truth, capital defects of this *Synopsis*, hastily drawn upon the spur of the occasion, and amid the pressure of other literary pursuits, I readily and candidly acknowledge and deeply regret. Sensible, therefore, of these errors and deficiencies, I explicitly reserve to myself the privilege of altering the order or arrangement of the subjects of my lectures, of correcting and of supplying imperfections, in proportion as a more extensive course of reading; more close and accurate habits of thinking; more extensive acquaintance with the subjects which it will be my province to teach and to illustrate; and a longer experience in the discharge of my academical duties shall point out to me the weakness of my arguments, the fallacies of my conclusions, and the defects of my arrangements.—To stipulate for this duly is but justice to myself, and to the credit of my future labours; it will therefore, I trust, be readily conceded to me.

College of Edinburgh,
August 4, 1804.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your last, by way of continuation of the Wanderer's descriptions of the beauties of this county, you have printed a very neat and appropriate account of the beautiful scenery at Nunnery. If it would not be trespassing too much on the pages of your truly valuable Miscellany, I would take it particularly kind if you would insert the following description of a scene equally celebrated for picturesque beauty; which, though known to numerous travellers, yet may be still a novelty to many of your intelligent readers.

Corby, the much-admired seat of Henry Howard, esq. is situated on the river Eden, five miles east of Carlisle. The ground which composes the principal part of this admired residence, consists of an aclivity of considerable extent, profusely covered by the most luxuriant forest-trees. This is on the eastern bank of the Eden, along the verge of which a broad green walk is conducted, the space of nearly half a mile, over-arched by the branches of various kinds of trees, resembling, in a great measure, the aisles of a Gothic cathedral. Through the branches of the trees, on the right, the water sparkles in a variety of pleasing streams. This walk is entered principally from the north, by a flight of steps hewn out of the solid rock. The southern termination is a portico of the Ionic order, ascended by a flight of steps. No building in the kingdom ever merited more the following beautiful lines of Cooper than this:

"Yet not all its pride secures
The grand retreat from injuries impressed
By rural carvers, who with knives deface
The hannels, having an obscure rude name,
In characters uncouth, and spelt amiss."

Many of your readers who have visited Corby can witness the truth of the above, when applied to the Tempietto. It is indeed covered by the offerings of the unlettered Muse. A more unembellished walk now receives the visitor, and he accompanies the winding of the noble river Eden, which flows at his feet on the right, while on his left the scene is beautifully diversified by a forest of beautiful silvery branches, overtopped by almost perpendicular rocks. This walk extends to the southern limits of the domain, near which it ascends and retraces the same ground, but higher, till it loses itself in the forest of pines and oaks, which occupies the immediate vicinity of the house.

No lover of his country can behold these sylvan scenes with indifference when he is told that the improvements were partly planned by that inflexible friend to parliamentary independence, Mr. Shippen, who so long resisted the baneful influence of a corrupt minister, Sir R. Walpole, in the reign of George II. Mr. Shippen was the intimate friend of Thomas Howard, esq. grandfather to the present proprietor of Corby; and we may safely suppose that the same generous principles of patriotic virtue animated them both; and the only reason that we never heard Mr. Howard's name celebrated as a virtuous senator, is, that his religious creed debarred him from taking an active share in the administration of the public affairs. In private life he carried those virtues into practice, which are the greatest ornament of human nature. Though only possessed of a limited fortune, he adorned his house with numerous paintings; and the taste which he manifested for the fine arts has happily distinguished

his successors in this beautiful earthly paradise, to the present time.

Along the opposite shore is the beautiful village of Wetheral, with the remains of its Gothic abbey. In the mausoleum in Wetheral church, is a most capital piece of sculpture, executed by Nollekens, to the memory of Maria the daughter of Lord Archer, who was married to the present Mr. Howard in 1787, and who died Nov. 1788, aged 20 years. Some idea may be formed of the grandeur of this monument by consulting Mr. Britton's "Fine Arts of the English School, No. 4."

Corby castle, on the authority of ancient records, is supposed to have been a gentleman's seat from the conquest: but the architecture of the tower, the form of the windows, as seen from the court, and the thickness and solidity of its walls, make it probable that it was partly built by the Romans. Other parts of the house have been heightened, and additions have been made, which give it the appearance of a more modern mansion; and the late and present owners have added much to its convenience. There are some pictures deserving notice.

In the drawing-room.

A portrait of Charles V. and of his Empress, by Titian. The tradition handed down with this fine specimen of art is, that the Emperor is communicating to her his intention of resigning his dominions to his son, "to leave (as he expressed) some interval between the world and eternity."

Portrait of the present Duke of Norfolk, by Hoppner.

David and Goliah, by N. Poussin.

An original portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots.

A Flemish piece, by Brughel; the Marriage of St. Catherine, by Albano; and some other paintings, by hands not known.

The portraits of the family in succession, from the first Duke of Norfolk of the name of Howard, are as follow:

A Drawing from an original of John Duke of Norfolk, slain at Bosworth, 1485.

Ditto of Thomas, Earl of Surrey, and Duke of Norfolk, High Admiral and Treasurer in the time of Henry VII. and VIII. victor at Floddenfield; died, 1524.

Ditto of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, High Admiral and Treasurer during the reign of Henry VIII.; died, 1553.

Ditto Henry, Earl of Surrey, celebrated by Pope, who was beheaded by Henry VIII.; 1547.

Ditto Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, beheaded for Mary Queen of Scots, 1572; a copy from the original, at Worksop Manor; by Robert Carlyle.

Ditto of Lord William Howard, of Naward Castle, who died 1640; from an original on the staircase, by R. Carlyle.

Original Portrait, in Oil Colours of Colonel Sir Francis Howard, of Corby Castle, second son of Lord William Howard, who died 1659.

Ditto of Colonel Thomas Howard, his eldest son, who was slain at Atherton Moor, 1643; died unmarried.

Ditto of William Howard, of Corby Castle, fourth son, and eventually heir, to Sir Francis; died 1708.

Ditto of Thomas Howard, of ditto; died, 1740.

Ditto of Barbara Musgrave, his wife; by Sir Godfrey Kneller.

Ditto of the much revered and lamented Philip Howard, who died on the 8th of January, 1810; by Clarke.

Ditto of Ann Witham, his wife, died 1794; by Ramsey.

Ditto of Henry Howard, of Corby Castle; by Hoppner.

Ditto of Catherine Neave, his wife; by ditto.

Ditto of Philip Henry, and Catherine Howard, their two eldest children; by Northcote.

In the anti-room and library.

Another original portrait of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Two drawings of Melross Abbey, by R. Carlyle.

A drawing of Lanercort Abbey, by Miss Graham, of Netherby.

A Musician, by Espagnoletto.

Engraved portraits of relatives and friends of the family.

Drawings of views of the lakes and of scenery at Corby, by Becker.

On the stair-case and in Mr. Howard's study.

Original portrait of Lord William Howard, of Naward Castle, warden of the marches in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; celebrated by W. Scott, in the Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Portraits of Sir Thomas Moore and Andrew Doria; and some fancy pieces; the painters unknown.

An ancient bust of Alfred, in oak, placed on a stone found at Hyde Abbey, where he was buried, with the inscription in Saxon characters.

Alfred Rex, 881.

A collection of prints of patriotic men and events.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN reply to the Query of C. D., in the Monthly Magazine for October, on the method of obliterating the marks made by tattowing, he is informed that, having been some time since applied to professionally to remove a mark of that kind from

from a man's arm, I advised a common blistering plaister; but, on its being healed, the tattowing was as visible as before. Lunar caustic was then repeatedly used, which removed it in a considerable degree, but not effectually; and, as it appeared necessary to employ more powerful means, I touched the part with *lapis infernalis*, until sloughs were produced to the depth of the tattowing punctures: this last application completely answered the purpose. It appears of little consequence whether the staining be done with Indian-ink or gunpowder, which latter sailors sometimes use. I believe it will always be found impracticable to remove such marks except by destroying the part to the whole depth the tattowing instrument has pierced.

N. D.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. CLARKE, in his volume of Travels, &c.* has given a very interesting account of the hospitable reception which he experienced from a Karaite Jew in the Crimea. But he says that the etymology of this name is uncertain, and that those who bear it "deem it an act of piety to copy the Bible, or copious commentaries upon its text, once in their lives."

As some of your readers may possibly be in the same state of doubt with this intelligent traveller concerning the origin of the word *Karaite*, and as I suspect that he is inaccurate in one part of his representation of the Jews so denominated, you will give me leave to refer to writers who have explained, at some length, the meaning of the term.

Jennings, in his *Jewish Antiquities*, (1808. vol. i. 433—436) speaks of the Karaites as being anciently a considerable sect, which still exists in Poland and Russia, but chiefly in Turkey and Egypt: and, he adds, that they have their name from *a Chaldee word of nearly the same sound, because* they adhered *to the Scriptures as the whole and only rule of their faith and practice.*

Dr. Kennicott, in his *Dissertatio Generalis*, (341) presents us, in effect, with the same description of the Karaites.

A far more elaborate account of them may be seen in the *Lexicon Talmudicum*, &c. of *Buxtorf*, 2111—2116.

Lightfoot (Works, vol. ii. 339, Engl.) says, that they rejected traditions: and, more recently, *David Levi*, who maintains that they received the Hebrew vowel points, observes that they were "professed enemies to tradition and innovation."*

After consulting these authors, I am rather disinclined to believe, with Dr. Clarke, that the Karaites make a point of copying either the Bible, or copious commentaries upon it, once in their lives. In justice, nevertheless, to this writer, I shall observe that *Prideaux's*† testimony to the strictness of the Karaite Jews is less decisive, and that he confirms Clarke's relation of their numbers, their learning, and their probity.

N.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING gratified, to a considerable degree, by the account which Mrs. Ibbetson has given us of the hair of plants, may I take the liberty, with your permission, of requesting this lady, when not actively engaged in her delightful studies and scientific pursuits, to inform us what is the name of the microscope which she employs; or which is the best? If I may mention it, there is another request which I would beg leave to prefer, as the answer may be useful to others, as well as to me, "what is the price?"

Nov. 14, 1811. PHILOSOPHOLOS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a work, published by an Unitarian Society, entitled "The New Testament, in an improved version," I observe the following passage, in a note on John, ch. i. v. 3.—"'All things were made by him, and without him was not any thing made that was made.' Newcome; who explains it of the creation of the visible material world by Christ, as the agent and instrument of God. *But this is a sense which the word* εγένετο *will not admit.*"

For a proof of the inaccuracy of this assertion, I beg leave to refer your readers to the passage in Xenophon's Memorabilia, book 1. chap. i., beginning, "οὐδὲ γὰρ περὶ τῆς τῶν πάντων φύσεως, ἥπερ τῶν ἀλλῶν οἱ πλεῖστοι, διελέγετο." &c. in which they will find the verb, γινομαι, repeatedly

* 476—483.

* Lingua Sacra, vol. i. 21, 28—34.

† Connexion, &c vol. ii. 338—340 (edit. 8.)

used in the sense, which the author of the above-mentioned note affirms "that it will not admit of:" viz. to be made or created.

This instance, sir, may serve to shew, how little dependance is to be placed on biblical criticism; when, instead of being sincerely directed to the investigation of truth, it is, as in the passage alluded to, exerted to forward the designs, or support the tenets, of any particular sect or party in religion. D.

Epping, Nov. 10, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

CONSIDERING you quite an impartial man, and that your publication is a vehicle where every correspondent is at liberty to unbosom his sentiments, I cannot refrain declaring my surprise, that the works of Walter Scott obtain so much of the public favor. I, for one, declare, that I cannot discover that fire so requisite in poetry, that sublime touch, which I must acknowledge, because I feel, when reading a Shakespeare or a Burns. I think it certainly must be this ardour for arms, this desire "to be a soldier" that hath turned the brain of the present generation, and given to Scott his high pre-eminence. I would thank any of your correspondents to point out any one or more passages, out of this author, which he may admire, and I will peruse them a second time. Perhaps I may be wrong in my ideas; and certainly I must, for the public voice is against me; and, having only received an English education, and been bred a rustic, I have but the simple feelings and ideas of

A POOR COUNTRYMAN.

Nov. 17, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE present high price of wheaten bread, in London, ought to call forth all our energies to counteract it, by any substitute we can (even in part) use in its stead. In the last very high price of bread, I had the honor to dine with one of the highest Law-officers of the Crown;—he apologised to me "for not having bread at his table," for to each person's plate there was set a dessert plate with a fine roasted potato; he observed, "its now the duty of every man, be his station or fortune what it may, to do all in his power to lessen the consumption: we have bread, and, if you prefer it, you shall have it, though perhaps, if you try the potato, you may like it as well:—but be free."—

I did so; and it proved quite as agreeable, and I have very often since, when I have had fine boiled mealy potatoes, eaten no bread, and like it as well. There were several methods tried by various persons, to have their bread made of a mixture of wheaten flour and potatoes, or ground rice, &c. but none of them were quite pleasant. I read in your Magazine of July last "that bread made of wheaten and rye flour, was made by a baker, on the West side of Fleet Market."—I went there, had a very long investigation of the business, and was so satisfied with his clear account of the process, and the goodness of his bread, that I have ever since been regularly supplied by him. He took the idea from Dr. Buchan, who termed it maslin bread, the word denoting wheat and rye flour. He had printed papers in his shop window, that must catch the notice of every person that passes. He, Mr. Butler, told me lately, "that, in consequence of that letter of Philanthropos, in said July Magazine, he had calls from several physicians and other medical men, who, having examined his meal, and tasted it, and his bread, are so satisfied, that they have become constant customers, and are ready to convince any person of their great advantages, especially where there are children; for there can be no alum required to make it look white, that being needless, as the pleasant light-brown colour renders it more agreeable.

I trust, sir, that these, with one further argument, that it is sold at the price of the household bread, will induce you to give this paper an early admission, for the sake of its widely-extended circulation; and do earnestly hope to see it copied into every newspaper in the kingdom, to counteract the rogues in grain.

Nov. 1811. PRO PUBLICO BONO.

P. S. Mr. Butler makes no secret of the mode of making this bread, so that every baker and private family in the kingdom may adopt his plan; though he will have the merit of first starting it in London: and it has this further good effect—it has induced the working people in London to use it, who, it is well known, would seldom eat the usual household, conceiving (I believe with great truth) that it is generally made of bad flour, with various mixtures of raspinge, pollard, &c. It is worthy the attention of officers of regiments, as in general the ammunition bread furnished to the soldiers, at 1½d. per pound, is infinitely inferior.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, H—, in your number for last May, p. 322, making some observations upon a former essay of mine on poultry, desires to be informed, (since in dry, sandy, and calcareous, districts, little of disease is known among poultry,) whether a poultry yard might not be so constructed as to combine all the advantages of such a soil, by laying upon it a stratum of sand, gravel, or other dry earth, of a sufficient thickness, by raising it in the centre, and letting it slope off in the sides: I answer, that, upon a wet and poaching soil, I have taken such measures with success, raising the poultry walks with chalk and gravel, and also the feeding and other houses, with the same dry and salubrious materials; steps absolutely necesssary to making the most of feathered stock, upon clay soils.

My present stock of poultry is very diminutive, compared with its former extent; but it is a subject on which my memoranda furnish me with much more than I have hitherto communicated, and which may perhaps form the matter of some future essay. I will just remark, that, many years ago, I made the experiment of hatching after the Egyptian mode, by artificial heat, both from fire and dung, but without any warrantable success, as to the numbers reared. It is practicable enough to hatch the eggs; the grand difficulty is in rearing the chickens, and in the construction of an artificial mother of sufficient warmth, particularly by night; a difficulty, I am convinced from many trials, utterly insuperable in our, perhaps in in any northern, climate. An equal difficulty I have found to attend the successful rearing of silk-worms: you may breed them in plenty, and our climate agrees perfectly with them, but you cannot feed them. No vegetable, hitherto discovered, will agree with silk-worms, but the leaf of the mulberry, which, in our climate, does not come early enough for them; whatever food you give them in the interim, is almost poison to them.

Another correspondent, Scion, in the last number, p. 106, desires to be informed on the nature, means of prevention, and cure, of the American blight in apple trees. I will tell him, in few words, all that the observation of many years has told me. The American blight is much of the nature and consequence of other blights, and would be, with the greatest certainty, either prevented or cured, by tying up in a bag, during part of the spring and summer months, all north-east winds; and if, during our late great influence in the Baltic, your correspondent has secured a connection of the kind in Lapland, I would advise him to procure from thence, for the next occasion, the delinquent wind, securely bottled, corked, and saga-hermetically sealed.

Seriously,—I know of no sufficient reason why this peculiar form of blight should be styled American, since it is probably indigenous to both countries; and, if my recollection be correct, was described by our old writers, long before its supposed introduction from America, not only as affecting apple, but in some seasons forest, trees. The same also in Hanover, and other parts of Germany. At any rate, it obeys the usual laws of blight, and is never visible in perfectly genial seasons, when west and south-west winds, with warm weather, and occasional showers, predominate throughout.

It does seem somewhat strange, that harsh, cold, and ungenial, weather, so contrary to nature's general influence and plan, should brood and bring forth any species of animal life—that eggs should be hatched by cold, instead of heat! Yet this is a law of nature, or, rather, an exception to its general laws, with respect to the blight-insects, the eggs of which are hatched upon foliage blighted, that is blasted or withered, either by cold or heat, either by the severe action of cold winds or of the electric fluid.

A leaf in its perfect health, and without the least shadow or trace of *ova*, or insect, by the best glass, shall, from a turn of the wind, easterly and northerly, receive an instantaneous blight, and in a few hours appear covered with *mucor*, or mould, either the *nidus* of *ova* or eggs, or the eggs themselves: a few days thenceforth shall produce the *aphides*, or blight-insects, proper to the plant; these insects wait, some weeks probably, until they acquire wings, and then take their flight.

Omnia ab ovo, all things from the egg; but where do these blight-eggs lie so conveniently perdue, and ready to pop upon us, or, rather, upon the plants, at a moment's warning, and at the stern command of rude Boreas, and the parching and shrivelling east-wind? It must be, surely, too long a voyage for their little egg-ships, although sailing with the wind

right aft, to come from Nova Zembla, America, or Siberia, a thing, however, not more difficult to conceive, than with Fontana and Sir Joseph Banks, that they keep their constant lullaby in the air, the punctual and faithful agents of nature, ready to act on the first notice. On this hypothesis we are to conclude, that, should there happen a succession of warm seasons, unfriendly to the propagation of blight, and should the greater part of the aforesaid eggs perish in consequence, either that a remnant would be saved at home, sufficient for the purpose of propagation, or that a new importation would take place from Siberia, on every new predominance of the winds which blow from that supposed store-house of blight. I formerly, and perhaps deservedly, earned the pleasure of being laughed at as a reviver of the exploded doctrine of equivocal generation, because there seemed to me something extremely equivocal and unaccountable in the origin of *animalculæ* from putrefaction. Where do the *pediculi* station themselves, to be ready at the call of the *morbus pediculosus*? Are *their* eggs also imported, or do they keep dreadful watch and ward in our own atmosphere? There are, however, many probable and satisfactory truths, the actuality of which we are destitute of the means of proving.

Scion's American blight, then, if he rather chuse a foreign import, may possibly be blown from that distant coast. The eggs may be deposited, during either autumn or spring, upon the branches of the apple-tree, and those protuberances raised, whence probably the insects issue in due season, to the destruction of the apple-blossom and crop. There is yet, I have no doubt, a radical preventive remedy, which I have, indeed, repeatedly experienced in cases of common blight; I mean the labour and expense of manual application, of which an estimate may be made comparatively with the prospective value of a crop. I have so succeeded, to my fullest expectation, with both apple and cherry-trees. A smothering straw-fire should be made early in October, in calm weather, under each tree, and kept up during an hour or more. This finished, scrape the moss and impurities from the trunk, and from every obscure hole and corner. Set your ladders to the branches, carefully cleaning them in the same way, taking from the remaining leaves every web or *nidus* of insects. If need be, wash the trunk, and all the larger wood, with a solution of lime and dung. Lastly, it is necessary to destroy the insects, or eggs, which may have dropped upon the ground, and may be useful to loosen the soil in the circumference. In the spring, or early blighting season, apply your ladders, make a careful survey of every tree, and act in consequence; repeat this monthly, picking off all blights by hand, and using the water engine where ablution may be necessary. To those who love fruit, or the market-profit thereof, every orchard or garden, little or great, will amply repay such trouble and expense.

With respect to those protuberances in the wood, occasioned by the insect, which is denominated the American Blight, some extraordinary measures may be necessary, lest the seeds of the blight remain concealed therein. Perhaps opening and scraping them with the knife, and the rubbing-in of some such composition as brimstone and black-soap beaten up together. But our owners of orchards, in general, do not like all this fuss, and labour, and expense—they would have the man's money for nothing; that is to say, they sit down and complain of blights and of short crops, and yet are unwilling to wag one preventive finger. Just so, in their character of farmers, with respect to seeds; they talk and complain, and write of this weed, and that, and the other, giving us a grave *rigmarole* of their natural history and habits, and where they are to be found, without assigning to us the precise reason, why they are to be found at all—which subsists merely in the farmers' own good pleasure and actual choice. If otherwise, why not exterminate, all weeds, root, and branch, by the most certain and possible operations of the hoe-culture?—when, their seeds being destroyed, or prevented from vegetation, the devil himself must be in them if they yet come, *equivocally*, and in despite of the rules both of nature and science, and the industry of laborious prevention.

I make the above remarks with an exception in my mind, favourable to your laudably inquisitive correspondent Scion.

On Irish fiorin-grass, the reader will please to be referred to my observations, pages 235 and 314, Monthly Magazine for April and November, 1810. I have since

since taken some pains on the subject. It does not appear, from any inquiries within my power, that the fiorin-grass is so readily to be met with in this country as in Ireland; not that its culture, very limited indeed, has hitherto produced such successful results as in that country and in Scotland. It is said here to be of very slow growth; and, with respect to the *stolones*, or strings, some of which I have seen two years old, a friend merrily observed, we can, at no rate, compete successfully with the Irish for length. Nor indeed, I apprehend, for substance, in the grass of which we are speaking; the small plots of it which I have seen affording no promise of that vast bulk and weight per acre, which has been produced in Ireland. Indeed, were it allowable or requisite to hazard an opinion upon very confined experience, I should suppose that, with us, fiorin-grass is not likely to excel either in weight or quality; and that the upshot of our experiments will not improbably be a somewhat late acknowledgment of the truism of the noble lord, who warned us *in limine* of the physical impossibility of "making a silken purse of a sow's ear."

In the course of last year I planted some fiorin strings obtained from Ireland, but the grass did not grow. On the 16th of last month I planted two patches in rows, according to the directions given in Dr. Richardson's pamphlet; the strings, fresh from a piece of fiorin two years old, the produce of imported Irish strings. The land a light loam, perfectly clean, having been experimentally cleared above and beneath, about the year 1796, and subsequently so managed until weeds have forgotten to grow upon it. The weather has since been extremely favorable to vegetation, and a few blades of grass appeared on the 28th, as above; at present, October 17th, there are about thirty blades to a square yard. I last month made a small quantity of hay from the two-year old piece, with the view of collecting the opinions of dealers and consumers in London. I showed a sample of it at Smithfield market, the first of the fiorin species, I believe, ever seen or heard of there, to several salesmen and buyers. One salesman said, immediately on handling the sample, that its complexion and smell would always sell it; and that, in his opinion, the present worth of such a commodity was from five to six pounds per load. On the contrary, the others, both salesmen and purchasers, agreed that it did no deserve the name of hay, and was of no worth whatever at market, or any where else, excepting where hay could not be had. Of a similar opinion were the stable-keepers and cow-keepers, to whom I showed the sample; Mr. Aldridge, of the Repository, St. Martin's Lane, assures me that he could not suppose it worth cultivation, either as grass or hay, upon land capable of producing that which is good. On trial I did not observe that greediness in horses for fiorin hay which has been ascribed to them, although they undoubtedly will eat it; and, with respect to cows, I offered it to four out of about a dozen, which would not touch it. On comparing my dry, light, and faint-smelling, sample with another of fragrant and juicy hay, full of flower and condition, and which was bought at five pounds ten shillings per load, the laugh went much against me. The very appearance of fiorin hay, I think, denotes its consanguinity with the stalky and innutritious grasses; and, to its paucity of sap and juices, may be in part attributed to the little damage it receives from the weather. I have not yet been able to discover the slightest prejudice against this grass, in either seedsmen or others, as has been suspected and published, and doubtless by and by its fate in England will be determined in much more extensive and satisfactory experiments than any to which I can pretend. In the mean time permit me, through the channel of your most extensive publication, to tender my mite of information to the public acceptance.

Somer's Town. JOHN LAWRENCE.
Oct. 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH respect to the general English sounding of the Latin *A* among us, Winchester, perhaps, alone excepted, it appears to have no other ground than that of our excessive and notorious complacence for ourselves and our habits on all occasions. It has been urged,—why should we make the sounding of a letter or two, in a dead language, a point of consequence, since, on the whole, it is utterly impossible, at this distance, to ascertain the Roman mode of pronunciation. There seem, however, strong reasons to convince us, that the ancient Romans sounded the *a* broad, and the *i* like our *e*, a habit which

which it would have been far preferable for us to retain, with Scotland, and all the continental nations, were it only for the avoidance of that degree of confusion which always occurs in Latin recitation or colloquy, between an Englishman and a foreigner. In the school where I received the Latin rudiments, we had a notable confusion from there being both Scotch and English teachers; part of the boys following one mode of sounding the *a* and *i*, part the other.

L.

For the Monthly Magazine.

Hieroglyphica Hebræa, Astronomica.

Beoz Here-kalal Dobeh Benachash

בכהיש דבה הרה-קלל בעז

פרס כסבה דג קף אור-מדה

Aôr-medah Caph Dag Cassuba Peres

I REQUEST you to point the above astronomical symbol, which I think I can prove to be 2748 years old, and of *Syrophœnician* origin, for the investigation of your Hebrew and astronomical readers.

I wish to say that I mean shortly to send a translation of it. In the mean time I shall only say, that it is formed of the names of a series of constellations, chiefly circumpolar, and that it conveys, in a clear, connected, sentence, a most ancient memorial, as I conceive, of the process of the invention of the highest of human sciences.

If this be published, and found worthy of regard, I mean to illustrate in the same manner the astronomic import of Orpheus and Eurydice, the Lyre, and Hercules Ophiuchus, whom I take to be Orpheus, or the passage of solar light, under a different symbol.

I have given for convenience, and to point out to English readers the affinity of the names, the Hebrew in Roman as well as in its own characters.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Bury, Nov. 24, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I request the favour of you to insert these few lines, excited by the letter of Philo-Justitiæ in your last Magazine.

It is only justice to the present high-sheriff of Sussex, to accord with the encomium on his exemplary conduct in office, so laudably conveyed by Philo-Justitiæ; but, in commending one deserving character, it is liberal to avoid giving occasion to suppose that another has been negligent, which, by the manner of expression in that letter, and by silence on the subject of former visits to Horsham goal, by a well-known individual, who has spent much of a valuable life in the benevolent labour of visiting prisons, would lead a reader to suppose that no attention whatever had been paid to Horsham prison, by that philanthropist.

If any of your readers will take the trouble to refer to the book published by James Neild, esq. entitled the "State of Prisons," or to the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1808, Letter 54, on Prisons, they will find some remarks on Horsham goal, and that the defects there mentioned, were particularly in the sheriff's province. There it will be found that, "in the debtor's room, there was neither table, chair, or shelf, or any article of furniture whatever, except to the fire-place, so that a poor debtor must eat his victuals standing, or sit down on the floor; all work was there prohibited." Other observations occurred to Mr. Neild in his two last visits.

I trust, sir, that you will consider the insertion of this short dispatch as a courtesy to a meritorious individual, who has devoted so much time and sympathy to prisoners, in all parts of our country: at the same moment, let me not be supposed to derogate from the merit of the present high-sheriff of Sussex, who has so humanely inspected Horsham goal; but, on the contrary, to give my testimony to his excellent character, and to hope that his laudable example will be imitated by his successors in that important and very responsible office.

Nov. 11, 1811. JUSTITIA.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FOR several years past I have not seen, except in a slight degree, the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights. Whether in other parts of this island, more northward, they have been seen as frequently and beautiful as formerly, I wish to be informed. It is to be wished that registers of this phenomenon were regularly kept in different places in Great Britain, and elsewhere, and that particular attention be given to note the attitude and place, with respect to the meridian; the centre of the canopy, when one is formed, is,—Dalton, in his Meteorological

Meteorological Essays, published some years ago, mentions,—that the beams of the Aurora are parallel to the situation of the Magnetic Dipping-Needle. If I mistake not, this is well worth the notice of philosophers.

A CONSTANT READER.

London, Nov. 8, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN answer to your correspondent, "J. P." on the shameful and scandalous practice of exposing wives to sale, I beg to say, that I do not at present recollect the origin of the custom; but the offenders (the seller and buyer) may be punished either by an information granted by the court of King's Bench, or by an indictment preferred before a Grand Jury at the assizes, or quarter-sessions.

It is to be observed, that many offences of the incontinent kind between man and wife, fall properly under the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical court, and are appropriated to it. But, except those appropriated cases, the court of King's Bench is the *custos morum* of the people, and has the superintendency of offences *contra bonos mores*. 3 Burr. 1438, and the above offence comes under this rule. H. R.

Derby, Nov. 6, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU would be rendering an essential service to many of your readers, by inserting the following Queries respecting gas-lights, in your valuable Magazine, in hope some one of your correspondents, competent to the task, would answer them, and give such further information as may be the result of actual experiment. N. E. B.

Gloucester, Nov. 21, 1811.

1. Will there be any saving of expense in substituting gas-lights for candles, when so few as forty are in use?

2. What is the best form for the retort, and what should be its size?

3. What size should the gasometer be?

4. What are the best and cheapest materials for the different articles to be made with?

5. What is the proper size of the pipe which conveys the gas from the retort to the gasometer?

6. What should be the diameter of the main pipe, supposing it to be thirty feet in height, and a branch for ten lights inserted every eight feet?

7. What should be the size of the branching pipes?

8. What the diameter of the openings of the stop-cocks, when a light is wanted equal to that produced by a candle, eight to the pound?

9. Is a round aperture the most proper, or would a ring of light, as from an argand lamp, be preferable?

10. What is the best kind of coal to use for the production of the gas?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT seems now to be generally admitted, that water destroys every species of *virus*, and, in some degree, I flatter myself, it may be attributed to the humble exertions of individuals in Newspaper and Magazine communications. Above twenty years past, I was fully convinced of the truth, from the communications of a friend who had resided long at Smyrna and Damascus, without ever being under any apprehension of being infected by the plague, owing to the simple precaution of passing every thing that came into the house through water, at the time that disorder raged; this was also communicated to me, in a conversation with the humane Howard, at Naples, when we were conversing on the subject of the galley-slaves' hospital; and confirmed by Howard's opinion, who, on that principle, was then resolving to visit the plague-hospitals at Constantinople.

At my return to England, a scarlet fever broke out in a school in my neighbourhood, which twice returned with the scholars, although the rooms were white-washed, the house new painted, the blankets scoured, &c. &c. And was at last stopped by putting all the garments of the school-boys, even to hats and gloves, under water as they returned.

This fever was brought into my own family, by a person who had been six months absent from the patient, after nursing one in that very contagious disease, and would have communicated itself to my whole house, had I not checked its progress by this expedient.

I therefore thought it a duty to publish all I knew on that subject, and continued to do so every spring in all the papers I could get at; and, I have reason to believe, with great utility. Now indeed it seems to be too generally known to need

need much further notice. On feather-beds, the humane Dr. Buchan long since gave useful hints, (for what Thomas Tyron wrote on that subject, near a century ago, seemed to have been forgot;) but there is a mode of communicating infection that seems to me to have hitherto escaped the observation of us all; (and nothing can be considered as unimportant, that relates to the security of the public health)—I mean by the woollen garments that come immediately from the frames, or the hands of knitters, without going through the slightest ablution, and which many people are but too apt to wear without first washing, because they appear outwardly so pure. Among these are drawers, socks, knit waistcoats, to wear next the skin; and stockings of all sorts. These articles are made from wool, first spun in poor cottages, where often small-pox, and typhus, and scarlet-fever, reigns; then the worsted is delivered to the frame-work-knitters, many of whom work at times with these diseases upon them, and often deposit their goods, when finished, in chambers highly infected. They are also packed probably by hands, which, though clean, are not free from contagion; the very children, when infected with the small-pox, cannot be prevented from handling them. Let us reflect therefore, that, as nothing is more adapted to receive *virus* than woollen garments, whose surface when new is a complete set of elastic springs, little strigils, that, on being handled, sweep the surfaces of all bodies they come in contact with, and thence are so adapted to receive the perspiration of the body that wears them. Let us but a moment reflect on this, and see if it would not be common prudence to immerge all such garments in water before wearing them, or suffering them to be handled much in our houses, or placed among our linen.

The precaution would cost nothing, and, I venture to say, the chance of security is worth the pains, as there can be little doubt that all the contagious part of any *virus*, if any there were on them, to us imperceptible, would be completely destroyed by the operation, —as we see even the effect on matter intended for inoculation, when exposed long to a damp atmosphere.

For I have not now the smallest doubt, that the poor, who labour in agriculture, owe a great part of the health they enjoy, to the frequency of their exposure to the rains, that heavenly shower-bath, which the rich and the luxurious so carefully avoid.

G. C.

Bristol, Dec. 1, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITH respect to the trains of Comets, I am inclined to think, that, in those which come exceedingly near to the sun, heat may be a considerable cause, though not so considerable as has been supposed. That in the more remote comets, several causes probably contribute.

That of Mairan, immersion in the solar atmosphere, may be one in many comets (though not in the nearest), as this solar atmosphere appears capable of producing the sidereal lights at 100 millions of miles from the sun.

The great obliquity of their orbits may have an effect; first, because it may increase excitement by crossing the current of the solar atmosphere; and then, because it renders a greater extent of the excited atmosphere visible, than could be if the comets moved nearly in the plane of the ecliptic: and the very oblique orbits of the new-discovered *Asteroïds*, (or *Cometoïds*, as I should have been disposed to call them) may have given them the *nebulose* appearance which they have been observed to have. It will probably be found, that the comets are oblate spheroïds, and have their polar axes considerably less than their equatorial, and their revolutions very rapid on their axes. Hence, also, atmospheric excitement, light, and expansion, may be generated.

The eccentricity of their helioperiodic orbits, may be also taken into the account. By this their motion in aphelion is much slower, and their motion in perihelion much greater, than in the other planets in general. And this irregularity of motion may create a greater concentration of atmosphere in their recess, and a greater expansion of it, with correspondent excitement, in their approach toward the sun.

All these causes contribute to electric excitement; and the light of the comets so much resembles that of lightning and of the Aurora Borealis, as to strengthen this opinion. It is true, it is not colored variously as the Aurora Borealis often is; but this difference is easily solved when the great difference of cometary

atmospheres

atmospheres from our's is considered, and how far they are above our's.

The form of the cometary train (which is paraboloid like its orbit) seems to be very justly ascribed to the peculiar direction of its motion.* It is also observable, that it winds before, below, and behind, the star, in a turbinated wreath, and has generally been conspicuous very much below the star; so much as, according to its distance, might amount to 4 or 500,000 miles.

It seems therefore to be repelled by the impulse of the sun's rays (similar electricities repel each other),—and to be thrown back from the comet, in a direction nearly, but not precisely, nor at all times equally, opposite to the sun.

The curvature of the train has been very remarkable during great part of its appearance. And this has been always concave on the same side, the receding side of its path; and convex on the other, that side which is nearest to the path toward which the comet is moving. This curvature, as the motion becomes slower and more equable, has nearly vanished.

The obliquity of the train, as the comet moves in its orbit, by which great part of one branch is now nearly thrown into profile, is also observable.

The great divergency of this vast pencil of light, which for some weeks was eight or ten millions of miles wide at the farther extremity, and sometimes less than half a million nearest the nucleus, and above 30 millions of miles long, is also worthy of notice.

This exceeding divergency seems now much diminished.

The darkish shadow, as it appears, running quite down to the nucleus, and diverging to the farther extremity, is also remarkable.

It cannot be shadow, for then it would come or go as it receded: it is not smoke, for the fixed stars are distinctly seen through it. It appears to be a mere void space and absence of light. It was first apparent at the farther extremity, (6 S.) but the next night (and uniformly since) through the whole extent.

I can by no means revive the old hypothesis, and ascribe it to the rays of the sun passing through the atmosphere of the comet, as through a lens. This might consist with the curvature, which, however, is better explained by the remoter part of the train as it ascends, not keeping exact pace with the nearer, which is the Newtonian solution.

It will not consist with the vast distance of the comet all along from the sun and the earth.

It will hardly consist with the narrowness of the pencil of rays next the nucleus, and its great breadth at the farther extremity; some convergency at least, I think, ought to have appeared.

It ill consists with the total absence of that prismatic light which accompanies refraction.

It consists with the train of this comet, worse than that of others; being still visible when it makes so considerable an angle with the earth and sun.

It least of all consists with its being seen unequally diffused round it, when in conjunction with the sun, and with its being seen since so far below the nucleus.

But, if the atmosphere of the comet be considered as in a moderate state of electric excitement (I mean by *moderate*, much short of ignition and combustion), the phænomenon will agree with the cause assigned; especially if some part of the solar atmosphere be supposed to have been absorbed by the comet, in passing its perihelion, to the idea of the train being formed by the rays of the sun passing as through a lens.

I have made the experiment very fairly: the curvature may be in some degree imitated by transmitting the rays of the sun through a rather large lens, of about six inches focus, held very obliquely to the sun and the paper. But a false hypothesis will account for one or more phænomena; while no hypothesis can be true which is contradicted by any.

I would observe, that the head, including the brightest part, of the coma, appears of a greater diameter and denser light; although the comet now recedes both from the sun and earth. This is obviously inconsistent with its being the sun's rays transmitted through the head of the comet, as through a lens: but it is perfectly consistent with the hypothesis, that the luminous atmosphere subsides and condenses on the comet, as it recedes from the sun.

I have now, from 32′ p. 5 to 7, viewed the comet with my night-glass, and the excellent reflector of Dollond; and with Gilbert's telescope, (best improved) lent me by the Rev. Mr.

* Gregorii Astronomia.

Lothbury. The result is this: the train is now on the milky way, dense near the head, of a silver light, and brighter at seven than the milky way, which is now very luminous.

The extremity of the train blends itself with the milky way, so as not to be ascertainable, but it has at least 10° in length, and near 4 in breadth. It appears much more in perspective, and more thrown back from the eye, than formerly.

I suppose it will continue visible in the evening, till the first week in next month, when it will be very near the Horse at sunset.

It is near the equator, which it appears that it will cross with 290° of R.A.; which line, continued, would cut the ecliptic in 23° nearly of ♈, with nearly 15° of S.D.

It is now (17′ p. 8,) very conspicuous, and forms an obtuse triangle with Aquila and Lyra, of which Lyra is the shorter side. It forms with two other stars the vertex of a nearly isosceles triangle.

It is now above 50° from the sun, yet I cannot say that I discover any change, though perhaps the deviation of the centre of the star, from the centre of the dividing line, is an indication of one.

The star is certainly very bright.

143° of R.A. since its first appearance, is a great progress. If it were moving in a circular orbit, at nearly our distance, it would even so exceed 232 millions of miles in 91 days or more, than the diameter of the earth's orbit. The motion of the earth in the same time is less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of that of the comet. The real motion of the comet I regard as considerably greater.

I would observe also, that, with so much difference of distance from the sun, as focus, the difference of train, will by no means correspond, nor the quantity of light, nor the distinctness at all times of the train. I leave it to professed opticians to calculate the convexity and radius of a clenticular spheroid, which, at a distance of about 100 millions of miles from the sun, should project his image in a pencil of rays 30 millions in length. And it would be still far harder for an optician to explain how it should still project a distinct and vivid pencil, notwithstanding a vast change of focus.

It has now passed Aquila, I have seen it last night, (the 4th of December); it is even now much more visible than it was the 31st of August; the nucleus still distinct, and the luminous coma, for about 2° above the head, dense and bright; the length of the coma still full 7°, and its breadth not much diminished.

I think the comet (which I observed carefully last night, 5th of December), is very clearly encreasing in brightness.

This may be understood, if it be admitted that it has an orbit of very moderate eccentricity. Considering its distance from the sun, the angle of its orbit must, I think, have elevated it above 80 millions of miles above the plane of the earth's orbit. It is now come down, instead of 72, to less than 28 from the ecliptic; the consequence of which is a difference of near $\frac{2}{3}$ in its distance of elevation. This, probably, may even more than counterpoise its slow and moderate recess from the earth and sun.

CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG to observe, (alluding to a remark in your last, p. 464,) that I have found the word CANTEEN in one of our dictionaries, and only one, which is the ENCYCLOPÆDIA LONDINENSIS, now publishing. It would tend to lessen the labour of the editors of that work, and of other dictionaries which may hereafter appear, if the correspondents of such widely-extended publications as the Monthly Magazine would from time to time furnish a list of such words as may occur to them which are not to be found in dictionaries.

In a former number of your Magazine I noticed a query relative to the generation of fishes, and how the phenomena might be brought under the inspection of an individual, and in a room. I propose, in your next, to give a full answer to that query, in an extract from the Encyclopædia I have mentioned.

In the mean time I will just mention that the information is to be derived from the article *Ichthyology*, in the tenth volume, the last published of that work.

INDEX.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

SOME months ago, I observed in your Number for May an enquiry, by "A Constant Reader," concerning the effects of the abolition of the slave-trade, "on the unhappy victims of avarice in the islands," including a request "to be informed, by some one who has lately visited

sited these parts, whether the abolition of the trade has made any alteration in the conduct of the slave-holders?"

As this is a subject of great and extensive importance, both as it involves the general interests of humanity, and the particular prospects, the fortunes, and the lives, of many thousands of our fellow creatures; as it is a subject respecting which, I believe, the inhabitants of the United Kingdoms, and even the non-resident proprietors of plantations, are nearly in the dark; and as peculiar circumstances have enabled me to speak to the point, I immediately determined to offer you, for the satisfaction of your praise-worthy correspondent, the result of my experience. As a plantation-surgeon in the island of Jamaica, which I quitted only last year, announcing, at the same time, that I was then preparing for the press a more detailed exposition of the plantation-system of destruction, which, so far as my observations go, continues to prevail, and threatens erelong to depopulate the plantations! For this purpose I took up my pen, but it was soon laid aside: the voice of suffering at home, of suffering most severe, and inexpressibly painful to contemplate, (suppressed as it was even to the last moment of life, by the too considerate kindness, the sublime affection, of the magnanimous and much-enduring sufferer,) impelled me unremittingly, though, alas! too unavailingly, to attempt the alleviation of a cruel disease, which terminated in the premature death of an amiable and ever-to-be-deplored brother; filling the hearts of his surviving family with overwhelming grief.

"The grief that knew not Consolation's name."

assured, sir, that I would have spared your readers, as well as myself, any allusion to this sad circumstance, unimportant to them, though fraught with affliction to me, could I have otherwise excused myself for having delayed the performance of what I believed to be an important duty.

I now proceed to state that I resided and practised on various plantations in different parts of the island of Jamaica, for nearly four years, during which I could not avoid becoming intimately acquainted with the existing system (if system it may be called) of mismanagement and mal-treatment, in all its detestable and destructive detail. Admitted, as it were, behind the scenes, in the hourly exercise of my profession, I had ample opportunities to contemplate the movements of the machine, whose unhallowed operation I was doomed to trace in every hot-house (negro-hospital), and in every hut. Nor was its operation confined to the slave, it extended to his superintendent. For so essentially vicious is the driving-system, that no one who is personally engaged in its support can possibly escape corruption. However shocking the detail of plantation-duty may at first appear to the novice, he is soon laughed out of his "European prejudices," and taught that the endless suffering he sees around him is absolutely necessary for the production of sugar and rum, nay, that it is quite consistent with humanity and justice. He is erelong an agent in its infliction, and becomes reconciled to a scene, the incessant contemplation of which cannot fail to pervert his understanding, blunt his better feelings, and familiarise him with "the bloody form of cruelty."

On my arrival in Jamaica, in the spring of 1806, the abolition of the slave-trade was expected, and negroes were rising fast in price: yet from one end of the island to the other I heard the whip resound! it roused the slaves from their slumbers before the rising of the sun, and ceased not even at his setting*.

Nor, when I quitted the island last year, could I perceive any relaxation in the discipline of destruction. During the whole period of my plantation-practice I saw unceasingly pursued the same senseless and pernicious system, universally operating to impoverish the planter, and to degrade, distress, and destroy, the slave. I saw the latter compelled, reluctantly, to labour, goaded on by the lash, and bent down to the earth by the burden of oppression, sinking prematurely into the grave, and welcoming death as a release from misery, or because his loss would vex the heart of his oppressor. I heard, it is true, of the consolidated slave law, and of its power to protect the slave from ill-treatment; but I saw it daily defied with impunity, and proved to be utterly inefficacious—*vox et prætera nihil*.

* During crop-time, which, on an average lasts more than half the year, the walls of the works all night long re-echo with the whip; and the inhabitants of the great-house are serenaded with other music than that of "the wakeful nightingale," with which in Milton's Eden "silence was pleased." The midnight concerto in the cane-yard would harmonise with the other horrors of the poet's Hell!

nihil. I saw the negro denied the rank of a moral agent, degraded, despised, punished with caprice and cruelty, and wholly at the mercy of the authors of his degradation. This is the root of the evil, and the tree will continue to grow, extending its baleful shade, and shedding death and desolution around, until they who have power to apply the axe, the superior class of plantation-proprietors, put forth their strength and bid it fall.

To those who are familiar with the discussions which happily led to the abolition of the slave-trade, it may be proper, in this place, to say a few words on the subject of decrease. It appears, from the parliamentary debates on the abolition, that documents furnished by the islands proved the births and deaths among the *creole* negroes to be nearly equal. Without presuming to question the correctness of these documents, or of the calculations founded on them, I may state the result of my own observations and enquiries, made more recently, in different parts of Jamaica. On a few plantations the negroes have increased, either from the presence of the proprietor or some other favourable circumstance connected with their treatment, capable of counteracting, in some measure, the evils inseparable from the prevailing system of superintendence. These instances, however, are very rare, insomuch as to be considered extraordinary. In general there is no increase, and on very many plantations there is a great decrease, far exceeding the increase on a few; and this excess appears to be still gaining preponderance. That the seasoning of imported negroes swelled the decrease-list is as certain as that the importation itself produced the alleged necessity for its perpetuation: but, that a greater number than is generally supposed of *creole* negroes die of *dirt-eating*, and other diseases, the effects of injurious treatment, and that they are in general decreasing, I have the firmest conviction.* Were it even admitted that, at present, "the birth and deaths among the *creole* negroes are equal," when it is considered that, of the effective strength of the island, the Africans imported during the last years of the trade form a very considerable part, and that, in proportion as the whole stock of a plantation diminishes, the toil and distress of the survivors (under the existing system) increase; it is apparent that nothing but a speedy and radical reform of the system of management can arrest the progress of depopulation and ruin.

With respect to "the abolition of slavery in the islands," which your correspondent seems to think should have accompanied the abolition of the African traffic, "the right" of the mother-country to interfere with the government of her colonies for the common good, is, I conceive, unquestionable. But it is by no means obvious that the emancipation of the plantation-slaves in their present state of barbarism (which they owe solely to the slave-trade and its offspring the driving-system) would be for their good. Would a skilful rider throw the reins upon the neck of an ill-trained horse, rendered vicious by mal-treatment, and commit to uncontrolled fury the safety of both, perhaps surrounded by pitfals and precipices? No—he would keep a steady rein, and tighten or relax it as circumstances might require: neither would he allow an ignorant and passionate groom to abuse the horse for bad qualities, created perhaps by his own ill temper, and remediable only by a better system of management. I trust the candour of your correspondent will acquit me of any design to favour the few at the expence of the many: their interests are inseparable, and the conviction in my mind that I exist is not more firm than that the degradation of the plantation-slave is the destruction of the planter. Neither do I, in the spirit of the historian of the plantations, seek to film over with sophistry and falsehood the ulcerous and deadly wounds of a rotten system of society; nor, like certain of our politicians, pious and prudent men, prefer a moderate to a radical reform.*

Where

* In connection with this very interesting subject, many important facts might be detailed; but, at present, I shall only state that the children born are not entered in the plantation-books unless they survive the ninth day; and, as a great proportion die before that period of locked-jaw, (a disease neither necessary nor irremediable, although, on the plantations, it is like *dirt-eating*, unhappily so held) their proprietors residing in this country are not aware of the loss they suffer yearly from infanticide, for, in strict justice, it deserves that appellation.

* Vide "Clarkson's History of the Abolition, &c." vol. ii. p. 398, for an exposition of those moderate means of terminating the slave-trade, which called forth that effusion, never to be forgotten, of indignant and more than Demosthenian eloquence from the manly mind of Mr. Fox, whose *verbum ardens* could make corruption quail, and strike with terror

Where the necessity for reform is obvious, where the alternative is ruin, it is impertinent to preach, and mischievous to practise, moderation: it points out the politicaster, who makes use of it to mask his weakness or his wickedness. When applied to modify a measure of wise and just policy, moderation operates like cucumber mingled with a wholesome meal, impeding the progress of digestion! But neither should a measure involving the happiness and safety of millions be recommended without due consideration. Its justice, which includes its policy, should be distinctly ascertained: and, to such of your readers as suppose it compatible with justice to abandon the present race of plantation-negroes to their own discretion, I would beg leave to recommend an attentive perusal of the luminous and comprehensive discussion of this subject in the "Colonial Policy" of Mr. Brougham, whose persevering and powerful exertions in the cause of Africa, as well as in support of his country's freedom, have already stamped his name with the seal of immortality; affording a fair presumption that length of life will enable him to gain an illustrious station among the benefactors of the human race. On this question, however, the argument of Mr. Fox is conclusive: "With regard to the emancipation of those in slavery, he coincided with Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Pitt; and upon this principle, that it might be as dangerous to give freedom at once to a man used to slavery, as in the case of a man who had never seen day-light, to expose him all at once to the full glare of a meridian sun."—Vide Clarkson ii. 330.

Leaving then the question of emancipation, it is my immediate object and most earnest wish, to excite enquiry into the present condition of the negro-slaves in the British colonies, that the absentee-proprietors of plantations may become acquainted with the truth,—a consummation devoutly to be wished, as it implies their conviction that only an immediate and radical change in the system of management, can avert their own ruin, and the utter extinction of that unfortunate race, who have hitherto been sacrificed on the altars of ignorance and prejudice, and perverted power, and capricious uncontrouled tyranny; that others might enjoy the produce of their toils, their tears, and their blood, in a happier, but far distant, country, beyond the reach of their complaints, the hearing of their groans, the sad sight of their suffering and destruction! Persuaded that the intelligent proprietors of plantations, resident in the mother-country, have only to be informed of the truth to induce them to act promptly and decidedly for the common good; and, animated by the hope that I may, in some measure, contribute to that important end, I will (notwithstanding the state of my health) strain every nerve to prepare, for speedy publication, a detail of facts disclosing the nature and tendency of the driving system, suggesting also the immediate means of melioration.

In the mean time I subjoin a passage from the rough draught of a preface, which may convey some idea of the general views which my opportunities have enabled me to take of the disease, and the remedies indicated, in its present advanced and critical stage.

"The enlightened advocates of abolition justly considered the slave-trade as the root of the tree of evil in the West Indies; the cause of all the waste of life, and loss of property, which stain the verdure and blast the blooming luxuriance of scenes which bear on their distant surface a semblance of Elysium! They had a right to conclude that, by destroying the root, and thus cutting off the supply of pernicious nourishment, its branches would cease to put forth their poison. They had no concern with the noxious weeds which have sprung up and thriven underneath its shade; and which they rightly deemed it the province of the proprietor to uproot. These, unhappily, are still suffered to prevent the progress of natural and fruitful vegetation; although they cannot reasonably be expected to eradicate themselves, otherwise than by exhausting the soil, and giving place to barrenness and desolation. In plain terms, the habits and prejudices of the resident planters, (overseers, &c.) continue unsubdued; and he who expects that habits long established will yield even to the clearest conviction of their destructive tendency, can have little knowledge of human nature. Without some change of men, therefore, any considerable change of measures cannot soon be effected. Superintendents and their underlings, who were early initiated into mal-practice, now confirmed by habit into prejudice, which they call experience, and of which they are sufficiently proud, cannot alter the plan of their proceedings, however urgent the necessity for a change; and they who trust to the reason of men who have been educated in error, and long-practised in caprice and passion, and oppression,

terror the presumptuous and the pettifogging politician. Oh that the beneficent genius, the godlike apprehension, of that truly great man were not, now and for ever, wanting to point out the path to his widowed and bewildered country!

pression, trust to a broken reed, of which all who lean on it should be made aware. Besides, with the present race of managers, the point of honour unfortunately opposes a bar to improvement: they who have so long said and sworn that they could not keep up the numbers of their negroes but by importations from Africa, will be slowly persuaded, or unwilling to prove, that they have hitherto been in the wrong, and their opponents in the right. Neither must it be omitted that the jobbing-system, the interest which overseers and agents too generally have in those gangs which are hired by the plantations to supply their own deficiency, operates (perhaps insensibly) to prevent the employment of the plough, and the natural increase of plantation-negroes. In conjunction with this circumstance, the common practice of remunerating the agent by a per-centage, makes it his interest to consider the amount of the present crop more than the general and permanent profit of the plantation; to strain every nerve in the production of sugar and rum, without regard to the contingent expence, or ultimate loss sustained by the proprietor. In a word, the present composition of the colonial assemblies, and colonial society in general, is adverse to melioration; calling loudly for the corrective interference, individual and collective, of their constituents in the mother-country."

The Assembly of Jamaica has been severely censured, even by some of the most intelligent journalists of this country, for having passed a Bill to prevent the pernicious interference of the methodist missionaries. But they would commend the measure, were they aware of the mischief created by these men among the poor unhappy negroes; adding to the misery of their present condition, the overwhelming terrors of eternal damnation; and driving many to despair and madness! While they were yet permitted to spread "contagious blastments" over the plantations, the negroes flocked in numbers to their midnight meetings, many of them trudging twenty or thirty miles between sunset and sunrise; but no longer industrious, either for themselves or their masters: and such power did the preachers acquire over their simple minds, unfortified by reason, that all whom their damning denunciations did not utterly deprive of their senses, were stripped of their little savings, their chief dependance in sickness and in age, and pillaged even of their last fowl, to contribute to the holy work!

Toleration is a blessing, inasmuch as it tends to exalt the character, and increase the happiness, of man; and dark and narrow must be the mind, that dreads or opposes its diffusion! But surely it is omission, (and most sinful omission) not toleration, to permit pestilence and famine. Surely it is neither wise nor just to permit folly and knavery to practise upon feeble ignorance, and erect for themselves a throne, by means of human degradation, on the ruin of human happiness. Methodism (at least in Jamaica) must be considered as a dangerous, destructive, and most contagious, disease, easy of prevention, but difficult of cure: and, until rational instruction (including rational religion) shall have diminished the predisposition of the negroes to fanatical frenzy, not only humanity to the individual, but the safety of the community, demands it of the colonial government; and it is their bounden duty, to prevent the invasion of the methodist missionaries.

Were Mr. Lancaster's system of education introduced among the plantations, and were the superintendents of the slaves (as they have the best opportunities) qualified to extend their views of right and wrong, and illustrate, by their own example, the moral truths they might inculcate, without doubt a great and beneficial change would erelong be effected in their manners, conduct, and condition. ALEX. ROBSON.

Porto-Bello, near Edinburgh,
Sept. 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT is not enough that the public be emphatically placed on its guard against *the imprudence and folly of referring Disputes to the arbitration of beardless or briefless Barristers*;—the practice of the law, with some exceptions, forms a kind of Augean stable, the cleansing of which demands the persevering and energetic labours, for one or two sessions, of a Committee of the House of Commons.

The adjudged cases, the precedents, the principles, and the rules of practice, which govern our courts of law, have now been accumulating for ages, under every variety of feeling, character, prejudice, and principle of the judges, who at successive periods have established those dogmas. Hence, among our legal authorities, every species of contradiction exists on particular points; and it is an indisputable fact, that, upon very numerous questions, involving the property and happiness of families, the

opinions of any ten able counsel would differ essentially in regard to the bearing and effect of the law. The system is, consequently, involved in perplexity and uncertainty; and, instead of being governed, as we ought to be, by a precise code, which the meanest intelligence could comprehend, scarcely two authors, or two men at the bar, however learned, agree in opinion upon most radical points. In plain truth, in many respects, the reasonings, principles, and practices, of this profession, are the last surviving remains of the dogmas, absurdities, and sophisms, of the Schoolmen; and the worst errors of the dark ages are, it is to be feared, still mingled with the axioms and principles of our venerable, but superannuated, legal system.*

Under the Greeks and Romans it was found necessary, at certain epochs of their national existence, to revise, purge, and simplify, their laws. The lust of power in judges, the corruption of practising lawyers, and the encroachments on principles made by clients, as far as possible, in every particular case; together with changes in manners, experience in regard to the actual effect of laws, and general improvements in knowledge, render such revisions so evidently expedient, that, to omit to make them, or to persist in errors for the sake of their antiquity, would bespeak a retrogradation of intellect, and a total negation of practical wisdom.

In England, the habitual deference of the people to the law, as checked by the intervention of Juries, has, in this profession, led to an increase of influence which seems to have changed the mere Servants of society into its Masters. The laws exist for the common good, and those who officially carry them into execution, are simply the ministers of the law, and the servants of the public. Our servants are, however, becoming every day more decidedly our masters; and, if some effective restraints are not imposed by the legislature on the power and practices of this profession, it is not difficult to foresee that, in a few years, all the property of the empire will devolve on lawyers, and the liberties of the people be held only under their tender mercies!*

This danger is so much the greater because the means are plausible. We all respect a government according to law. The unshackled dominion of known law is acknowledged to be the true basis of public liberty; and Law, say the lawyers, is only terrible to knaves; honest men, therefore, have nothing to fear from it. —Yet, IS IT SO?—Have honest men in England nothing to fear from the misdirection, sophistry, and perversion, of law?—What say my *honest* readers?—Do not some lawyers spread their nets in every street and highway, to catch the merely unwary?—Are not many lawyers like Spiders in their holes, lying in wait to seize the simple flies—the young, the aged, the widows, and the orphans of society?—Is it not half the business of common life to guard against falling into the traps of lawyers?—Is not the half of many lives vainly devoted to attain the power of disentanglement from their thraldom?—Do they not cross our path at every moment—as stewards of other men—as bankers—as borough-proprietors—as legislators—as ministers—and in every profitable employment?—And are Lawyers really so eminently qualified by moral feeling, education, and habit, to enjoy so general an ascendency, and play so important a part, in society? My reply is, NO!—and I am quite certain that ninety-nine of every hundred adults, from the Orkneys to the Land's End, will also exclaim emphatically—NO!

After all, the lawyers themselves may not be individually to be blamed. It is the allowed duty and privilege of every man, to do the best he can in his calling, for himself and his family. No valid exception can *perhaps* be made in regard to members of this profession.†

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* Even the luminaries of the profession, in matters of practice, suffer under as pernicious an intellectual twist as the weakest rush-lights, or most dingy *gas-lights*. No imputation is meant against Mr. Winsor's brilliant gas-lights, by comparing a *dingy gas-light* to a stupid and base lawyer. The analogy between the two is, however, too happy to be passed over.

* JURYMEN, beware!—Do your duty!—Think for yourselves!—Till something more effectual be done by the legislature, you are the sole hope of your country—and every man of you is expected to do his duty!

† *Perhaps* is used, because servants ought never to impose upon their masters, and lawyers ought to concede their personal advantages to the paramount interest of that society which they do but professionally serve.

If people will worry each other; if land-proprietors will neglect their estates and borrow of their stewards; and if old women will give to their will-makers half their fortunes; those who profit by such follies are more properly objects of envy than of censure. The mischiefs arise, however, in great part, from faults in the forms of law; from defect or absence of legislative provisions; and from the want of efficacious checks on the seared consciences of practitioners.*

If an ANGEL FROM HEAVEN warned me that I had but an hour to live, and I wished to spend that hour in rendering my country the highest service in my power, in relation to its social institutions, I should dictate something like the following:

1. *In all agreements let a clause be inserted, that differences and disputes between the parties shall be made the subject of reference to three or five men of business, all of whom should hear evidence, and decide finally, under the 9th and 10th of William III. without the interference, presence, or intervention, and without the doubts, quibbles, or surmises, of Lawyers.*

2. *In civil suits, as well as in criminal prosecutions, let the plaintiff be obliged to go before a grand jury, specially convened for civil purposes previous to every term or assize, to determine whether there exist ground of action; and let no civil process issue till it has been endorsed by such grand jury. In urgent cases, let juries, on short notice, be convened by the sheriff; and, for all civil purposes, let them consist of thirteen instead of twenty-three.*

3. *Let no writ be so endorsed, if it appear that the defendant had previously offered to refer the question in dispute to the arbitration and decision of men of business.*

4. *Let the names of the witnesses, and a description of the documents in support of the suit, be endorsed on the back of the process; and, within a certain number of days, let the defendant be required to give the plaintiff a similar list of his witnesses and documents; after which, let each party be at liberty once to amend his list before trial.*

5. *Let no man be detained in execution for debt above one month, if, after public notices, he has surrendered four-fifths of his property to his creditors.*

6. *Let none but the witness under examination, in a cause, be allowed to be present in court, or before arbitrators.*

7. *Let the first process in every suit include at once, the summons to appear and a declaration of the cause, grounds, and object, of suit.*

8. *Let appeals against decisions of arbitrators be made when sanctioned by the minority of the referees; and let the validity of such appeals be tried by civil grand juries, which should have the power of ordering new arbitrations.*

9. *Let appeals against decisions of courts of law be in like manner referred to civil grand juries, which should have it in their power to order new trials before a different judge and jury.*

10. *Two of three decisions should be conclusive of all questions in civil suits.*

Legislative enactments, enforcing such regulations, would, I conceive, put an end to all the accumulated Chicaneries, Impositions, and Vexations, of law and lawyers.

The *first* clause would effect every legitimate purpose of justice.

The *second* would prevent frivolous, vindictive, oppressive, and vexatious, suits.

The *third* would render the plaintiff and defendant alike willing parties to the suit.

The *fourth* would put an end to tricks in a cause, and to false-swearing; against which, at present, no man can be on his guard, and no issue be protected.

The *fifth* would release the law from the disgrace of cruelty, and of expecting impossibilities.

The *sixth* would secure the cause against combinations of the witnesses.

The *seventh* would give simplicity, fairness, and openness, to the proceedings.

The *eighth* would be a check on the corruption or prejudices of arbitrators.

The *ninth* would render the appellant independent of the caprice and sophistry of judges.

The *tenth* would bring disputes to a termination within a definite period.

Who

* Mr. Jones, a barrister, advises, in your last, as the only means of avoiding the villany of pettifogging, that every man become his own lawyer!

Who could oppose such salutary and necessary regulations?—

None but CORRUPT or prejudiced LAWYERS!

Who would support them with one voice?—

THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM!

It follows, then, that we shall be enabled to ascertain, whether the Lawyers are already the masters or the servants of the public?

On such points there can, among the people, be but one opinion!—Does it not then behove the houses of parliament, as the national guardians and reformers, and as the palladium of justice, to assert and enact some such reasonable laws?—Can the legislature be more usefully or laudably employed? Are not its members themselves, who are not lawyers, the frequent victims of those abuses, which it appears may so easily be remedied?—Do not the present grievances come home to every man's business and bosom?—Do we not all feel the force of the common maxim, that, *if a man will go to law with you for your coat, you should, rather than go to law, give him that and your waistcoat,—aye, and even your shirt also?*

Is it consistent, however, with the domination of reason—with the triumph of intellect in a free country—with the energies and good sense of the English people, that such Absurdities should exist and triumph, and such Oppressions be continued and endured?—Rather ought not every constitutional Exertion to be made to get as completely rid of them as human passions will allow?

In one word, notwithstanding some wise and virtuous exceptions, Law and Lawyers are now become, what the Romish Church and the Monks were three centuries ago; and Priest-craft and Law-craft have but changed places! We stand, therefore, in need of great LEGISLATIVE ENERGIES; or of some HENRY THE EIGHTH, or MARTIN LUTHER, to perform, in regard to this profession, the mighty work of reformation and regeneration! COMMON SENSE.

Dec. 13, 1811.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I DO not know how it is possible to make a better use of a letter which I have just received from a very worthy man, than to send it to your Magazine. His object is evidently to rescue merit from neglect, and to lift obscure talents into that public notice which may be the means of rendering them beneficial to their possessor; an object, that, I have no doubt, you will gladly facilitate.—I have not yet seen the boy, but he has been in Bristol this week, and has brought up his manuscript, the melody of which was highly approved of by an able composer, but the base (as might be expected) found deficient in some parts; and, next Wednesday, he is to return with it amended, when I shall have the pleasure to see him. This and other airs of his composing I have heard sung, and thought them not only good melodies, but that they evinced an uncommon degree of taste and feeling. I shall take him to hear *Madame Catalani*, on Friday next, to see what effect a first concert, and her powerful airs, will have on his musical feelings; and, afterwards, his talents will be put to their test. He will not be flattered, but fairly tried; and, if the general opinion is, that he has very superior abilities in this walk of genius, no pains will be spared to give them their fair expansion, and to place him where he may, before he is spoiled, be thoroughly grounded in the science he has selected under the most discouraging circumstances.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, Dec. 8, 1811.

SIR,

ABRAHAM Taylor of this place, (the musical boy, for whom you are pleased so kindly to interest yourself) is about 13 years of age, and self-taught; his father is a baker, and the employment of the son—selling the cakes and biscuits made by him; he first introduced himself to my notice by composing a tune for our Sunday-school children, to sing at church, with which we were much pleased; it has a wild, sweet, simplicity, quite original, that much surprised us; and induced me to try him in a composition more varied and difficult. I therefore wrote out *Campbell's Soldiers' Dream* (not knowing at that time that it had ever been set to music), and desired him, when he perfectly comprehended the author, to express the sense of the words, as well as he could, by musical sounds. He did so, and brought me the music, line by line, as he composed it; when finished, I was much struck with the pathos, truth, and nature, it exhibited. On showing it to some musical friends, they advised me to get it engraved,

graved, with an accompaniment for the piano-forte,* and sold, for his benefit, under the idea that it might be the means of introducing him to public notice, and produce a small fund for providing him with clothes, &c. during his apprenticeship, which we shall endeavour, may be either with a professor, master, or seller, of music, so as to enable him to unfold in time his musical talents. This song, therefore, with two or three others, will be *published by subscription*, with all convenient speed, at a moderate price, and sold here and at Bristol, for his benefit.

Such is his passion for music, that, I have been told, when the friendly societies meet at Whitsuntide, to amuse themselves with their bands, he has been known to listen for hour in extacy; and, when any favorite piece has been played that struck his ear more forcibly than another, has run home and committed it immediately to paper, most correctly: his talents as a performer are also great, for he has, by his own industry, made himself master of six or seven different instruments, with some of which he plays with great execution and taste, the most difficult pieces at sight.

This, sir, is all I can at present collect respecting him, but, with great truth and justice I may add, that he is a very modest, unassuming, steady, honest, lad; and that he may at some future day rival a Crotch, Haydn, or, perhaps, a Handel, is the sincere wish of, sir,

Your most respectful, humble, servant,
THOMAS RICHARDSON.

Iron Acton, near Sodbury,
Dec. 6, 1811.

* Here a difficulty arose, as he had never seen (at that time) a piano-forte, and was at a loss how to proceed; but, a friend having explained to him the nature and compass of the instrument, and described its powers, with the manner of playing, &c. he readily conceived the idea, and composed it accordingly.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

An ACCOUNT *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of the late Mr.* WILLIAM MARTIN, F. L. S.

WILLIAM Martin was born at Marsfield, in Nottinghamshire, in the year 1767.

His father, Mr. Joseph Martin, was a native of the same town, and settled there as a hosier. Too much addicted to pleasure, he neglected his business, and, being consequently unsuccessful, deserted his wife and only child, when the latter was not more than a year and a half old. He proceeded immediately to Ireland, assumed the name of Booth, and went upon the stage, for which he had always evinced a strong inclination. His talents, as an actor, were not striking; and, after some time, having quitted the stage, he repaired to London, where he opened an exhibition of Polygraphic Paintings. From his youth he had been fond of drawing, but had not received any regular instructions in that art at the time he deserted his family. In the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine (Vol. 67. p. 167) he is mentioned under the name of Joseph Booth, Esq. is stated to have died on the 25th of February, 1797, in Cumberland Gardens, Vauxhall, and is represented "as the ingenious inventor not only of the polygraphic art, but also of the more important art of manufacturing cloth by a perfectly original process." On his return to England, though repeatedly applied to by Mrs. Martin, he took no notice of her letters. He never saw his son from the time he absconded from Marsfield, nor did he bequeath a single shilling to his wife or son, though he was supposed to die possessed of several thousand pounds.

His mother, whose maiden name was Mallatratt, having gained no intelligence of her husband, was induced, at the expiration of two years, to commence actress. She had no better prospect of supporting herself and her child, and she conceived that, by adopting this line of life, she might have a greater chance of meeting with her husband, or at least of obtaining some information concerning him. Mrs. Martin, at first, entered into a small provincial company, at that time performing at Kibworth, in Leicestershire. With this company she travelled during some years, and was then received into a more respectable one. Though a very useful actress, she did not possess the qualifications requisite for performing the principal characters, and her income was consequently very limited. In this trying situation, she conducted herself with the greatest propriety and prudence. She paid particu-

lar

lar attention to the education of her son, always taking care to send him to the best schools, which her itinerant mode of life and her straightened circumstances would permit, and anxiously endeavouring to prevent his forming any improper acquaintance. Mrs. M., having been a performer during a period of more than 26 years, retired from the stage in the year 1797. She was never separated from her son till the time of his death, and is now living with his widow and children at Macclesfield, in a very infirm state, at the advanced age of 65.

Young Martin, in his childhood, made the best possible return to his excellent mother for her unwearied care and attention, by manifesting a most amiable and affectionate disposition, and by shewing a great fondness for learning, in which he made a progress, at least, equal to the advantages he possessed. The necessitous circumstances of his mother left her no choice as to his destiny. She was compelled to make him an actor; and, in order to obtain a small addition to her income, found it necessary to usher him upon the stage at a very early period of his life.

When he was only five years old, he was frequently brought forward to sing upon the stage, accompanied by the German flute, and was always favourably received by the audience. At eight years of age he was so far improved, that his performance excited the surprise, and procured him the applause, of all who saw him. At nine he delivered a lecture on hearts to several crowded audiences in the different rooms at Buxton. Soon afterwards he played the part of Trip, in the School for Scandal, at Denbigh, before several persons of distinction, who complimented him very highly on his promising abilities, and made him many presents, which proved a seasonable relief to his mother.

About this time he began to learn the Latin language, to which he applied very closely. And, in his leisure hours, he amused himself with drawing and engraving. In drawing he had not at first any master: but he received some instructions in engraving from a blind actor, who taught him to engrave on pewter. From this time he occasionally raised a little money by engraving, at first on pewter vessels, and afterwards on plate.

The Buxton company, in which he and his mother now had engagements, besides travelling in Derbyshire, performed at different towns in Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, and Yorkshire. In the last-named county they played at Halifax, where he was introduced to the late Mr. James Bolton, eminently distinguished as an artist and a naturalist by his works on the British Ferns, Furguses, and Songbirds. This happened when he was in his 12th year. Bolton then kept a writing-school at Stannary, near Halifax, and young Martin had the pleasure to become his pupil in penmanship. He also received his first lessons in drawing from the same master, who, by frequently entering into conversation with his pupil about birds, and other objects of natural history, inspired him with a taste and passion for this science, which he retained to the end of his life. With the information he then received on these subjects, he used to return from school delighted to his mother. He received many acts of kindness from Bolton, who furnished him with books and drawings, and directed him in the choice of those books that he was to purchase for himself. In penmanship our author has not done so much credit to his preceptor, as in drawing. His handwriting does not in the least resemble Mr. Bolton's. It is extremely remarkable, perfectly unique indeed, and with difficulty legible, a circumstance which occasioned him no small trouble and vexation in the printing of his works.

To Bolton he remained extremely grateful for the advantages and favours he had received, and always spoke of him as his greatest friend and benefactor. A regular correspondence was maintained betwixt them, till the death of his master, whose labours were, unfortunately, often interrupted by long and dangerous indispositions. It has been ascertained, by an application to Mrs. Bolton, that Mr. Martin's letters to her late husband are in the possession of her daughter, who went to America about two years ago, with the view of residing there, and took the most valuable of her father's papers along with her. There is every reason to believe these letters would afford ample materials for a biographical memoir; and, whilst it is to be regretted, that the letters in question cannot at present be consulted, it has fortunately happened, that several

of Bolton's letters to Mr. Martin have been preserved, and furnished information upon various points, which could not now be obtained from any other source.

It appears, from this correspondence, that Mr. M. was accustomed to consult his old master concerning every publication which he projected; and, indeed, upon every material step he intended to take. On all these occasions he received the best and most disinterested advice. The following short extract, from one of Bolton's letters, may very properly be introduced here, as expressive of his regard and good wishes for his former pupil, and of the encouragement held out to him. "My mind has long suggested to me, that you will see good days. I hope they are now arriving. Persevere in that modesty, truth, and industry, which I have valued in you ever since I knew you; and, above all, be a friend and guardian to your mother in her declining age."—An instance of his kindness will appear in an extract from another letter.—"If you have done with Da Costa, you may send it by the waggon, but pay not the carriage. If you want it longer, keep it. As to what little money you owe me, if it will in the least distress you, don't send it. I have just got a draft for Fungi, which will be beef for me till Christmas."—Mr. Martin's delicacy would not allow him to observe his friend's injunction on this occasion. He not only paid the carriage, but paid for the binding of the volume, which subjected him to a reproof in a subsequent letter.

This correspondence was not without its advantages to Bolton, for Mr. Martin's ingenuity, in the execution of his engravings, enabled him to furnish his friend occasionally with useful hints and directions. Neither of them being engravers by profession, the mutual communication of their failures and successes in the management of their copperplates, must have been very useful to both. Bolton was frequently too profuse, or too sparing, in the application of the aqua-fortis, which, to use his own phrases, either bit too much or too little, and he always related his blunders and disappointments very humorously. His plates were often jogging to London, in the waggon, to get new faces.

When Mr. Martin first engaged in the study of natural history, his attention was principally directed, if not entirely confined, to the animal kingdom; and the first work which he conceived the design of publishing, was upon this branch of the science.

As early as the year 1789, he made Bolton acquainted with his intention of publishing a Zoological Table, on a single sheet, to be mounted as a chart, on canvas and rollers, who advised him to print it on a 4to. form, and to add an explanation of terms, with the plates, requisite for the illustration of these. This advice he seems to have determined upon adopting, for we find the following title given in one of his MS. volumes; "Zoological Tables, exhibiting, in one view, the classes, orders, and genera, of the animal kingdom, with the dependences and leading characters, according to the Linnæan system; with six plates, on which are engraved in aquatinta figures, explanatory of the characters, on which the orders depend."

In these tables, which were never completed, it appears that the characters of the classes, orders, and genera, were to have been translated from those given by Linnæus, in the 12th edition of the Systema Naturæ. Not being in possession of this celebrated work, so necessary to every naturalist, he has taken the trouble to transcribe the genuine characters in the original Latin, and to add the names of the species, except in those extensive genera of insects, which comprehend a vast number of species, and here he has only put down the *names* of the divisions, and the *numbers* of the species. In many instances the English names and references to Edwards's figures are given.

It seems that Mr. Martin did not proceed to publish the Zoological Tables, on account of the appearance of the new and extended edition of the Systema Naturæ, by Gmelin, about this time; the first part of which was printed in the year 1788, though he was not apprised of this edition till 1790.

He had afterwards, it would appear, an intention of publishing a *Fauna Britannica* in the Latin language, extracted from Gmelin's edition of the work mentioned above, with references to the plates of Pennant and Bewick, and the addition of the English name and size of each species of animal. A specimen of this intended work, fairly transcribed, is

among

amongst his manuscripts. In an interleaved copy of the first volume of Berkenhout's Outlines, presented to him by Bolton, we find he has made many additions to the text, and has made several drawings of the different classes of animals, particularly of birds and fishes.

He also projected a third work on the River Fishes of Great Britain, to be illustrated with coloured plates, which his friend, whose name we have so frequently had occasion to mention, was of opinion would be well received. Notwithstanding this encouragement, he proceeded no farther than to make a few coloured drawings of fishes, from the execution of which there is reason to believe the work might have been productive of some emolument to him. Whether he relinquished this design on account of the unavoidable expense, and an apprehension of the uncertainty of being reimbursed by this publication; or whether he had now come to a determination to confine his attention to his works on Extraneous Fossils, cannot at present be ascertained. But, after the year 1795, he has made no mention of publishing on Zoology to Bolton, as far as we can collect from the letters of the latter.

He had collected shells, and had paid great attention to conchology, a subject particularly necessary to those who engage in the study of petrifactions. He had also made a collection of insects, most probably with the view of preparing himself for understanding the genus *Entomolithus*.

Mr. M. seems to have paid less attention to the vegetable than the animal kingdom. He did not engage much, at any period of his life, in practical botany. He had, however, carefully studied the *Philosophia Botanica* of Linnæus, and has availed himself of the excellent rules laid down in that work, in composing his elementary book on Extraneous Fossils, or Relics; the latter of which he considers as the most appropriate name. The ferns engaged a greater share of his attention than any other tribe of plants, the knowledge of them being more connected with his principal study of petrifactions. Except the ferns and grasses, few plants can be recognised in the petrified state.

At what period he first began to study mineralogy, and to turn his attention more particularly to geology, has not been exactly ascertained, but most probably a considerable time anterior to the year 1789; for, in a letter addressed to Mr. Bolton in that year, he mentions his drawings and engravings, and his intended publication on Derbyshire Petrifactions. His attention was in some degree directed to mineralogy by his occasional visits to his much-esteemed friend Mr. Mills, at Macclesfield, which afforded him an opportunity of examining a good collection of minerals, and of conversing on that subject. The idea of publishing tinted plates of the minerals of Derbyshire, with short descriptions of them, originated in his having seen a book of that kind, in the possession of Mr. Mills, which was published at Nuremberg, in 1753, by Schmeidel. His observation, on seeing the book, was, that he conceived he could produce better resemblances of minerals, and he certainly did succeed very well in his first attempts to delineate them, and was particularly successful, at that time, in his representation of the crystallised Galena.

The first number of his work, entitled "Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions, collected in Derbyshire," was printed in the year 1793. The figures were all drawn, etched, and coloured, by his own hand. This work was originally intended to form a part of a general history of Derbyshire fossils, in which he had engaged, in conjunction with Mr. Watson, of Bakewell, who possessed a valuable collection of native and extraneous fossils of that county. By unforeseen circumstances the publication of the original work was, for some years, deferred, and at length relinquished. The History of the Native Fossils, which was Mr. Watson's department, has not been published, but he still promises a work on the mineralogy of Derbyshire.

From the conditions, printed in the first number of Mr. Martin's Petrifactions, it appears, that the work was to be completed in fourteen numbers. But he proceeded no farther than the fifth number, which was printed in August, 1796. He had, at this time, gained so much additional information, and his views of the subject were so much changed, that he thought it better to pause here, and reprint the letter-press. The first sheet of the work, as it now stands, was not printed till May 1802.

This was the first attempt, that had been

been made in England, of giving coloured figures of petrifactions. Abroad it had been done with considerable success; and, of late, beautifully coloured plates have been published by Mr. Sowerby, in his "British Mineralogy," and by Mr. Parkinson, in his volumes on Organic Remains.

In the year 1796, Mr. M. sent a paper, entitled "An Account of some Species of Fossil Anomiæ, found in Derbyshire," to the Linnæan Society, of which he had the honour to be elected a fellow. This paper was published in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Society, and is illustrated by two plates from his drawings.

In the succeeding year he married Mrs. Adams, an unfortunate but interesting young widow, who had commenced actress, and joined the Buxton company, when performing at Prescot, about three years before. Her former husband died when she was only 19 years of age, and left her totally unprovided for. Her father was then in indigent circumstances, and incapable of supporting her. In this distressed situation, having been well educated, possessing a good voice, and being tolerably versed in music, she was persuaded to try her fortune on the stage. Her father, particularly solicitous for her welfare, prevailed upon Mrs. Martin to receive his daughter under her immediate care and protection. From that time she remained constantly with Mrs. Martin, and the consequence was a mutual attachment betwixt her and Mr. Martin.

With the prospect of a young family, he was prevailed upon, in a short time after his marriage, to quit the stage, and establish himself as a drawing-master, in Burton-upon-Trent, where the company was then performing. In this line he met with encouragement beyond his expectation, being immediately engaged to teach in several of the principal families of that town and its vicinity. This, it must be observed, was not a new occupation to Mr. M. He had, for several years, given instructions in drawing in the different towns, which he visited as an actor, and had given great satisfaction to his pupils and their friends. About eight years before, he had communicated to Mr. Bolton his desire to leave the stage; and stated, that he was only restrained by a fear of being under the necessity of returning to it again. He was encouraged by his friend, with the hope of being able to support himself without acting, provided he should determine to give up his original profession. But, much as he wished to have the command of that time, which he had so long devoted to the entertainment of the public, he had not sufficient resolution to relinquish the income he and his mother were deriving from the theatre. In no instance did Mr. M. take a rash or imprudent step; the stage, at this time, constituted the principal source of profit to him, and he was thence induced to remain upon it for several years longer, though he would have been much more gratified by employing the hours spent in the business of the theatre, in using his pen and pencil on subjects of natural history, if there had been the same certainty of a remuneration. It is greatly to be regretted, that his straightened circumstances did not allow him, at that period, to pursue his own inclinations, as the world has thereby been deprived of some valuable works, which his want of leisure prevented him from completing.

Not only did his original profession interfere with his scientific pursuits, but his love of science, and his attachment to that county and station, where extraneous fossils are particularly abundant and various, and may be constantly examined under their most interesting relations, prevented his advancement as an actor.

Mr. M. did not possess any great versatility of talents as an actor; and, from the state of the company in which he performed, was frequently under the necessity of representing characters to which he was by no means adequate. This must be the case in provincial companies, more especially in those which travel to the smaller towns. But he studied his parts well, had always the merit of being correct, and had attained a considerable degree of excellence as a comedian, particularly in performing foppish characters. When the farce of the Farmer came out, he was so great in the part of Jemmy Jumps, that the piece had a run for ten nights at Buxton, and was played once or twice a-week during the remainder of the season. The late Mr. Tate Wilkinson, manager of the York theatre, having had an opportunity of witnessing his performance at Buxton, was very anxious to engage him, and offered him a very good salary, which his fondness for mineralogy and

attachment

attachment to Derbyshire induced him to decline without hesitation. Mr. Martin's engagement in the Buxton company also afforded him an opportunity of examining the coal strata and petrifactions, found in the neighbourhood of Wigan, this being one of the towns in which they occasionally performed. Of this advantage he would also have been deprived, by enlisting under the banners of Wilkinson.

He did not remain long at Burton-upon-Trent. Being strongly solicited to take up his abode at Buxton, and to attend the schools in that neighbourhood as a drawing-master, he could not resist the temptation, but immediately repaired to the situation most favourable to his mineralogical researches. An opportunity offered shortly after his removal, of purchasing a fourth-share of the Buxton theatre, which he availed himself of, and occasionally performed during the season; but he did not visit any other town afterwards as an actor.

During his residence at Buxton, Mr. M. was honoured by the notice of many gentlemen, distinguished by their rank and science, who resorted to this celebrated watering-place. Here he became acquainted with A. B. Lambert, Esq., to whose kindness he was indebted for his election as a fellow of the Linnæan Society. Though extremely harrassed, at this period, by his attendance on the schools, which were situated at considerable distances, and lay in different directions (for his income would not bear the expense of keeping or hiring a horse), he did not allow himself any recreation or respite. All his leisure hours were devoted to scientific pursuits; and, so eagerly was he engaged in making drawings, and engraving the plates for his work on the Petrifactions of Derbyshire, that he frequently broke in upon the necessary hours of sleep, to the great injury of his health.

About the year 1805, he was doomed again to change his station. The school at Chapel-in-the-Frith was entirely given up, and he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the department of drawing-master, at the Free Grammar-school in Macclesfield. By these two circumstances he was induced to remove to Macclesfield, which was now become the most central, and consequently the most convenient, situation for his attendance on the different schools, where he was engaged as a teacher.

After this removal, he retained his share in the theatre at Buxton, performed a few nights in the midsummer vacation, and took a benefit, which was always as productive as the place would entitle him to expect. During the two last years of his life, however, he was unable to perform on the stage. His voice became so weak and hoarse as to render his articulation scarcely audible. As he never possessed a good voice, he did not deem it adviseable to devote much time to music; but he excelled in singing humorous and ludicrous songs, and his ear was so good, that he learned them with the greatest facility.

To this affection of the voice other symptoms supervened, which Mr. M., with but too much reason, considered as indicative of a consumption, and expressed a wish to give up his occupation as a drawing-master, that he might have more leisure to attend to his other pursuits. However, he had not resolution to do this, and continued to teach, as long as his health would possibly permit him.

The distressed situation, in which he knew his family must be left when he resigned his breath, stimulated him to greater exertions than he could bear. In order to avoid giving any alarm or present distress to his family, respecting his health, he concealed his complaints as much as possible from them. He continued to employ his leisure hours in writing, drawing, or engraving; and wished to be thought by his wife to be so employed, when he was totally unable to do any thing. He requested, that every letter which Dr. Hull, whom he occasionally consulted from the commencement of his indisposition, wrote to him on the subject of his complaints, might be directed to be left at the post-office, by which means Mrs. Wm. Martin was prevented from knowing that her husband had ever consulted Dr. Hull till after his decease, when she discovered and perused some of the letters. In one of his letters to the doctor, after enumerating the different symptoms of of his malady, he adds, "I give you a world of trouble. If I recover my health, be assured I shall not be unmindful of what you have done for me. I at times, however, think there is little hope of my getting better. I have been so long ill, and there has been such a gradual increase in the symptoms of my disorder, that I doubt it is too firmly

fixed for medicine to remove it. I have not done much to the work I have in the press lately. Indeed, I have had neither spirits nor inclination to attend to it. Yet I ought to do so, if possible, for that and my other work will be all, perhaps, that a wife and six helpless children will have to depend on, for a time, for subsistence." Unfortunately, this has been but too soon verified.

The work to which he here alludes, as being in the press, he was enabled to publish in the beginning of March, 1809, under the title of "Outlines of an Attempt to establish a Knowledge of Extraneous Fossils, on scientific Principles," and he dedicated it to his friend Mr. Lambert. Notwithstanding the modesty of the title, it is truly a classical production, which will be found extremely useful to persons entering upon the study of geology and extraneous fossils, and will be read with satisfaction and advantage by those who have made considerable proficiency in these departments of mineralogy.

When Mr. M. first began to collect and describe the fossils, that have the form or structure of animal or vegetable bodies, and, indeed, till this work appeared, we had no elementary book, containing a regular exposition of facts and principles, on which this study could be conducted, as in other branches of natural history. Having felt greatly the want of such an introductory treatise, and aware of the importance of the task, he spared no pains to supply the deficiency and to render the science as easy and inviting to future students as it was in his power to effect.

It would exceed the limits we wish to assign to this account of our author, to enter into a full analysis or criticism of the work under consideration. We may be allowed, however, to state briefly, that, in the preface, he has laid down and illustrated the fundamental principles on which he conceives the study of extraneous fossils may be scientifically conducted; and that, in the first part of the work, to which he has given the title of "An Elementary Introduction to the Study of Extraneous Fossils, &c." after giving definitions of natural bodies, he points out the kinds, phenomena, and origin, of relics, with their introduction into the mineral kingdom; their distinctive characters, with an explanation of the terms used; their geographic situation; the principles of their arrangement and nomenclature, and the delineation of relics, illustrated by several examples. In the body of this part of the work he has given the facts and inferences which constitute the basis of the study, in distinct propositions; and has added to these such observations as he deemed necessary for the illustration of them. In the form of notes will be found the more foreign remarks on chemical, mineralogical, and geological, subjects, with references to authors, lists of zoological terms, &c.; from which the student will derive much useful information, condensed into a very narrow compass.

The second part is entitled "Systema Reliquiorum, or an Arrangement of Extraneous Fossils, as far as it respects their orders, genera, and families," and is written entirely in the Latin language. The orders and genera, of which he has given a view in the first number of the Petrificata Derbiensia, differ very materially from those he finally adopted in this volume.

Speaking of the execution of this work, he has expressed himself in the following modest terms, "At a distance from extensive collections and valuable libraries, those necessary helps to the naturalist when writing, my time is almost wholly taken up with the duties of my profession, and debarred, by local situation, from that personal intercourse with the scientific, which might so materially have aided me in my pursuit; this work is truly the production of one who has possessed few advantages for its completion, none indeed except those which have arisen from a long residence in a mining country, where the objects of the study abound, and have been constantly examined under their most interesting relations. Hence I beg leave to add, that a large portion of the facts advanced in this treatise has been repeatedly confirmed by my own observations. These facts, I am aware, are often rudely explained, and sometimes inartificially put together; but I trust the errors and deficiencies of the work will not be found so numerous as to prevent its being considered a proper collection of *data* for the student to proceed on. Hereafter, perhaps, some one, with leisure and abilities, equal to the task, may condescend to fill up these "Outlines," or, sketching others with a happier hand, give to the world a complete "*Philosophia Reliquiorum.*"

The following extract from a letter, which Dr. Hull received from Mr. Martin in a few months after the publication

of

of his "Outlines," evinces his modesty, the mediocrity of his pretensions, his patience, and the gentleness of his temper, so fully, that it ought to be brought forward. The letter is dated Wednesday morning only, and it is remarkable, that, of more than twenty letters in the possession of Dr. Hull, neither the day of the month nor the year is given, and the same may be observed with respect to the letters addressed to his other correspondents. "I understand I have been completely cut up in the Antijacobin Review. I have not seen the article, but, as the man in the play says on a like occasion, 'there is never wanting some *good-natured friend* or other to remind one of misfortunes.' They cannot, however, think less of the work, in some particulars, than I do myself; and authors of real merit and worth have shared the same fate, so I, who pretend to neither, have no reason to complain. There are some principles in the 'Outlines' that must, in time, be adopted, however they as novelties may be objected to at present."

In a subsequent letter to Dr. Hull he has thus expressed himself on the same subject. "I find I am totally misinformed respecting the criticism in the Antijacobin Review—so far from being cut up, I doubt they have been too free of their praise. I send you a few lines of their criticism, merely to prove to you that my *friend* was not quite correct in his information." After a very long account of the work and the principles on which it is formed, and only condemning the adoption of the term *vegetal*, instead of which they recommend *vegetive*, they conclude as follows: "From the remarks, which we have already made on these 'Outlines,' it must be evident that Mr. Martin has rendered an important service to science and the lovers of geological studies, and that his concise, yet copious and portable, work, is the most useful thing of the kind that has yet been published. A *book-maker* would have extended its contents over a 4to volume, and then have contrived to have charged his readers four times the price for it."—*Antij. Review.* May 1809.

When Mr. M. had printed a part of this work, he wrote to Dr. Hull for his opinion concerning the adoption of the term *vegetal*. Speaking of the translation of Fourcroy's Chemical Philosophy, by Desmond, he says, "I see he proposes to use in all cases, where the *capability of vegetation* is not meant to be pointed out, the term *vegetal* instead of *vegetable*. Had I seen his work some time back I think I should have adopted his alteration, for *vegetal petrifaction* would certainly be more correct and analogous than *vegetable petrifaction*, &c. The term would also have agreed better with some I have ventured to use, viz. *testal*, *ossal*, *squamal*, &c. by which I mean to point out only simple relation to the bodies in question, without reference to their substance or nature. We do not see, however, that the terms *vegetable* or *vegetal* petrification are at all more exceptionable than *vegetive*; for the capability of vegetation is as generally pointed out by the term *vegetive* as by either of the others, and the term *vegetable* is very frequently applied to substances not capable of vegetating."

In a short time after the publication of his "Outlines," Mr. Martin was elected a Corresponding Member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, and an Honorary Member of the Geological Society of London.

In the course of the same year he published the first volume of "Petrificata Derbiensia, or Figures and Descriptions of Petrifactions collected in Derbyshire;" and dedicated it by permission to Sir Joseph Banks. This volume contains the whole of the work which he began to publish in numbers, but desisted when he had printed the fifth. It has, however, received many additions and improvements. The plates for the illustration of this work are fifty-two. The figures were all drawn by himself. The etchings were also entirely executed by his own hand, and are sufficiently finished, though he has been induced to apologise for their wanting a certain neatness and uniformity, on the ground of his not being an engraver by profession. In colouring the plates he was assisted by his wife, whom he had instructed previously to his marriage, and she is at this time very laudably employed in colouring the remaining copies of the work.

In the description of these extraneous fossils, his aim has been to apply the mode of investigation so successfully adopted in Botany and Zoology. "Hence, says he, instead of giving a mere list of names, and these chiefly of species formed from entire genera, or tribes of organic bodies, I consider, in the first instance, every *genuine* or *permanent* fossil species to depend on a *single* recent one, and accordingly have endeavoured to fix the essential characters by which it may hereafter

hereafter be discriminated." Till Mr. M. published his "Outlines" no determinate principle for the division of extraneous fossils into species had been established, or even proposed. In every system that had then appeared, "the species," he observes, "are without order and consistency, formed according to the caprice or convenience of the writer, and characterised by every possible affection of which these bodies are susceptible." Preface p. 12.

As an appendix he has annexed "a Systematic Arrangement of the Petrifactions described in the first volume, with additional remarks on some of the species." We here find the order, genus, and family, to which each species belongs; the specific character and name; a reference to one or more of his own figures; the English name; the seat or strata; and the particular place where it is found; with an account of the differences observable in the specimens. Nothing scarcely is omitted except the synonyms; and it was his intention, if Providence had allotted him life and health, to publish another volume of the work under consideration, to give at the end of it, in one general view, a systematic arrangement of all the species that had then been described by him, with their synonyms, references to the figures of other writers, and such additional remarks on each as further research might have enabled him to make.

About a year before he was elected a member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, he had promised Dr. Hull to send one or more papers to the society. One of these, entitled "Cursory Remarks on the Mineral Substance called in Derbyshire Rotten-Stone," has been received and read since his death. It was the last thing he wrote, and it is to be regretted that he had not entirely completed this paper. In a note to the "Outlines," p. 140, Mr. M. says, "the Rotten-stone of Derbyshire is evidently produced by the disintegration of our black limestone, or marble, above which it is deposited, not over coal, as Gmelin, we know not from what authority, has asserted, &c." And the principal part of this paper appears from one of his manuscripts to have been originally written as a continuation of the note just quoted.

Of another paper, on the Formation of the Pipe-veins of Derbyshire, intended for the same Society, no traces are to be found; yet it appears, from a letter which Dr. Hull received from him, that it was written at the time he was engaged in printing the "Outlines." He says, "I am sorry it has not been in my power to transcribe the paper for the Manchester Society ere this, but I find I shall have a small drawing or two to make, in explanation of what I advance in it, and I doubt it will not be possible for me to do this before the vacation, when I hope to have a little more time on my hands."

He left also a letter, only in part transcribed, which is addressed to Mr. Tilloch, and was intended for publication in the Philosophical Magazine.

Mr. M. had made considerable preparation for publishing a Section of the Earth, and some Mineralogical Maps, which, he conceives, would be very acceptable to geologists and mineralogists, and prove profitable to himself.

In October 1809, he intimated to his friend, the Rev. James Cumming, fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, his intention to beg permission to take drawings from the Woodwardian collection of fossils. This scheme he hoped to be able to execute without its interfering with his business as a drawing-master; thinking that he could visit Cambridge, for the purpose of taking the drawings, and writing the descriptions, of the specimens, in the vacations, and engrave the plates at home at his leisure. Mr. Cumming very kindly communicated Mr. Martin's intention to Professor Hailstone, who mentioned it to the Woodwardian Syndics, and it was concluded, that the work should be an University publication, that the whole of the letter-press should be written by the Woodwardian Professor, and that Mr. M. should receive three guineas for drawing and engraving each plate, with a further compensation for coloring the plates, which might be done by his own family, or in the way most convenient and agreeable to him. It was supposed, that forty-five or fifty plates would be sufficient to contain the whole of the fossils in this collection, worthy of publication, which have not already been figured.

Before this agreement was made, Mr. Martin had communicated to his very valuable friend, Mr. Mills, of Dublin, formerly of Macclesfield, his desire to obtain permission to draw and describe the petrifactions in the Leskean Museum, which Mr. Mills and General Vallancey gave him reason to hope there would be no doubt of his obtaining, if he should determine upon the undertaking. The General, at the same time, very politely requested his acceptance of a copy of the

the catalogue of this Museum, from the Dublin Society, that he might be apprised of the number and kind of petrifactions in that celebrated collection of fossils.

Mr. Cumming wished Mr. Martin to be in Cambridge in June or July, that he might have an opportunity of introducing him, and rendering him other services on his arrival; but, just as the time arrived, viz. on the 31st of May, 1810, Mr. Martin breathed his last. His health had been gradually declining from Christmas, yet Mr. Cox, the medical gentleman who attended him in his last illness, is of opinion he might have lived for some time, had he not been attacked by a new complaint, a lumbago, so severe as to induce delirium and terminate his existence in a few days. The delirium was preceded by an uncommonly vivid imagination, and such a rapid succession of ideas, that he could not refrain from repeatedly expressing his astonishment.

Mr. Martin was below the middle size, of a slender form and delicate appearance, even in his best health. In his manners he was unaffected and diffident; so modest indeed, that, unless he had been initiated as an actor in his childhood, it is scarcely conceivable he would ever have ventured upon the stage. His life was marked by none of the eccentricities and adventures which so generally characterise the *gens de theatre*. His moral character was irreproachable. In all the relations of a son, a husband, and a father, his conduct was truly amiable and exemplary. All his hours were devoted to the entertainment or instruction of the public. As a comedian, he excelled in the representation of foppish characters. As a teacher, he rendered himself particularly acceptable to his pupils, by his mild and unassuming behaviour. As a naturalist, an author, and an artist, he has acquired a considerable portion of celebrity, although he laboured under many disadvantages. In addition to what has been already stated of his diligence and industry, it may be proper to observe here, that he availed himself of every opportunity of making his attainments profitable. He made drawings and engraved plates, which were not required for his own publications. He gave lectures on the solar microscope, in the towns which he visited as an actor; and he made collections of Derbyshire fossils for sale. His exertions, however, though carried to an extent decidedly injurious to his health, unfortunately were so little productive, that he left his family, consisting of a widow in a very delicate state of health, six children, and an aged mother, almost entirely unprovided for. The little money, his ingenuity and industry had enabled him to save, had all been expended in his publications, and a considerable demand from one of his printers still remained unsatisfied.

Touched by the distressed situation of this unfortunate family, some benevolent gentlemen, who respected Mr. Martin's character, raised a subscription in the town and vicinity of Macclesfield, to meet their present exigencies. A subscription was also opened at Manchester and Blackburn. Several gentlemen, distinguished for their rank and science, with whom he had the honour to correspond, have made presents to his widow. Amongst these may be enumerated Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Roscoe, &c. &c. To the eldest son, the Rev. Dr. Davies, with his wonted generosity, is giving his board and tuition. The eldest daughter has been received into Mrs. Rowe's school, on much lower than the usual terms for board; and the ladies of Macclesfield have very charitably formed a purse for defraying the expenses of her education. His widow has been appointed librarian to the Subscription Library; but, as the salary is small, and the duties of the office interfere much with her employment in colouring the plates of the Petrificata Derbiensia, this situation, at present, is not very advantageous to her. The sale of her late husband's works, though confessedly of great merit, proceeds but slowly, and it is doubtful whether they will ever repay the price of publication. They are written on subjects not generally interesting, and but few copies of either of them have been printed.

By bringing before the public this view of the merits of the late Mr. Martin, and of the indigent situation in which his family has been left, it is hoped that some further advantages may be derived; that contributions will be obtained; and the sale of his works be promoted. Should this appeal prove unsuccessful, it is to be feared that the cause of science may suffer.

N.B. Messrs. White and Cochrane, booksellers, in Fleet-street, London, have very kindly undertaken to receive the subscriptions of the benevolent, in behalf of this unfortunate family.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

SINGULAR BREACHES OF COSTUME.

BOURGOANNE notes a painting in Spain, where Abraham is preparing to shoot Isaac with a pistol. In the illuminations of a manuscript Bible at Paris, under the Psalms, are two persons playing at cards. Under Job, &c. are coats of arms, and a windmill.—*Notices des MSS. du Roi* vi. 119, 120.

FEUDAL CLAIMS.

In a charter of the commonalty of Sir John of *Angeriacum*, dated 1209, Young men and maidens are freely allowed, by charter, to kiss without any contradiction. *Duc. Gloss.* v. *Basia Juvenum.*

EXTRAORDINARY PANACEA.

The false Democritus recommends, as almost the only and speediest cure of wounds by incision, a plaister of human fæces.

R. GRIFFIS.

This man was for nearly fifty years, with slight intervals, the conductor of the Monthly Review, a work which, in his time, acquired some credit with the public; but which, since his death, has been sinking in reputation, and is now considerably superseded in estimation by the Edinburgh Review, and some other works of pretended criticism. He was originally a watch-maker at Stone, in Staffordshire, and a steady attendant at the presbyterian meeting at that place. Abandoning his trade, he came to London, and turned bookseller, first on Ludgate hill, and afterwards in St. Paul's Church-yard, and in Paternoster-row.

One of his first adventures as a publisher, was in that notorious work of Cleland's, called the "History of *Fanny Hill*, or Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure." This work he had the assurance to recommend to the public as a rival of Tom Jones, in a printed criticism upon it, in one of the early numbers of the Monthly Review.* He was however apprehended under a general warrant, as the publisher; but, having contrived to remove the copies out of his house, by the back door, he escaped the punishment which otherwise might have befallen him.

He afterwards removed into the Strand, where he failed; and his Review, being sold for the benefit of his creditors, was purchased by Collins, then an enterprising bookseller of Salisbury. Under Collins the work improved in variety and reputation, if not in sale; and Griffis, who had retained the management, regained the whole of the property itself about the year 1780.

He now began a new series, and the profits of the work were so much increased, that he commenced a handsome establishment at Turnham Green; latterly kept two carriages, and lived in style. He was also made a Doctor of Law, by some obscure American University. He died a few years since, at a time when his Review had attained the zenith of its glory. But the work, having lost the mind which planned and reared it, maintains at present but a secondary rank among our literary Journals. The craft of reviewing begins indeed to be better understood than formerly; and the whole of this class of works, have consequently lost much of that importance and influence which rendered them for many years so pernicious to the interests of truth and literature.

ARISTOTLE, A JEW!

Bartolocci, in his Bibliotheque Rabbinique, proves that some Rabbins have made Aristotle a *Jew!* others, that he was the *real* author of the works of *Solomon*! some, more moderate, only affirm that he became a *Jew* before he died, and then retracted all his writings!

BOURHANIDDIN IBRAHIM,

In his exhortation to pilgrimages to Jerusalem, speaks of the advantages of dying at Jerusalem, adding that it was full as *advantageous* as to *die* in *Heaven itself!*—An exquisite blunder of sense!

MEMENTO MORI.

Sir Richard Hoare gives us the following epitaph at Limerick, where *Mori is spelt with a y!* but the whole is curious.

MEMENTO MORY.

Here lyeth littele Samuel Barinton, that great undertaker,
Of famious citti clock and chime-maker,
He made his one time goe early and latter,
But now he is returned to God his creator,
The 19 of November then he seest, and for his memory
This here is pleast by his son Ben, 1693.

JESUIT MISSIONARIES.

Maitland, in his History of London, says, that some Jesuits, preaching to the American Indians, told them, in order to injure the English in their opinion, that

* See a former Magazine.

that Jesus Christ was born in France and crucified in England.

LODGINGS TO LET.

In Ireland this annunciation is often made by the words "*Good dry lodgings,*" by which word *dry* is not meant lodgings not wet or damp, but without board. A *dry ball* is also used to imply a ball without supper.—*Sir R. C. Hoare.*

PASSERANI.

Among the few foreigners who have acquired some celebrity as writers in the English language, may be remarked the Italian nobleman, Alberto Radicati, count of Passerani, who died in 1737.

He had been prime minister to Vittor Amadeo, Duke of Savoy, and had attempted to wrest from the Pope, in his master's favour, a right of *veto* on the appointment of all catholic bishops resident in the Piedmontese dominions.

The Pope, sooner than concede this *veto*, threatened the great excommunication. Vittor Amadeo hesitated awhile about turning Protestant. The multitude at Turin sided with the clergy; and he in consequence determined to submit to the church, and to sacrifice utterly his counsellor and advocate, Passerani, who was threatened by the inquisition, but suffered to escape into England.

Here he became acquainted with Tyndal and Collins, who showed him attentions. Under their patronage he published, in 1732, a *Parallel between Muhomed and Sosem* (the anagram of Moses); and in 1733, a *Philosophical Dissertation on Death*, which vindicates the right of suicide. In metaphysical opinion he leans to pantheism. His English style was said to have been corrected by Morgan.

Threats of prosecution drove him from London into Holland, where he, in 1736, printed at Rotterdam the *Memoirs of his Life*, and died at Amsterdam, in 1737, after a manner but too worthy of his known and bold opinions.

Had Passerani been more hospitably sheltered in this country, and encouraged to publish here a vindication of his political life, he would probably have founded in our literature a sect of men, friendly, on Catholic principles; so conferring upon the civil power a veto over episcopal appointments. We now want the very opinions which our own persecution suppressed.

NUMERALS.

It is common to believe that our numerals are of Arabic origin, and were introduced into Europe about the thirteenth century; but Villoison has, in his *Anecdota Græca*, analysed a dissertation, *De Numeralium Notarum Minuscularum Origine*, whence it appears, that in the Geometry of Boethius, in the fifth century, numeral notes are employed very like ours. At that time numerals were ascribed to Pythagoras, and were thought to have been used at Rome under Marcus Aurelius, and especially by the Algebraist Diophantus, of Alexandria.

The numerals are probably of Alexandrian origin, as they are plainly corruptions of the letters of the Greek alphabet. The iota was used for *one*, on account of the simplicity of its form. The figure 2 much resembles beta; the 3 gamma; the 4 delta; and the 5 epsilon. For the 6 a contraction standing for *st* was employed. The 7 imitates a zeta; the 8 an eta; and the 9 a theta. Why the omicron should have furnished the privative character, the nought, is not so easily guessed.

The adoption of decimal arithmetic, or of stopping at tens in placing the numerals, is to be referred to our having ten fingers, which predisposes the human race to reckon by tens. If numerals were engraved from old manuscripts, their resemblance with the Greek letters would be more obvious.

WARBURTON'S OPINION OF NEWTON.

Among the Warburtoniana occurs this remark:

"A word in your ear—What Sir Isaac wrote of the Ægyptian Antiquities is the most wretched thing that ever was writ by any body."

THE ARTIST CANO.

A counsellor of Grenada hesitated about paying one hundred pistoles, demanded by Cano for a bespoken image of Saint Anthony.—You have not been more than twenty-five days about it, which you charge at four pistoles a-day; said the counsellor.—Wretch! (replied the enraged artist) I have been five-and-twenty years in learning to make this statue in twenty-five days: but it shall never belong to a mean owner; and, so saying, he broke the statue to pieces on the pavement.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

POWER,

A POETICAL ESSAY.

By JAMES JENNINGS.

"*Knowledge is Power.*"

"Call now to mind what high capacious powers
Lie folded up in man."—AKENSIDE.

OF POWER I sing. POWER first produc'd the world,
And starry banners in the heavens unfurl'd;
Launch'd through the wide immense of endless space,
Myriads of globes to run their circling race;
With peopled planets deck'd each radiant sun,
And added moons through every phase to run;
Flung forth the comets, fix'd their wandering way,
And bade them knowledge all divine display;
Smiles in each herb, or flower of beauteous hue,
In spring, or fountain, or the dropping dew;
But this immense the Muse dares not to scan,
Of Power, as present in the mind of man;
She now with humble and with trembling wing,
Presumes to touch the harp's neglected string.

Knowledge is Power. Go search the human mind
From its dim dawn to ages most refin'd;
Behold of *Writing* the amazing art!
How days far gone to us their power impart;
On flags or reed-leaves first the letters ran,
As rudely rose the infant race of man;
Till, more matur'd, to parchment grew at length,
The puny scribbler in his giant strength.

Behold the *Scriptures*, ancient deeds of trust,
To man bequeath'd to make him wise and just;
Adown their rolls the streams of knowledge flow,
Which whoso drinks no more may thirst below:
Their saving power protects the human heart,
And well preserves it from each demon dart.

Look now to *Egypt*, where the prophet caught
His various lore, by priests full early taught;
The lofty *Piles**, upon her plains survey,
And tell if knowledge lent a potent ray;
Else whence arose, to kiss the clouds on high,
Those massive stones which simple power defy?

Proceed to *Greece*, her attic taste behold,
Her sculptur'd columns and her arches bold,
Her lofty temples dedicate to gods,
Where beauteous ruin to the tempest nods;
Her marble roofs which half admit the day,
Lo, what of Power doth Knowledge here display?
See HOMER, sovereign of the human heart,
In war, in peace, his powerful aid impart;
Fire, with just rage, the impetuous Peleus' son,
Or point Ulysses wisdom's way to run:
Whilst various worthies round the harper stand,
Diffusing science wide throughout the land.

On *Rome*, the mistress of the world, attend,
And graceful statues there in groups shall bend;
Proclaim the power to stir the human mind,
To passion various, elegant, refin'd;
Here VIRGIL's music soothes the listening ear,
There Lydian measures HORACE bids you hear;
Whilst PLINY's page of herbs shall teach the name,
And CELSUS heal thy weak and languid frame.

Fair dawn of science, doom'd long time to share
Whole nights of dark and horrible despair;
Till, in the West, bright corruscations ran,
And Power once more illum'd the mind of man.

Next *Albion* visit. *Bacon* foremost stands
To shed a radiance over distant lands;
To him we owe the *Nitreus Dust* to make,
Whose mighty thunder earth and air can shake.
Knowledge is Power,—and well if power were us'd
For nought but good—Yet oh, how oft abus'd!
Full many a mortal, reeling red with gore,
Shall curse the science BACON taught of yore;
For now big castles press the swelling deep,
To whelm their thousands in eternal sleep;
Whilst wholesale butchery, o'er the sea wave dread,
Flings legs and arms, the dying and the dead;
Accurs'd such knowledge! turn, O science! turn
To nobler deeds—for worthier prowess burn.

See now of Power the glory and the pride,
The *Art of Printing* draw the veil aside;
Unfold to all mankind the hidden laws
Of mind and matter and the great first cause;

The

* The Pyramids.

The scourge of scoffers—of whoe'er misrules,
Or tyrant kings, or vile Oppression's tools;
This long pre-doomed of heaven, shall through the land
Diffuse, at length, all power with even hand;
Teach rival nations all the arts of peace,
And war and discord dire, at last, shall cease.
Knowledge is Power—omnipotent her sway,
When truth and justice lead her onward way.
Printing shall pour her streams of light around,
And earth Hosannah's hymns of praise resound.

See GALILEO shape the wondrous tube,
And of the planets tell the massive cube;
Bring to our view, clear as the noon of day,
The dazzling numbers of the milky way;
Fix in wide space the distance of the sun,
And tell when moons shall through eclipses run;
Or yet, more wondrous, through the starry dome
Go, and with HERSCHEL bring new science home;
Learn from his lens the amazing power of God,
Then live content beneath his chastening rod.

Now mortal! mark the *magnet's* steady law,
And from its power how much may wisdom draw;
O'er seas the ancients rov'd with wild affright,
Should clouds or tempests mar the face of night;
They voyag'd slowly, dubious of their way,
And sail'd, even fearful, in the face of day;
Behold the magnet points the steady pole,
Should tempests, tumult, or should thunders, roll;
Secure the sailor o'er the weltering main,
Directs his bark right on in proud disdain.

Knowledge is Power—the southern cape* around
DE GAMA sail'd, in magnet lore profound,
His ship to see the wondering Indian star'd,
Whilst Asia's ports her spicy treasures shar'd.

And who is he of bold port, plumy crest,
Whose sails, white swelling, waft him far awest;
What time his men in mutinous array,
Watch'd wearily of heart each coming day,
Till round his ship the welcome sea-weed flung,
Hope, joy, and greeting, leapt from every tongue?
'Tis COLON,† he whose strong mind dar'd to brave
The threats of sailors and the western wave;
Behold the land, an empire! half a world!
By Colon's courage to the East unfurl'd.

Now o'er the world observe how science soar'd,
How DRAKE and CABOT various climes explor'd;
Around the globe sail'd many a seaman bold,
In quest of knowledge some—and some of gold;
And last, though greatest, to whom Britons look,
With pride and glory is immortal *Cooke*.
Of Australasia fix'd the wide extent,
Through Polynesia's groups of islands went;
Of North Columbia cruis'd the western shore,
Its creeks, its islands, and its capes, to explore;
And eager still the northern pole to brave,
Mid fields of ice he stemm'd the arctic wave.

Knowledge is Power—or still, in night profound,
Had man remain'd nor known the world was round.

Another *Bacon* now, a mightier mind,
Rose to eclipse the monk afar behind;
He gave the laws of matter: NEWTON came
And fann'd the sparks with fuel to a flame.
The radiant blaze illumin'd all the West,
And order, system, shone, in truth, confess'd.

See now the chemist, following Nature's laws,
Fling off his trammels and his occult cause;
In BOYLE behold the steady, patient, mind,
By facts determin'd and to facts confin'd;
The elastic force of common air he taught,
And how a vacuum in the pump is wrought;
Whilst TORRICELLI gave the weight of air,
With nice exactness in his balance rare.

Knowledge is Power.—The subtile LOCKE peruse!
By deep induction thou shalt learn to choose;
See how ideas o'er the sentient brain
Fix their impressions and the will restrain;
Thou too, from him, may'st learn to govern well,
And how thy actions may in worth excel;
To LOCKE we owe that free, unfetter'd thought,
Which he, the foremost in the van, has taught.
Hence to resist oppression we may learn,
And from its fetters base indignant spurn.

Wild *Terror's Master**, lo, how late we pass'd!
Whose howling witches ride the stormy blast;
He, to the sounds of tumult or of strife,
Pourtrays the strong-mark'd lineaments of life;

* The Cape of Good Hope.
† Columbus.

* Shakespeare.

To

To him, O listen! or, if so thou please,
What time soft zephyr fans the evening breeze,
The lofty *Bard of Eden Lost** shall long
Detain thine audience with enchanting song;
As sink the notes upon the mellow air,
Tell, for thou canst, what mystic power was there.

See *Medicine* now from barbarous terms depart,
And healing mix with science and with art;
Since *Harvey* shewed the circulating blood,
From year to year they flow a gathering flood;
And, mid the stream, to latest time shall flow
Her honor'd name,† who sooth'd the bed of woe;
Taught to implant disease of kindlier power,
And pass it harmless over beauty's flower;
And, if *her* name to latest time descends,
O surely *his* who all the world befriends;
'Tis not enough to blunt the poison'd dart,
His VACCINE LYMPH shall bid the fiend depart;
No more, by death, to wake the mournful sigh;
The roseate cheek no more to mar—the eye
No more to quench—but radiant shall it shine,
And hail our JENNER messenger divine.
Such, Science, are thy trophies! but, yet more,
Healing hath now of power an ample store;
Go study BROWN and simplify thy mind,
Then cast the jargon of the schools behind;
The lumber worthless, as of art the tricks,
Or *Album Græcum*, or as oil of bricks;
BEDDOES and DARWIN may some truth impart,
CULLEN will leave apt lesson on thy heart;
But chief the HANDMAID‡ shall thy care repay,
Whom sage Experience leads in open day;
Priestley shall teach thee, with peculiar care,
The nice components of the liquid air;
And LAVOISIER how may the silvery tide,
In two pure glasses differently divide;
How fiery hydrogene, with volant wings,
Fills the air vessel and aloft up-springs;
And SADLER, ventrous as in air he flies,
How look the clouds beneath, above the skies.
But these a few—why thunders roll on high,
Or vivid lightning gleams along the sky;
Why earthquakes lift, with trembling dire, the ground,
And dread volcanoes roll their lavas round;
How heat Galvanic DAVY's skill directs,
And metals make us, with their strange effects,

* Milton.
† Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.
‡ Chemistry.

Were repetition—knowledge now full well,
Commands the power the processes to tell.

Yet more! Behold yon cylinder of steam,
Whose piston lifts the pois'd and massive beam!
From deepest mines to draw the flowing spring,
And up to day earth's hidden treasures bring;
Where once the wind-mill, or the rounding horse
Machinery manag'd with defective force;
See now one steady, regular and strong—
One vast impulsion urge the wheels along;
Even o'er the sea-wave see the power preside,
And young Columbia hails the swelling tide*;
To WATT and BOULTON lift the trump of fame;
Of WATT and BOULTON consecrate the name.

From those—Of mind behold the exploring art!
See HARTLEY trace the windings of the heart;
Of love, of hate, and all the impassion'd train,
How quick they vibrate o'er the trembling brain;
With motiv'd force the various actions run,
From link to link, impell'd as they begun;
No broken series in the mind we trace,
Effects uncaus'd, or action out of place,
But all moves onward with one steady aim;—
The God of nature ever is the same.

Go to the senate, and behold the tongue
Of CHATHAM shake the base and venal throng;
See how his eyes, like lightning, pierce the soul,
And *Townshend* trembles 'neath their strong control;
List BURKE, declaiming o'er an India's wrong,
In justice eloquent—in reason strong;
Mark how the tears descend adown each cheek,
And all the mind in silent anguish speak!
To FOX attend, and at weak folly's ear,
Behold him bind the advocates of war;
See how they shrink beneath his potent wand,
Afraid to meet him fair, or hand to hand!
Of living lights, a phalanx! ERSKINE stands,
Foremost to front, of power the nervous bands;
BURDETT, unmov'd, the hateful truth shall tell,
Though bonds await him and the gloomy cell;
WHITBREAD shall lift aloud his warning voice,
And MOIRA make the debitor rejoice.

* This alludes to the steam-boat used for conveying passengers in America.

List

List to the warblers! plaintive BOWLES shall wake
Thy tender pity, for the captive's sake;
Or, o'er the "*Grave of Howard*," cause to flow,
Thy honest tears for one so great laid low;
Or SOUTHEY, loftier in his notes of song,
Shall tell how *Madoc* press'd his prow along;
Erillyab succour'd and explor'd the land,
Long ere *Columbus* saw the western strand.

Lo, *Superstition* shrinks before the ray
Of Truth, expanding into fullest day;
Her dark chimeras vanish from the sight,
Now radiant knowledge lifts on high her light;
Secure to stand the wondering nations' guide,
Of Jew and Gentile all to crush the pride;
Her power evolving as she speeds along,
In one wide sweeping flood, clear, calm, and strong.

Yet art thou sceptic? Go to yonder dome,
Where *Youth*, by myriads, learn no more to roam;
Their order'd forms in marshall'd phalanx see,
And learn of Knowledge each his due degree;
Impress the idea;—lo! how soon we find
The order'd image runs from mind to mind!
Each little master lifts his warning rod,
And brings his class to Knowledge and to God;
What then for *Him* whose ardent mind matur'd
The plan momentous, and each scoff endur'd?
See, o'er the land, impressive pours his tide
Of pure instruction, watering far and wide;
All shall, at length, the enlivening nectar sip,
And hear high knowledge from each infant lip;
A civic wreath be twin'd around his name,
Which lives for ever in the rolls of fame!
Monarch and peer their glad assistance join,
The fame, the wreath, O LANCASTER, is thine.

Knowledge is Power.—Thus have we search'd the mind
From its dim dawn to ages most refin'd;
What power may yet a future age behold,
Our present knowledge may not now unfold;
But, in the arts of government, of life,
Disastrous war with many mischiefs rife;
In moral practice, property, and law,
A busy mind may wild conjectures draw;
Yet, from this truth, in humbleness of heart,
The modest good man never may depart.—
MUCH YET REMAINS TO KNOW. God's sovereign power
Shall all reveal in the appointed hour;
Full o'er the world his wisdom wide display,
Ere ope' the gates of everlasting day.

Huntspill, Nov. 19th, 1811. JAMES JENNINGS.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

*** *Communications of Specifications and Accounts of New Patents, are earnestly solicited, and will always command early Notice.*

MR. JOHN TURMEAU, and CHARLES SEWARD'S (CHEAPSIDE), *for a new lamp, called the Liverpool lamp.*

THIS is an improvement on the Argand lamp, which has been so long in use as to be almost universally known. The advantages of the Argand lamp, are derived from the circular shape of the wick, by which a current of air rushes through the cylinder on which it is placed; and, together with that which has access to the outside, excites a flame to such a degree, that the smoke is entirely consumed. Thus both the light and heat are prodigiously encreased, the combustion being exceedingly augmented by the quantity of air admitted to the flame; and what in common lamps is dissipated in smoke is, in this, converted into a brilliant flame. Such are the principles of the Argand lamp: the defects in this are, that the reservoir for the oil, being at a distance from the burning body, occasions, in cold weather, a congelation of the fluid, so as to prevent its flowing freely, and the brilliancy of the light is greatly diminished: another circumstance which lessens its value is, that only the best oil can be successfully used in it, because, from its construction, the sediment of impure oil clogs the wick, and renders the light dim. In the Liverpool lamp, there is much simplicity in the construction: there are neither fountain, valves, nor tubes, by which the oil can be impeded in its progress to the wick: the distance between the reservoir for the oil and flame is such as to favor the ascent of the oil in the wick, and likewise to keep the oil in a perfect fluid state, even in the severest frost: instead of one circular or cylindrical wick, as in the Argand lamp, there are three flat wicks placed in the chords of a circle, with a wide space for the admission of air between each: besides this, there is a current of air admitted through

through the body of the lamp to the centre of the wick-circle, and the glass chimney is elevated about an inch above the flame, by which means the greatest possible quantity of atmospheric air is thrown upon the flame: of course there is an abundant supply of oxygen, which occasions the complete combustion of all the inflammable matter: the whole of the smoke is consumed, and produces the most brilliant light that can be conceived.

We have been led to a comparison of the Argand and Liverpool lamps, from having seen contiguous shops in the city lighted with them, and not from any knowledge that we have, either directly or indirectly, with the patentees of the latter: we have not even met with that aid from the agent in London, which we might naturally expect, in our endeavours to describe a new invention; nevertheless, we must acknowledge, that there appears an evident and great superiority in favor of the Liverpool lamp; and, unless there prove, by long use, defects, of which, by a short acquaintance, we are not aware, it will, we conceive, obtain general notice.

MR. JOSEPH DYER'S (LONDON), *for a machine for cutting or removing all the various kinds of furs which are used in hat-making, from skins, and for cutting the said skins into strips or small pieces.*

In this specification, we have different perspective views of the machine made use of in the operations for which a patent has been granted. Independently of the frame, which is made of cast-iron, or other suitable material, on which the several parts of the machine are adjusted and supported in their operation; there is a drum-shaped wheel so hung as to turn freely on an axis. This wheel is composed of two cast-iron wheels, the arms of which are fastened on the said axis; on the peripheries of these, a rim of wood is fitted and firmly secured by screws, and the whole turned true on the axis. The rim is divided into eight equal spaces on each side round its whole circumference, and grooves cut therein, extending from the opposite sides towards the centre, so as to diverge a little from the line of its axis, and thereby form angles with each other, and with the axis of the said wheel. In these grooves the cutters are bedded and held firm; the number of them will depend on the size of the drum-wheel to be used, and the degrees of the angles in which they are required to be set; the cutters should be made of cast-steel, about the one-eighth of an inch thick, five-eights wide, and of a length proportioned to the width of the drum-wheel, in such a manner as to extend from the edges to the centre of the periphery: these cutters should be fixed in the wood rim, so as to project out, or stand up, from the smooth surface of the wood, about one eighth of an inch from the centre of each cutter; and the ends at the centre of the rim should be made to project more than those at the sides by about the sixteenth part of an inch. There is also a knife made of a straight plate of steel, ground to a keen edge at top, through its whole length, which extends across the machine, just in front of the drum-wheel, so that its edge is parallel to the axis of the said wheel: to secure the knife in its place, so that it shall be kept steady, and be allowed to move freely backward and forward a little, or approach to, or recede from, the drum-wheel, as is requisite in the act of cutting, it is provided with a frame or support, which is hung in grooves, or hollows, made to receive its ends in the opposite sides of the great frame, and so disposed as to turn on a hinge, or to move freely backward and forward a little therein; and the knife, being fitted into this frame, will be held steady, and permitted to approach to, or recede from, the drum-wheel, as the edges of the cutters on the wheel are successively brought in contact with the edge of the knife, while the wheel is made to revolve in the act of cutting: this straight knife is all the time pressed towards the drum-wheel, by springs which are adapted to act against its back-side, or against the frame in which it is placed; and there are regulators, or stops, fixed in such a way as to be easily adjusted on the main frame at each end of the knife, whereby its progress is arrested in its tendency to approach the drum-wheel, as it falls off successively from its action against the edges of the cutters; and it is impelled thereto, by the action of the springs: the ends of the cutters in the drum-wheel being made to rise but little above the surface of the wood at each side of the said wheel, and to increase in the distance therefrom towards their other ends, their edges will thereby be made to fall gently on that of the straight knife, and to pass over it, without any jar or injury to the edges, as they are successively brought in contact by the revolution of the said wheel: the cutters in the drum-wheel should be placed therein, at such

distances

distances from each other as to leave a small space between the line, drawn across the said wheel, where the knife falls off from the end of one of the said cutters at the centre; and that where it meets the opposite or side end of the next knife in succession. It will be readily seen, that, as the edges of the cutters and knife are brought into contact by the revolution of the drum-wheel, they will form acute angles with each other; and, being at the same time pressed together by the action of the springs against the knife, they will cut the skins, on the same principle that the blades of sheers act in cutting. The feeding rollers are of sufficient length to extend across the end of the machine, and are confined in their proper situation by upright plates, in which are grooves, open at the tops, wherein the ends or pivots of the said rollers are fitted; so that they will turn round freely, and not admit of any side-way motion, and so as to permit them to be taken out at pleasure. The rollers are connected by cogs or wheel-work, so as to revolve together, and they are put in motion by means of wheel work, which is constructed to produce about one revolution of the feeding-rollers, while the drum-wheel revolves seven times.

The skin intended to have the fur cut, or removed therefrom, must have one end of it placed between the said feeding rollers; and, the drum-wheel being made to revolve, the skin will be advanced towards the drum-wheel, so that its end will be carried just over the edge of the straight knife, where the cutters will meet it, and take off such part of the skin as shall have advanced beyond the edge of the said knife, and at the same time the fur will be left on the back side of the knife, as the skin is thus cut off, and carried away from it by the action of the cutters against the straight knife. It will be seen, that, as the motion of the feeding-rollers is very slow, compared with that of the wheel in which the cutters are placed, the skin will have advanced forward but little on the edge of the knife, at each of the successive cuttings thereof, whereby the skin will be cut into small strips, and these strips will be allowed to fall and pass off from the machine under the drum-wheel; and that the fur in the mean time, which is thus retained on the back-side of the knife, will be made to proceed downward, between the knife and rollers: under these rollers it may be received by any suitable conductor, and carried off from the machine nearly in the same state in which it was disposed on the skins.

MR. JOHN FRAZER'S (SLOANE STREET, CHELSEA), *for a discovery of certain vegetables, and a way of preparing the same, to be manufactured into hats, bonnets, chair-bottoms, baskets, &c.*

The patentee collects the branches of the different species of the palm tribe of plants, growing spontaneously on the continent, and islands of North and South America, and in other parts beyond seas, but more particularly in tropical climates. He suspends these, so collected, in the air in the shade, in order that they may be bleached and dried, and in this state they are transported to the place of manufacture. They are prepared for use by cutting off, more or less, the outer extremities, where the leaves taper and are thinnest, and from the inner extremities, where the material is most stiff and rigid. He then divides them into longitudinal slips with a knife or knives, they then are sorted and separated according to the uses for which the different kinds are intended. In some cases they are washed with soap and water; and in others they are bleached by exposure to the fumes of burning sulphur, and, in other cases, they are dyed by the usual processes. Among the different species of the above-named plants, the *areca* and *corypha* are the most generally useful, and to be preferred: and the middle portion of the branches is better than that which is produced by the extremities. These slips, so prepared and selected, may be usefully employed in the manufacture of hats, chair-bottoms, baskets, and for other articles and purposes, by platting, weaving, or intertwining, the same, with or without the addition or intermixture of silk, wool, cotton, or other fibrous materials. The strength and flexibility of the vegetables so prepared, render them capable of being employed in platting, which could not be attempted with the materials heretofore used for those purposes.

MR. WILLIAM BUNDY'S (CAMDEN TOWN), *for an improvement on stringed instruments.*

Mr. Bundy assumes that, to produce the most powerful sound by the vibration of strings, it is necessary the materials such strings are composed of, should be of the greatest specific gravity and elasticity; therefore the strings of piano-fortes,

and all other musical instruments which are required to be metallic, will be improved in proportion to the quantity of those requisites applied to compose such strings. The material which has been in general use for strings, of the upper notes particularly, being of the greatest elasticity, combined with strength, only requires an increase of specific gravity to improve them, which may be effected by entwining or covering with a metal, or composition of metals, drawn into wire, whose specific gravity is considerably more than that of the covered strings: for this purpose Mr. B. makes use of platina, being the metal of the greatest specific gravity, to increase the power of vibration. The application or mode of combining or connecting it with any other metal or material which may be used to form a string, Mr. Bundy claims as his invention, and he calls such application a philosophical improvement. In the use of this heavy metal, it is found that the purity and power of tone is increased with the quantity used; but the strength of the string covered, whether of brass, iron, &c. must determine the quantity; for, if too much platina be used, the string will not stand drawing up to its proper tension. To fix the platina wire on the covered strings so firmly as to withstand the agitation while vibrating, without disturbing the intimate connection of the different metals, and preserve the vibration from being clogged by continuing the covering beyond the pins, the covered wire is made rough by means of a file, which prepares the string to receive the covering of platina wire into the indents made by the file, and renders it perfectly secure, though the ends terminate within the pins. "This method," says Mr. Bundy, "I claim as my invention, for securing the covering of strings with wire of any ductile metal, whose ends of covering are secured and terminate within the guide-pin and bridge-pin. Strings made of animal substances, as gut or silk, have the power of vibration much increased by being covered with platina wire, instead of wire of inferior specific gravity, though the weight of the metal covering be equal, from the advantage of its decreased bulk compared with other metals." The strings for a violoncello, double-bass harp, and all other instruments whose strings are composed of animal substance, are improved by a covering with platina wire, giving the same weight as is now in use of common metal wire to covered strings, which Mr. Bundy claims as his invention.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN DECEMBER.

*** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the* ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, *and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted,* FREE of EXPENSE.

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*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

WE noticed in our last the liberal design of the heads of the established Church, to extend to the whole Population the benefits of education, in the first elements of learning. To do complete justice to the sentiments which dictated this measure, and to the character of the present Archbishop of Canterbury, we feel ourselves bound to give place to the preamble of the published resolutions passed while his Grace presided in the chair. If the same mild, liberal, and philosophical, spirit were introduced into the practice and administration of the LAW, the English people would truly begin to feel the blessings of that civil liberty of which they boast, and to attain which they have made such enormous sacrifices. At a meeting held on the 16th of October, the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair, various published resolutions were passed, and were premised by the following declaration:

"That the national religion should be made the foundation of national education, and should be the first and chief thing taught to the poor, according to the excellent liturgy and catechism provided by our church for that purpose, must be admitted by all friends to the establishment. For, if the great body of the nation be educated in other principles than those of the established church, the natural consequence must be to alienate the minds of the people from it, or render them indifferent to it, which in succeeding generations may prove fatal to the church and to the state itself.—It must, indeed, be admitted in this country of civil and religious liberty, that *every man has a right to pursue the plan of education that is best adapted to the religion which he himself professes.* Whatever religious tenets, therefore, men of other persuasions may think proper to combine with the mechanism of the new system, whether tenets peculiar to themselves, or tenets of a more general nature, they are free to use the new system so combined, *without reproach or interruption from the members of the establishment.* On the other hand, the members of the establishment are not only warranted, but in duty bound, to preserve that system, as originally practised at Madras, in the form of a church of England education. The friends, therefore, of the establishment throughout the kingdom, are earnestly requested to associate and co-operate, for the purpose of promoting the education of the poor in the doctrine and discipline of the established church. It is hoped that such co-operation will not be wanting, when the object in view is nothing less than the preservation of the national religion, by ensuring to the great body of the people an education adapted to its principles."

We are at the same time gratified in observing, that the friends of Mr. Lancaster are every where continuing their exertions.

Allied to the above, among facts agreeable to the philanthropist, may be mentioned the progress and success of Mr. ANDREW WILSON, in the art of stereotype printing, by which correctness, cheapness, and permanence, is secured to school-books and classics in general. Mr. WILSON has already stereotyped several hundred volumes of the books of the greatest sale, and most established character in the language; and his success in those he has printed, warrants his proceeding through an entire course of useful and elegant literature. At this time he invites the names of subscribers to an elegant stereotype edition of the British Essayists, in thirty volumes, for six pounds, containing the same letter-press as the old edition in forty-five volumes.

Sir RICHARD PHILLIPS purposes to publish in seventy monthly volumes, a new, revised, and enlarged, edition of the great Universal History. Every means of conferring perfection on the work will be adopted, and the history of all modern nations will be brought down to the present time, according to the best authorities. As the former work has long been out of print, and an improved edition has long been a desideration, he concludes he may obtain, without difficulty, the names of subscribers, either by direct communication to himself, or through the medium of booksellers, whose attention is earnestly invited to this notice. The work will of course be handsomely printed, in octavo, and the maps and embellishments be produced in the best modern taste. The price will be twelve shillings per volume, and the whole will be finished within six years from the period of its commencement. It is also intended for the convenience of a certain class of purchasers, to divide the whole into two hundred

hundred and eighty weekly parts, at three shillings each. The names of both classes of purchasers are solicited, but no money is required in anticipation.

The second part of Dr. CLARKE's Travels is in the press, and will comprehend Greece, Syria, and Egypt.

Dr. IRVINE announces a volume of Letters on Sicily, by subscription.

Mr. SHOBERL has undertaken a translation of Chateaubriand's Genius of Christianity, a work of deserved celebrity in France.

A translation is preparing of DEPPING's General History of Spain.

Mr. L. O'DEDY announces a View of the Laws of Landed Property in Ireland.

The first Number of the twenty-seventh volume of the MEDICAL and PHYSICAL JOURNAL, was published on the first of January. This work is now better known through the whole civilised world, by the title of "*The Gazette of the Faculty*," to whom it serves that purpose as the general medium of correspondence and discoveries.

During the present Military Mania, and the unhappy fondness of our Princes for military parade, much utility will be found in a new periodical work which professes to translate all the Greek, Roman, and French, Military Classics. If we are doomed to convert our ploughshares into musquets, it is proper we should understand our new employment, and there is no assistance to be derived from books superior to that contained in these classical works; many of which are now presented for the first time to the mere English reader.

Mr. NIGHTINGALE announces a new, improved, and extensive, Series of Commercial Directories, including not only the whole empire, but also every trade by itself.

Mr. WILLIAM GARRARD, of the Royal Naval Asylum, Greenwich, has transmitted to the Editor the following interesting observations on the late comet:—He remarks that he is not furnished with transit or equatorial instruments, generally esteemed the best for the purpose; and that all his observations have been made with an Hadley's Sextant, and the time but roughly taken; his object having been to satisfy himself that the latitude and longitude of the comet could at all times be attained by measuring its distance from two stars, and therefrom to compute its situation by the operations of spherical trigonometry. Nor are his observations corrected with regard to the effects of refraction, which may occasion small variations.—His results are as follows:

1811 Time of observation.	Comet's Lon.	Comet's Lat.	With what stars compared.
Sept. 23d, 8 P.M.	160° 11′ 27″	44° 0′ 4″	π and ζ, Ursa Major.
October 1st, 8 P.M.	203 12 19	60 30 27	π and Polar Star.
October 15th, 8 P.M.	214 15 8	61 30 25	α Lyra and π Ursa.
October 15th, 8 P.M.	214 15 17	61 30 30	π Ursa and α Lyra.
October 19th, 7h. 30′	218 39 39	62 57 57	α Lyra and α Aquila.
October 23d, 8h.	213 8 48	61 15 49	α Lyra and α Aquila.

From the above, and some other determinations formed in the same manner, it appears that the comet came to its ascending node July 18th.

In longitude - - -	☊ 1°.
Inclined to the ecliptic in an angle of - - -	63° 40′ 42″
Its perihelion on the -	3d of August
	Miles.
Then distant from the sun -	38,500,000
Its conjunction with the sun October 10th - -	13h 29′
Being then in - - -	♎ 17° 0′ 46″
Its latitude at that time	59 52 22
Distance from the sun at conjunction - - -	Miles. 98,375,600
Distance from the earth at that time - - -	101,947,750
Its greatest geocentric latitude, October 19th, at 20′ before noon - - - -	62° 44′ 57″
The longitude of the comet at the time of attaining its greatest latitude -	♍ 17° 9′ 40″
Being then distant from the sun - - -	Miles. 106,021,000
And from the earth -	106,942,000

He might, he says, proceed to draw the ellipsis, and state the orbit and period of the comet on these elements: but, being informed the French astronomers have observations on it before it came to the sun in the spring, their materials are much better than his for the purpose, perhaps they may find it to be about

72 years, and its greatest distance about 32 hundreds of millions of miles.

The comet which has been visible this year, is (says the Moniteur) one of the most remarkable which has ever been observed. None has ever been so long visible, and, consequently, none has ever afforded such certain means of information with respect to its orbit. Accordingly, since the end of March last, when it was first perceived by M. Flauguergues, in the South of France, its course has been regularly traced; nor shall we lose sight of it till the month of January 1812. Its train, which occupies a space of 12 degrees, exhibits several curious phenomena. It is not immediately connected with the comet, as if it were an emanation from it, but forms, at a distance from the nucleus, a wide belt, the lower part of which girds, without coming in contact with it, much in the same manner as the ring of Saturn; and this belt extends itself in two long luminous faces, one of which is usually rectilineal, while the other, at about the third of its length, shoots forth its rays with a slight curve like the branch of a palm-tree; nevertheless, this configuration is subject to change. It has been observed that the space between the body of the comet and its train is occasionally filled, and of the two faces, that which is generally rectilineal sometimes arches its rays, while those of the other assume the form of right lines. Finally, rays, or, as it were, plumes, of ignited matter, have been seen to issue from the lower extremities of the faces or flakes, and again unite. Professor Harding has also observed and delineated, with care, the present comet under its various aspects, and his design will appear in one of the succeeding numbers of the "Geographical and Astronomical Correspondence," edited at the Observatory of Gotha. They will shew that, when the comet first appeared, and was yet at a distance from the sun, the two flakes of its train were separated so as to form a right angle; but, as that distance decreased, they approached each other till they became parallel. As to the nucleus, or the comet itself, it has been found impossible, as yet, even with the aid of the best telescopes, to make observations on its disk, as on that of a solid body and of determinate circumference. There could be discerned only a vague circular mass, more luminous than the train, particularly towards the centre; but the verge of which was doubtful, furnishing, to the eye, no determined circumference. The mass is, without doubt, composed of a very subtile substance, as is, probably, that of all comets. This hypothesis receives support from the fact, that one of these stars, of very considerable magnitude, in 1770, passed and re-passed through the very middle of the satellites of Jupiter, without occasioning among them the slightest disorder. There is every reason to believe, that the nucleus of the present comet is nothing more than a union of vapours of very little density, so little perhaps as to be transparent.* Such a body might, very possibly, be an incipient world, just passed its gaseous state, and which is to derive solidity from the precipitation and condensation of the matter surrounding it. The successive observation of some comets, in which it may be possible to distinguish the different stages of chaos, and progressive formation, can alone furnish any knowledge with respect to this point. According to M. Starck, an astronomer at Augsburgh, the comet was, October 16, at the distance of 32 millions of geographical miles (15 to a degree) from the earth: this is the nearest approach of these two celestial bodies. The tail of the comet was 800,000 miles in length, and the diameter of the nucleus about 860 miles.

The views of France relative to England, have lately been developed in a pamphlet of M. de Montgaillard, a member of the French government, and published under the auspices of the Emperor. A copy has reached London, and a translation will appear in a few days. Nothing more important in political information has appeared for a long time.

A description is in the press of the Island of Java, from Anjerie Bay, in the Straits of Sunda to Batavia,—by the author of Sketches, Civil and Military, of the Islands of Java, Madura, &c.

Messrs. Boydell and Co. intend to publish a Collection of Eighty Picturesque Views and Scenery of Norway; together with Views of the principal Seaport Towns from the Naze (by the route of Christiana) to the magnificent Pass of the Swinesund; including nearly

* This, and every other, fact and observation, serve to justify and demonstrate the hypothesis of our correspondent *Common Sense*, that the tail is merely a condensation of the solar rays, by the refracting power of the comet and its atmosphere.—*Editor.*

the whole of the western and southern parts of the country, from drawings made on the spot, by JOHN WILLIAM EDY, esq. expressly for this work; by whom also the plates will be executed in aquatinta. The publication to be accompanied with the descriptive remarks and observations made by the artist on his tour; and the whole will be enriched by a general account of the country from other travellers.

Mr. ROBINSON's Theological and Biblical Dictionary, after experiencing some delay in the press, is now proceeding with all convenient speed.

JOHN DISNEY, esq. of the Inner Temple, author of a Treatise on "the Laws of Gaming, Wagers, &c." has in the press "a practical Abridgment of the Election Law, from the issuing of the Writ of Summons to the Return, adapted to the Use of returning Officers, Candidates, and Electors."

The sixth volume of Village Sermons, by the Rev. GEORGE BURDER, is in the press, and may be expected early in January next.

Early in the spring will be published, in two large octavo volumes, with numerous plates, a Voyage to the East Indies, during the years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806. This work gives an account of the Cape of Good Hope—of the Isles of France and Bourbon, Java, Banca, and the city of Batavia. It contains also observations on the commerce and productions of those countries; on the manners and customs of the inhabitants, the cruise of Admiral Linois in the Indian Seas, and on the coast of Sumatra; and a vocabulary of the Malay language. The original author is Mons. C. T. TOMBE, chief of batallion, and superior officer of the staff of the army of Italy; and it was edited and illustrated with numerous notes, by M. SONNINI; the translation is undertaken by Mr. F. W. BLAGDON.

Mr. BLAGDON also announces a unique work of reference, being about Four Thousand Quotations, principally from ancient authors, with appropriate translations in English; in two elegant volumes, duodecimo.

Dr. BUXTON's spring course of lectures on the Practice of Medicine, will be commenced at the London Hospital about the 20th of January, 1812.

Mr. WILSON, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has a volume of Poems in the press. The principal poem entitled "the Isle of Palms;"—with many descriptive of scenery among the English lakes.

In the first week of January will be published, a Dissertation on the Bite of a Rabid Animal, by JAMES GILLMAN, surgeon, Highgate, being the substance of an Essay which received a prize from the Royal College of Surgeons in London.

Mr. GEORGE CUITT, of Chester, having published his Etchings of old houses, with select parts of Saxon and Gothic architecture, in that city, has issued proposals for publishing, by subscription, six etchings, dedicated by permission to Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, bart. of select parts of the following castles in North Wales, viz. Conway, Carnarvon, and Denbigh, including an interior view of St. Winifred's Well, at Holywell. The size of the plates to correspond with those of his former work.

Dr. BUCHAN, has just published "Binomia," or Opinions concerning Life and Health; introductory to a course of popular lectures, on the physiology of sentient beings, during the approaching spring. The above gentleman is the son of the celebrated author of "Domestic Medicine," and has long attached himself to the study of the prophylatic art.

The publication by subscription is announced, in two volumes, 4to, of Memoirs or Commentaries of Ferdinand Smyth Stuart; relating events the most extraordinary;—public services highly important;—sufferings and hardships in the cause of his country altogether unparalleled;—and oppressions grievous beyond all example.

Early in the spring will be published, a very curious work, entitled, "Cambrian Popular Antiquities;" containing a full detail and comprehensive view of the ancient customs, legends, and superstitions of the Ancient Britons; collected from their earliest records, and compared with the various local customs and traditions of each county, shewing the manners of remote ages, as well as those now existing among the inhabitants of the principality of Wales. It is likewise to contain a circumstantial account of their courtships, preparation for wedding bidding, and the celebration of marriage;—Their prophetic forebodings, or signals before death;—their burials, with its attendant customs;—some account of their saints and illustrious heroes;—Of King Arthur, his true history divested of fable;—

fable;—Merlin and his prophecies;—Of Saint David, his miracles, &c. &c. The whole collected from ancient records and local traditions of the country, with notes by the editor.

Mr. George Singer will commence a course of lectures on electricity, at the Russel Institution, towards the close of December. These lectures will include the history and practice of the science, its application to the solution of natural phenomena, and the promotion of chemical knowledge.

It is proposed to publish by subscription, a Historical and Topographical Description of the Isle of Axholme, and parts adjacent. The history to commence with the survey made by William I. called Doomsday; and to contain an account of the drainage of the Level of Hatfield Chase.—II. A genealogical and biographical view of the Mowbray Family, sometime dukes of Norfolk, who were for many generations lords of the said isle.—III. The biographical department to contain the lives of all those authors who either lived or were born in the isle; among whom the Wesley family will be particularly noticed.—IV. A particular description of every parish in the isle, containing an account of its ancient and modern state, public buildings, agriculture, population, &c. —V. A history of the parts adjacent, comprehending Thorne, Hatfield, Bawtry, &c.—VI. An appendix; containing grants, scarce pamphlets, and other authentic instruments, carefully printed from manuscripts, &c.—The whole to be illustrated by views of churches, and other objects worthy of notice, portraits of authors, ancient and modern maps, &c.

Mr. D. Boileau, author of "An Introduction to the Study of Political Economy," &c. is engaged in a translation (with additional notes) of Mr. Charles Ganith's work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Various Systems of Political Economy, their Advantages and Disadvantages, and on the Theory most favorable to the Progress of National Wealth.

The sonnets, and other poetical works, of Alfieri, are preparing for the press, under the superintendence of Mr. Totti; they will be printed so as to correspond with his Tragedies recently published. A translation, by a distinguished poet, will also appear about the same time.

It is proposed to publish, Sermons on Various Subjects, and Letters to a Young Clergyman, during his residence at the University, by the late Rev. Wm. Alphonsus Gunn; and to prefix a short sketch of his Life, by the Rev. Isaac Saunders, A.M. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

A new edition is in the press, revised and enlarged, of Strictures on Reading the Church Service, and will shortly be published by the Rev. W. Faulkner, rector of St. Andrew's, Worcester.

Mr. Thomas Clark will publish in the course of the month, a Treatise on Arithmetic, with Strictures on the Nature of the Elementary Instruction, contained in English Works on that Science.

In January 1812, will be published, the History of the Campaigns of 1796-7-8 and 9, in Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, in four volumes, 8vo. with maps of the seat of war, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Nightingale, author of "A Portraiture of Methodism," is engaged on a new work, to consist of a Portraiture of the Roman Catholic Religion, or an unprejudiced Sketch of the History, Doctrines, Ceremonies, Church Government, and Present State of the Catholicism; with an Appendix, containing a Summary of British Laws now in force against Papists, and a Review of the Catholic Question of Emancipation.

Mr. Robert Bakewell, who has lately delivered lectures at Liverpool and Manchester, on the Natural History of the Earth and its Mineral Productions; with a view to illustrate the Geology and Mineralogy of England, proposes to deliver a similar course in London during the present winter.

Mr. W. Dyke, of Lincoln's-Inn, will shortly publish "The Practice of the High Court of Chancery," in three volumes; comprising the rules and orders of Court, from time immemorial, and not obsolete; and precedents of bills of costs in Chancery, bankrupt, and lunatic, proceedings. The Lord Chancellor has offered his patronage to the undertaking.

Mr. Dyke will also soon publish a new edition of Peere Williams' Reports, continued from the edition of Samuel Compton Cox, esq. master in Chancery, under the sanction of that learned editor: the intended edition is to include all decisions subsequent to Master Cox's publication.

A young man, named John M'Isaac, of Corphine, in Kintyre, in Scotland, made oath, on examination, at Campbeltown, before the sheriff-substitute of

Kintyre, that he saw on the afternoon of the 13th of October last, on a black rock on the sea-coast, an animal, of the particulars of which he gives a long and curious detail, answering in general to the description commonly given of the supposed amphibious animal, called the MERMAID. He states, that the upper half of it was white, and of the shape of a human body; the other half, towards the tail, of a brindled or reddish grey color, apparently covered with scales; but the extremity of the tail itself was of a greenish red shining color; that the head was covered with long hair; at times it would put back the hair on both sides of its head, it would also spread its tail like a fan; and, while so extended, the tail continued in tremulous motion, and, when drawn together again, it remained motionless, and appeared to the deponent to be about twelve or fourteen inches broad; that the hair was long and light-brown; that the animal was between four and five feet long; that it had a head, hair, arms, and body, down to the middle, like a human being; that the arms were short in proportion to the body, which appeared to be about the thickness of that of a young lad, and tapering gradually to the point of the tail; than when stroking its head, as above-mentioned, the fingers were kept close together, so that he cannot say whether they were webbed or not; that he saw it for near two hours, the rock on which it lay being dry; that, after the sea had so far retired, as to leave the rock dry to the height of five feet above the water, it tumbled clumsily into the sea; a minute after he observed the animal above water, and then he saw every feature of its face, having all the appearance of a human being, with very hollow eyes. The cheeks were of the same color with the rest of the face; the neck seemed short; and it was constantly, with both hands, stroking and washing its breast, which was half immersed in the water. He therefore cannot say whether its bosom was formed like a woman's or not. He saw no other fins or feet upon it, but as described. It continued above water for a few minutes, and then disappeared. He was informed that some boys in a neighbouring farm saw a similar creature in the sea, close to the shore, on the same day. The minister of Campbeltown, and the chamberlain of Mull, attest his examination, and declare they know no reason why his veracity should be questioned.

A work of "Literary Anecdotes of the Eighteenth Century" may be expected in January.

The Father's Reasons for being a Christian, by the Rev. C. POWLET, are at press, and will be shortly ready for publication.

Number III. and IV. of the Architectural Series of London Churches, are nearly ready, and Number V. is in forwardness.

The first volume of the works of Confucius has been issued from the Missionary press at Serampore, in Bengal: it is printed in the Chinese character, with a translation, which refers, by numbers over each sentence, to the corresponding words of the Chinese text, and is accompanied by an ample commentary.

Mr. HORSLEY, of Dundee, is preparing a new edition of his father's Tracts against Dr. PRIESTLEY; it will include some additions written by the bishop himself on the margin of the former edition, and some observations by the editor on Mr. Belsham's review of the controversy.

Mr. LANCASTER is at Dublin, for the purpose of promoting the establishment of schools for the education of the poor in Ireland, upon his system, under the sanction and patronage of the Lord-Lieutenant.

Mr. REYNOLDS, master of the Lambeth-boys' parochial school, has in the press a small tract, which will be immediately published, entitled, "The Teacher's Arithmetic," containing a set of Sums in Numeration and Simple Addition; part the first; principally designed for classes, and intended for the guidance of youth, who are the conducting agents of a system (the Rev. Dr. Bell's), "resting on the principle of tuition by the scholars themselves."

The Liberty of the Press can only be preserved by protecting those who are the victims of power, for having used it with uncourtly freedom. On this principle we were pleased to hear of a late respectable meeting at the Crown and Anchor, in support of Mr. WHITE, who for several years has had to contend against the entire power of the crown lawyers.—The following resolutions were carried at this meeting:

1. That the liberty of the press is an inseparable part of a free constitution; and that they must exist or perish together.

2. That it appears to this meeting, that the manly and judicious conduct pursued by Mr. White, in his late struggle with the strong arm of power, in refusing to submit to a false confession, or to suffer judgment to

go

go by default, has done signal service to the cause of truth.

3. That, taking into consideration the personal sufferings he has undergone in his banishment from society in a distant goal; the expences incurred in the support of himself and printer, in their three years' confinement, and the consequent difficulties to which he is now exposed; it is earnestly recommended to the friends of constitutional freedom, in whose cause the sacrifice has been made, to follow the example of the present meeting, and generously step forward to afford him that remuneration, which he appears to be so justly entitled to.

Mr. SEPPINGS, the master shipwright of Chatham dock-yard, has discovered a new mode of constructing ships of war, by which a considerable saving of oak-timber is effected, (from 100 to 150 large trees in a 74 gun ship) while additional strength and durability are obtained. The experiment has been made on the Tremendous, and has been found to answer most completely. She not only out-sailed the whole of the North sea squadron, but stood several violent gales of wind without complaining, and continued a firm, dry, and wholesome, ship during the whole season.

Dr. ADAMS's spring course of Lectures on the Institutes and Practice of Medicine, will be commenced at his house, No. 17, Hatton Garden, about the middle of January, 1812.

Dr. CLARKE and Mr. CLARKE will begin their spring course of Lectures on Monday, January 27. The Lectures are read every day at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John Street, Golden Square, from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals.

Dr. SUTTON has nearly ready for the press, "Observations on the Injurious Effects of Mercury, in various Diseases."

Mr. ROSE lately stated in the House of Commons, that by the improved regulations of admission into the British Museum, 29,000 were admitted in a season, instead of 15,000 as before; and with liberty to remain in any of the rooms as long as they pleased.

The brain of the human subject is computed to weigh about one pound; but a man died lately in Chelsea Hospital, apparently in full health, on opening whose skull, the brain was found to weigh 1½lb.

A printing-press has been constructed at Philadelphia, by a Mr. WAIT. The distribution of the ink over the types, as well as the printing, is performed by cylinders, which, with the tympan and frisket, are all operated by machinery, to which, motion may be given by a horse, steam, or water. The same power can work several presses. The only attention necessary, is that of a lad to each press to place and remove the sheets.

Two young Persians are now in London for education. They are sons of the prime minister of Persia, and are finely grown sensible youths, about eighteen and sixteen. They are accompanied by an Indian preceptor, and government has taken for them a house in Half Moon-street, and directed that every respect and attention be paid to them.

A patent chain foot-bridge, invented by Mr. JOHN PALMER, of Shrewsbury, has been erected at the factory of Messrs. Marshal, Flutton, and Co. the width 5 feet, heighth 30 feet, span in the clear 37 feet. The chains are of wrought iron, and five in number, on these are laid 19 cast-iron plates, forming the path-way. The balustrades are wrought-iron, 3 feet 3 inches high. The materials having been prepared and brought to the spot, the bridge was erected by two men in 14 days: the total expence was 80l. 8s.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Chancellor, Count ROMANZOFF, has caused to be printed at St. Petersburg, at his own expence, a collection of Charters and State Papers of the Empire, from the remotest periods of the monarchy.

In the course of last August there left Asiatic Russia, for Koulgi, the frontier town of China, a caravan of merchandise, in value 30,200 rubles, laden on sixty-six horses, and a second caravan was in preparation. The traffic with China, in this direction, began in 1303, they succeeded in carrying safely goods to the amount of 25.000 rubles. The Chinese city of Koutscha, with some other Chinese forts and establishments, form a line at the foot of Mount Tarabagatay, extending to Little Buckharia, along the limits of the kingdom of Koutaischa, which was conquered by the Emperor of China, about the year 1750.

FRANCE.

The French minister of the interior lately addressed the following letter to M. APPERT, author of a work on the Art

of

of Preserving all Kinds of Animal and Vegetable Substances, and we give it place the more readily, because an English translation has lately appeared in London; and we are, by its means, enabled to avail ourselves of the important discoveries of M. APPERT.

"My Board of Arts and Manufactures* has reported to me, sir, the examination it has made of your process for the preservation of fruits, vegetables, meat, soup, milk, &c. and from that report no doubt can be entertained of the success of such process. As the preservation of animal and vegetable substances may be of the utmost utility in sea voyages, in hospitals, and domestic economy, I deem your discovery worthy an especial mark of the good will of the government. I have, in consequence, acceded to the recommendation made me by council, to grant you a recompence of 12,000 francs. In so doing I had in view the assigning you the reward due to the inventions of useful processes, and also the indemnifying you for the expences you have been obliged to incur, either in the forming your establishment or in the experiments necessary to establish the success of your process. You shall be immediately informed when you may repair to the public treasury and receive the 12,000 francs. It appears to me of importance, sir, that you should spread the knowledge of your preserving process. I desire therefore, that, agreeably to your own proposal, you will digest a detailed and exact description of your process. This description, which you will remit to my Board of Arts and Manufactures, shall be printed at your expence, after it shall have been examined. You will then transmit me 200 copies. The transmission of these copies being the only condition I impose on you for the payment of the 12,000 francs, I doubt not you will hasten to fulfil it. I desire, sir, you will acknowledge the receipt of my letter."—

MONTALIVET.

* Published at 5s. by Messrs. Black and Parry.

On the road from Chaumont to Paris, a new carriage is set up, which is moved and directed by mechanism, and acts at the pleasure of the traveller.

ITALY.

Captain Ladorini, of Florence, has invented a cloak with which a person may cross the most rapid rivers without danger; and he has made the experiment in the presence of the Grand Duchess, and a great concourse of spectators. He several times passed and repassed the Arno, the broadest river in Tuscany; and ventured, without fear, into the deepest parts of the river, though he cannot swim.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Account of a Vegetable Wax from Brazil; by W. T. BRANDE, *esq. F.R.S.*

THE vegetable wax, described in this paper, was given to the president by Lord Grenville, with a wish, on the part of his lordship, that its properties should be investigated, in the hope that it might prove a substitute for bees'-wax, and constitute a new article of commerce between the Brazils and this country. It is said to be the production of a tree of slow growth, called by the natives *Carnauba*, which produces a gum used as food for man, and another substance employed for fattening poultry. If this article can be procured in abundance, it may become a valuable addition to the comforts of mankind, by reducing the price and improving the quality of candles, flambeaux, &c. In the state in which it was sent to Lord Grenville it resembles much that described by Humboldt as the produce of the *ceroxylon andicola*, but it is not likely to be the same as Humboldt's wax is collected from a stately palm which grows on high mountains. The Brazilian plant is described as a slow growing tree, but not as a large one. By the analysis of Vauquelin the ceroxylon consists of two-thirds resin, and one-third wax; but the Brazilian article is entirely wax, and affords not the smallest trace of resin.

The wax, in its rough state, is in the form of a coarse grey powder, soft to the touch, and mixed with various impurities which, when separated by a sieve, amount about 40 per cent.

It has an agreeable odor, somewhat resembling new hay, but scarcely any taste.

At 206° of Fahr. it enters into perfect fusion, and may then be further purified by passing it through fine linen. It acquires a dirty green color, and its peculiar smell becomes more evident; when cold is moderately hard and brittle; specific gravity 980.

Water exerts no action on the wax, unless boiled with it for some hours.

Alcohol

Alcohol dissolves no portion of the wax unless heat be applied.

Two fluid ounces of boiling alcohol, specific gravity 826, dissolve about ten grains of the wax, of which eight are deposited as the solution cools, the remaining two may be afterwards precipitated by the addition of water.

Sulphuric ether, specific gravity 7563, dissolves a very minute portion of the wax, temperature 60°.

Two fluid ounces of boiling sulphuric ether dissolve 30 grains of the wax, of which 26 are deposited by cooling; the remaining four may be obtained by allowing the ether to evaporate.

The fixed oils very readily dissolve the wax at 212°, and form with it compounds of an intermediate consistence very analogous to those obtained with common bees'-wax.

Some combinations of the vegetable wax with olive oil were perfectly soluble in ether, and sparingly soluble in boiling alcohol.

One hundred grains of the wax were boiled for half an hour in a solution of caustic potash, specific gravity 1090. The solution acquired a pale rose color, but appeared to exert no further action on the wax, which, after having been washed with warm water, retained its fusibility and other properties. No combination similar to a soap was produced.

The effects produced by boiling the wax in solutions of pure soda, and of the subcarbonates of soda, and of potash, were analogous to those of the caustic potash.

When the wax is boiled in nitric acid, specific gravity 1.45, there is some escape of nitrous gas, and the color of the wax is gradually changed to a deep yellow.

When the wax is removed from the acid, and washed with water, it is found to have become more brittle and hard, but still retains much of its peculiar odor. In this state it remains insoluble in the alkalies; but they now change its color to a very bright brown, which is destroyed by dilute muriatic acid, and the original color restored. Neither the fusibility nor the inflammability of the wax are impaired by this process.

Nitre acid, diluted with eight parts water, produces the same change in the color of the wax as the concentrated acid.

Mr. Brande was not successful in his attempt to bleach the wax in its original state; he found, by exposing it spread upon a glass to the action of light, it became in the course of three weeks of a pale straw color; on the surface nearly white. The same change was produced by steeping the wax in thin plates in an aqueous solution of oxymuriatic gas; but it did not render it perfectly white. Muriatic acid has little action on the wax; when boiled upon it for some hours, it destroys much of its color.

Sulphuric acid changes the color to a pale brown; and, when water is added, the wax becomes of a deep rose color: the inflammability and the fusibility are slightly impaired by this process.

When heat is applied, the wax is decomposed with the usual phenomena; sulphureous acid is developed, and charcoal deposited.

Acetic acid has very little action on the wax when cold: when boiled in this acid, a minute portion is dissolved, and again deposited as the solution cools: by long-continued boiling in it, the wax is rendered nearly white; but, if then washed with water and fused, it resumes its former color. When fused in oxymuriatic gas, it is rapidly decomposed, and, parting with hydrogen and oxygen, muriatic acid and water are formed, and charcoal deposited. The results of the destructive distillation of the vegetable wax are very analogous to those of bees'-wax.

An acid liquor, mixed with a volatile oil, are the first products; these are succeeded by a large proportion of butyraceous oil, and a very small quantity of charcoal, affording traces of lime remains in the retort. During the process, a little carburetted hydrogen gas is given off. —Mr. Brande does not give the relative proportions of the different products, as they will vary according to the rapidity with which the distillation is conducted.

From the preceding experiments it appears, that, although the vegetable wax possesses the characteristic properties of bees'-wax, it differs from that substance in many of its chemical habitudes. It also differs from the other varieties of wax; namely, the wax of the *myrica cerifera*, of lac, and of white lac.

Perhaps the most important part of the present enquiry is that which relates to the combustion of this wax in the form of candles. The trials which have been made to ascertain its fitness for this purpose *are very satisfactory*. The addition, it appears, of from one-eighth to one-tenth part of tallow is sufficient to

obviate

obviate the brittleness of the wax in its pure state, without giving it any unpleasant effect.*

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

On wheel Carriages; *by Mr.* Booth, *of Allerton, near Liverpool.*

Mr. Booth begins his paper with strong recommendations of broad wheels, in favor of which he states the same arguments which have already been laid before our readers in the account of other papers on the subject; and in this part of his memoir there is nothing new, but his finding fault with the legislature for not absolutely prohibiting narrow wheels. In the latter part of the paper, he proposes regulations of the breadth of the wheels in proportion to the load drawn, very nearly similar to those already recommended by the committee of the House of Commons; speaks of Mr. Cummings's observations as being familiar to every one conversant with the subject; and repeats the old error, of the power of the horse being increased in the draft in proportion as the diameter of the wheel is greater; but limits this to five feet and a half. In the middle of the paper, the author recommends two-horse carts in place of single-horse carts, for the following reasons:

1st, That the two-horse cart may be made one-ninth lighter than two single-horse carts, proper to carry an equal load.

2d, The first cost of the large cart will be less than that of the two smaller ones. The harness of the large cart will also cost less.

3d, In his neighbourhood a carter had 18s. per week: there will be then this sum saved weekly by using the two-horse cart.

4th, In the two-horse cart one of the horses will sometimes draw most of the load, which gives the other time to rest, by which they will be on the whole less fatigued; on the same principle as a man feels less tired when walking, than when standing on one foot.

5th, The chain-horse greatly assists and supports the shaft-horse when he slips.

6th, In hilly countries both horses, when yoked a-breast, assist each other alternately in like manner.

7th, Two single carts will together weigh a ton; but one double cart will weigh 240lb. less, and can consequently carry that weight of goods more with the same horses, which, at one farthing a pound, each day's journey will make 30s. a week, and this added to the wages of one driver saved, will be 48s. weekly in favor of the double-horse cart.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

On Manufacturing Flax, Tow, and Cotton, from the Common Nettle; by Mr. Edward Smith, *of Brentwood, Essex.*

The kind of common stinging nettle, which Mr. Smith prefers, he describes as that "which has the smoothest and most concave tubes, the largest joints, the fewer leaves, and the least seed:" he has always experienced these to be most productive of lint, and has found them in greatest abundance growing in the bottoms of ditches among briars, and in shaded valleys, where the soil has been a blue clay or strong loam; and in such places he has sometimes found them more than twelve feet in length, and two inches in circumference. Plants which grow in poor soils, with rough woody stems, many branches, and running much to seed, work unkindly, and produce lint more coarse, harsh, and thin.

The plants should be cut, and the roots left to produce another crop; the best time for cutting them is from the beginning of July to the end of August, and may be continued to the end of October; but the lint then will be less supple, and there will not be time to steep and grass them in unfavorable seasons.

After lying in the air some time to gain firmness enough, to keep the skin from being damaged in handling, their lateral branches and seed should be stripped off, and they should be sorted according to their length and fineness, and then made up into bundles, as large as both hands can grasp. They should, after this, be steeped in clear water (in the same manner as flax), from five to eight days. When the fibre approaches to a pulp, and will easily separate from the reed, and the reed becomes white and brittle, the operation is finished.

The bundles should be taken out singly, and the filth rinsed from them, and then be spread thin on the grass; in doing which, they must be handled gently; they must be turned frequently, till the hard blisters and the stems become brittle, when they should be made into bundles and secured from the weather.

After this, the hard is to be separated from

* What manufacturer has made these candles? or does any one design to make them?

from the reed, in the way practised with flax, and should then be beaten, scutched, and hackled, in like manner, when it will be fit for spinning.

The article thus produced is fit for every use to which hemp and flax are applied, and is particularly calculated for making twine for fishing-nets, on account of its fibres being stronger than those of flax, and not so harsh as those of hemp.

Mr. Smith, thinking that the refuse and under-growth might be well applied to the manufacture of paper, which, from the late introduction of cotton into its composition, is become of very inferior quality, tried experiments with this view, which succeeded perfectly well; and several samples of paper thus produced, have been sent to the Society of Arts. The processes used in these experiments need not be repeated, for, as Mr. Smith made them without any of the usual implements, there can be no doubt that, with their assistance, a better article might be produced, in the manner generally known, and which is described in numerous publications.

The following specimens of articles produced from nettles, by Mr. Smith, are deposited at the Adelphi buildings.

Samples of nettle-fibres in their rough state, in their finest state, and spun into yarn, which is remarkably strong.

Samples of coarse paper, and of fine paper of a good white, prepared from bleached fibres.

Samples of a substance resembling cotton, prepared from coarse bleached fibres.

On the Manufacture of Leghorn (Straw) Plait for Hats, &c. by Mr. William Corston, *of Ludgate Hill.*

The design of this paper of Mr. Corston's, is to announce to the Society of Arts the flourishing state of this manufacture, which at present employs many hundreds of women and children, in different parts of the kingdom.

From the great benefit which Mr. Corston takes for granted the finding work for children must be to the kingdom, he wishes to induce government to grant him 3000 acres of land lying waste on Bagshot Heath, for a few years without any fine, and afterwards at an increasing rent, according to the improvement of the soil, on which he would raise in straw alone what would occasion 20,000l. to be expended annually for the employment of poor children; in which way, he says, thousands of them might be employed from seven years old till they were old enough to go out as servants.

For our poor rates, which amount to more than 5,000,000l. annually, Mr. Corston asserts, there can be no remedy equal to setting poor children to work, and therefore trusts that every assistance will be given to so extraordinary a source of national wealth as the straw-manufacture, in which so many thousands of them can be employed.

Mr. Corston states the following fact in confirmation of his positions. He put into a scale some straw plait he had to sell, and found it netted upwards of twenty-three pounds sterling per pound weight.

Mr. Corston recommends that, to produce straw proper for the manufacture, rye should be sown on the most waste and barren lands; and offers to take the produce of from 50 to 100 acres of such land, provided it lay convenient to his manufactory. By these means lands now unproductive will be made profitable, and the poor-rates diminished by the employment of such numbers of poor children: Mr. Corston states, that this manufacture affords an opportunity for benevolent persons to give education to poor children at a cheap rate, by building cheap schools in villages; and assembling poor children in them, who, by being employed in the straw manufacture, might earn their own bread.

Sash Windows contrived so as to be Cleaned or Repaired without the Necessity of any Person going outside the House; by Mr. G. Marshal, *of St. Martin's-Lane.*

Mr. Marshal's window-sash is fitted with grooves, weights, and pulleys, in the common manner, but the fillets of the sash are not made in the same piece as the sash-frame, but are fastened thereto by pivots about the middle of the sash on which it turns, so that either side may be brought next the apartment for cleaning or repairing. When the sash stands vertically, two spring catches shoot into and hold the sliding fillets, in which state the sash slides up and down in the usual manner; but it can be immediately released, and turned inside out by pushing the springs back, and pulling its bottom inwards, without removing the beads; which, in the common way of shifting the sashes, are frequently broken or misplaced, and often cause considerable trouble by being loose. By inclining the sash inwards on its pivots, and raising the part inside highest, the window may be left open in rain without any danger of its entering the room.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested to be sent under COVER *to the Care of the Publisher.*

NEW PRINTS.

1. *The Meeting of Telemachus and Calypso, after his Shipwreck; drawn by E. Burney, and engraved by R. Cooper.—Fullers, London.*

THESE prints, of the medallion size, although possessing much of the *manner* of Burney, possess considerable ingenuity. They are tastefully drawn, and engraved with great spirit.

2. *The Thames, or Graphic Illustrations of Seats, Villas, &c. &c. on the Banks of that noble River. Engraved by Cooke, from drawings by Owen.*

These graphic illustrations consist of outline etchings in a style more finished than when etched for finished engraving, and are in fact a pleasing species of sketch. The subjects are well chosen, correctly drawn, and etched with a degree of freedom and spirit that deserves warm commendation. The work forms in every respect an excellent pocket guide to the banks of that beautiful and noble river.

INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF THE FINE ARTS has afforded another proof of its public spirit, by purchasing a grand picture by PAOLO VERONESE, at the expense of one thousand four hundred guineas, for their gallery of standard pictures for the use of students. The gallery is embellished this year with six fine pictures, lent by Sir Thomas Baring, and with five by other directors, for the advantage of the students, who are permitted to make studies from them. Many excellent studies have been made this winter, both by the male and female students; to select any of which for notice, as they are neither works of invention, nor direct copies, would be invidious.

The plate from WILKIE's celebrated Blind Fidler is finished, and will be published early in the new year. Being in size, a print of consequence, such as are now too seldom published, it will receive a proper share of notice when it comes before us. Bromley, the engraver, after a severe indisposition, has nearly finished his plate from DEVIS's Death of Nelson, which will be published about the same time. This will also form a prominent article in a future retrospect.

A correspondent, through our medium, as connecting practical architecture with the fine arts, wishes to ask Mrs. Sarah Guppy, of Bristol, whose patent *for a mode of erecting and constructing bridges, or rail-roads, without arches or starlings, &c. &c.* is described in our Magazine for October last, page 256; what difference there is to entitle her to a patent, between that description and the invention for a portable bridge, published in the Philosophical Magazine for January, 1809? Having read both, he does not perceive, by Guppy's description, any material difference.

The new Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is begun, and proceeding with unremitting diligence; but, as every architect's maxim should be "Stay till it is finished," we defer our observations on his design till we are able to see his finished work.

On Monday, December the 10th, the venerable and able president of the Royal Academy delivered the biennial prizes of the institution to the successful candidates from among the students in painting, sculpture, architecture, and design. The Academy have this year, for the first time, added pecuniary premiums to the classes of the gold medal, and books properly inscribed and addressed to those of the silver medal.

The addition of books on art, labelled as presents from such an institution as the Royal Academy, to successful merit, are more lasting testimonies than the silver medal, with which however they are still accompanied, while they point out and give authority to proper books for study.

The gold medal and fifty guineas were given to Mr. PERIGAL, for painting; the same to Mr. BAYLY, for sculpture; and the same to Mr. EDWARDS, for architecture. The silver medals were allotted as follows: In the first class, for drawings of academy figures from the living model, accompanied with a copy of Reynolds and West's Discourses, and Barry's Lectures, handsomely bound and inscribed; to Messrs. Medland and Bone, and to Messrs. Millichamp, Joseph, and Kendall, with similar inscribed copies of

Opie's and Fuseli's lectures for drawings, from the antique.

After Mr. West had finished the distribution of that premium, he delivered a discourse upon the principles of the fine arts, and the best methods of attaining excellence in each: which we are under the necessity of postponing till our next Number.

The first Number of a new work of "*Portraits of Ladies of the most distinguished for rank and beauty, at the court of George the Third,*" from paintings by Mrs. Mee, and engraved by Cardon, Agar, and Schiavonetti, will be published early in the current month.

A new work on the antient costume of England is just announced, from drawings by Charles Hamilton, esq. and to be engraved in aquatinta, by Messrs. Atkinson and Merigot.

Mr. Dodd, of St. Martin's Lane, who has long been distinguished as a collector of old prints, has announced a new History or Dictionary of Engravers, who have practised the art in wood, metal, or other substance, from the 15th century to the present time.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"*Oh, never, never, say that I was false of Heart,*" *a Glee for Three Voices. Composed by M. P. King, esq.* 3*s.*

THIS glee, which has been sung with great applause by Messrs. Braham, Vaughan, and Bellamy, at Billington, Naldi, and Braham's, concerts, possesses some well-turned passages, and the points are ably answered. The style will be best described by saying that it seems to imitate that of the old English glee; in which, while the parts play with some felicity against each other, and form a kind of vocal repartee, the more close and solid combinations bespeak the real master as well as man of genius, and offer to the judicious ear that gratification which it only can owe to sound and legitimate composition.

The Songs and Duets sung in the Comic Opera of Up to Town, performed at the Theatre Royal Covent Garden. Written by T. Dibdin, esq. The Music composed by John Whitaker. 6*s.*

Mr. Whitaker, in the music now before us, has evinced, in our opinion, considerable talents for dramatic composition. The style of the modern opera affords but little scope for the display of science; but for the exercise of the fancy and scenic adaptation offers the composer an ample field; of *this* it is but justice to say that Mr. Whitaker has so ably availed himself, that, should he choose to dedicate his future labors to the stage, the operatical writers will find their account in resorting to his talents.

"*Juliana,*" *a popular Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Haigh.* 2*s.*

The subject of this rondo is judiciously selected for the use here made of it. It has become popular because it is pleasing, and it admits of easy and happy turns, and florid embellishments, because it affects none itself: the difficulty was, to play and flourish upon it without destroying its character, and to preserve the native expressions, while considerable scope was given to the power of adscitious decoration: this Mr. Haigh has effected, and has produced from the present stem those scyons of impregnated fancy which point out and prove the resources of his mind.

"*The Reply,*" *written and composed by John Parry, Editor of the Welsh Melodies.* 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Parry intends this as a sequel to the justly-admired ballad of "The Request," and it is worthy of the design. The words do credit to his feelings and metrical taste, and the melody he has assigned them is characterised by an appropriate simplicity and tenderness of expression.

A favorite Duet for Two Performers on One Piano-forte. Composed by J. Gildon. 2*s.* 6*d.*

This fourteenth production of Mr. Gildon we are pleased with, on account of the simplicity and unaffectedness of its style. The facility and natural flow of the passages also deserve our commendation, and we should be unjust to Mr. Gildon not to recommend his composition to the notice of piano-forte practitioners in general.

"*Dear Grise,*" *a Song sung by Mr. Lee, in the comic Opera of the Five Lovers, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Composed by Mr. Cooke.* 1*s.*

Mr. Cooke, in the melody before us, has given evidence of much real taste for the simple and pathetic. The song

is in D. minor, and comprises some passages that would do credit to the most celebrated of the old Irish bards, and will, we may venture to say, recommend the composition to the attention of every cultivated ear.

Three Airs, with Variations, composed and progressively arranged for the Piano-forte, by J. Bottomly. 2s. 6d.

Mr. Bottomly has supplied in the present compositions, a useful, if not a particularly ingenious, exercise for piano-forte practitioners. The passages lie well for the hand, and the progressive arrangement of the movements is well suited to the obvious and laudable purpose of the work.

Numbers I. and II. of National Airs or Melodies, composed by the most eminent Authors, 2s. 6d.

These melodies are, certainly, tastefully selected. The composers of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, have been searched for the assemblage; and the rondos, and little practical pieces into which they have been moulded, by the compiler, or compilers, will be found highly amusing, as well as improving, by juvenile students of the instrument for which they are designed—the *piano forte*.

"Dreary was the Day," sung by Mrs. Nunn, in the comic Opera of the Five Lovers, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. Composed by T. Cooke. 1s. 6d.

"Dreary was the Day," is a song not destitute of claims to our praise. The melody is easy, smooth, and natural, and tells the poet's tale with its designed effect.

Utile Dulci, a favorite Divertisement for the Piano-forte. Composed by F. C. Panormo. 4s.

In this divertisement, the second movement of which has for its theme the popular air of "Cease your funning," in the Beggar's Opera, we find many florid and ingeniously conceived passages; and the composition is adjusted and arranged with a comprehension at once capable of viewing the *parts* and embracing the *whole*, of an elaborate composition.

Munster House, a familiar Rondo for the Piano-forte or Harp, composed and dedicated to Miss Sampays, by John Parry. 1s. 6d.

"Munster House" is a piano-forte exercise, that takes a respectable rank among the pleasing, though passing, little objects that from day to day claim the notice of the musical world. The subject is agreeable, and the digressive matter springs naturally from the main source, and at once speaks the good taste and sound judgment of the composer.

Twenty-four Psalm and Hymn Tunes, composed by Joseph Netherclift. 2s. 6d.

The present publication is well entitled to the attention of the pious and well-disposed lovers of music. The melodies are appropriate, and the whole is calculated to form an acceptable Sunday associate.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

PORTUGAL.

Dispatch addressed to General Viscount Wellington, from Lieutenant-General Hill.

Merida, Oct. 30, 1811.

My Lord,

IN pursuance of the instructions which I received from your lordship, I put a portion of the troops under my orders in motion on the 22d instant, from their cantonments in the neighbourhood of Portalegre, and advanced with them towards the Spanish frontier.

On the 23d, the head of the column reached Albuquerque, when I learnt that the enemy, who had advanced to Aliseda, had fallen back to Arroyo del Puerco, and that the Spaniards were again in possession of Aliseda.

On the 24th, I had a brigade of British infantry, half a brigade of Portuguese artillery (six pounders), and some of my cavalry, at Aliseda; and the remainder of my cavalry, another brigade of British infantry, and half a brigade of Portuguese six-pounders, at Casa de Cantillana, about a league distant.

On the 25th, the Count de Penne Villamur made a reconnoisance with his cavalry, and drove the enemy from Arroyo del Puerco. The enemy retired to Malpartida, which place he occupied as an advanced post, with about 300 cavalry and some infantry, his main body being still at Caceres.

On the 26th, at day-break, the troops arrived at Malpartida, and found that the enemy had left that place, retiring towards Caceres, followed by a small party of the 2d

Hussars,

Hussars, who skirmished with his rear-guard. I was shortly afterwards informed, that the whole of the enemy's force had left Caceres; but the want of certainty as to the direction he had taken, and the extreme badness of the weather, induced me to halt the Portuguese and the British troops at Malpartida for that night. The Spaniards moved on to Caceres.

Having received certain information that the enemy had marched on Torre Mocha, I put the troops at Malpartida in motion on the morning of the 27th, and advanced by the road leading to Merida, through Aldea del Cano and Casa de Don Antonio, being a shorter route than that followed by the enemy, and which afforded a hope of being able to intercept and bring him to action; and I was here joined by the Spaniards from Caceres. On the march I received information, that the enemy had only left Torre Mocha that morning, and that he had again halted his main body at Arroyo del Molino, leaving a rear-guard at Albala, which was a satisfactory proof that he was ignorant of the movements of the troops under my command.

I therefore made a forced march to Alcuesca that evening, where the troops were so placed as to be out of sight of the enemy, and no fires were allowed to be made. On my arrival at Alcuesca, which was within a league of Arroyo del Molino, every thing tended to confirm me in the opinion that the enemy was not only in total ignorance of my near approach, but extremely off his guard; and I determined upon attempting to surprise, or at least, to bring him to action, before he should march in the morning; and the necessary dispositions were made for that purpose.

The town of Arroyo del Molino is situated at the foot of one extremity of the Sierra of Montanches; the mountain running from it to the rear, in the form of a crescent, almost every-where inaccessible, the two points being about two miles asunder. The Truxillo Road runs round that to the eastward.

The road leading from the town to Merida runs at right angles with that from Alcuesca, and the road to Medellin passes between those to Truxillo and Merida. The ground over which the troops had to manœuvre being a plain, thinly-scattered with oak and cork trees, my object of course was to place a body of troops so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy by any of these roads.

The troops moved from their Bivouack near Alcuesca, about two o'clock in the morning of the 28th, in one column right in front, direct on Arroyo del Molino, and in the following order: Major-General Howard's brigade of infantry, (1st battalion 50th, 71st, and 92d, regiments, and one company of the 60th,) Colonel Wilson's brigade (1st battalion 28th, 2d battalion 34th, and 2d battalion 39th, and one company of the 60th), 6th Portuguese regiment of the line, and 6th Cacadores, under Colonel Ashworth, the Spanish infantry under Brigadier-general Morillo, Major-General Long's brigade of cavalry, (2d Hussars, 9th and 13th Light Dragoons,) and the Spanish cavalry under the Conde de Penne Villamur. They moved in this order until within half a mile of the town of Arroyo del Molino, when, under cover of a low ridge, the column closed, and divided into three columns. Major-General Howard's brigade and three six-pounders under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, supported by Brigadier-General Morillo's infantry, the left; Colonel Wilson's brigade, the Portuguese infantry under Colonel Ashworth, two six-pounders, and a howitzer, the right, under Major-General Howard; and the cavalry the centre.

As the day dawned, a violent storm of rain and thick mist came on, under cover of which the columns advanced in the direction, and in the order which had been pointed out to them. The left column under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart marched direct upon the town, the 71st, one company of the 60th and the 92d regiment at quarter distance, and the 50th in close column somewhat in the rear, with the guns as a reserve.

The right column under Major-General Howard, having the 39th regiment as a reserve, broke off to the right, so as to turn the enemy's left; and, having gained about the distance of a cannon-shot to that flank, it marched in a circular direction upon the further point of the crescent on the mountain above-mentioned.

The cavalry, under Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, moved between the two columns of infantry ready to act in front, or move round either of them as occasion might require.

The advance of our columns was unperceived by the enemy until they approached very near, at which moment he was filing out of the town upon the Merida road; the rear of his column, some of his cavalry, and part of his baggage, being still in it; one brigade of his infantry had marched for Medellin, an hour before day-light.

The 71st and 92d regiments charged into the town with cheers, and drove the enemy every-where at the point of the bayonet, having a few of their men cut down by the enemy's cavalry.

The enemy's infantry which had got out of the town, had, by the time those regiments arrived at the extremity of it, formed into two squares, with the cavalry on their left; the whole were posted between the Merida and Medellin roads, fronting Alcuesca. The right square being formed within half musket-shot of the town, the garden walls of which were promptly lined by the 71st Light Infantry, while the 92d regiment filed out and formed line on their right, perpendicular to the enemy's right flank, which

was

was much annoyed by the well-directed fire of the 71st. In the meantime one wing of the 50th regiment occupied the town, and secured the prisoners, and the other wing, along with the three six-pounders, skirted the outside of it, the artillery, as soon as within range, firing with great effect upon the squares.

Whilst the enemy was thus occupied on his right, Major-General Howard's column continued moving round the left; and our cavalry advancing, and crossing his head of their column, cut off the enemy's cavalry from his infantry, charging it repeatedly, and putting it to the rout. The 13th Light Dragoons, at the same time, took possession of the enemy's artillery. One of the charges made by the two squadrons of the 2d Hussars, and one of the 9th Light Dragoons, was particularly gallant; the latter commanded by Captain Gore, the whole under Major Bussche, of the Hussars. I ought previously to have mentioned, that, the British cavalry having, through the darkness of the night, and the badness of the roads, been somewhat delayed, the Spanish cavalry under the Count de Penne Villamur was, on this occasion, the first to form upon the plain, and engage the enemy, until the British were enabled to come up.

The enemy was now in full retreat, but, Major-General Howard's column having gained the point to which it was directed, and the left column gaining fast upon him, he had no recourse but to surrender or to disperse, and ascend the mountain. He preferred the latter, and, ascending near the eastern extremity of the ascent, and which might have been deemed inaccessible, was followed closely by the 28th and 34th regiments, whilst the 39th regiment, and Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese infantry, followed round the foot of the mountain by the Truxillo road, to take him again in flank. At the same time, Brigadier-General Morillo's infantry ascended at some distance on the left with the same view.

As may be imagined, the enemy's troops were by this time in the utmost panic; his cavalry was flying in every direction, the infantry threw away their arms, and the only effort of either was to escape. The troops under Major-General Howard's command, as well as those he had sent round the point of the mountain, pursued them over the rocks, making prisoners at every step; until his own men became so exhausted and few in number, that it was necessary for him to halt and secure the prisoners, and leave the further pursuit to the Spanish infantry under General Morillo; who, from the direction in which they had ascended, had now become the most advanced. The force General Girard had with him at the commencement, which consisted of 2500 infantry and 600 cavalry, being at this time totally dispersed.

In the course of these operations, Brigadier-General Campbell's brigade of Portuguese infantry (the 4th and 10th regiments) and the 18th Portuguese infantry, joined from Casa de Don Antonio, where they had halted for the preceding night; and, as soon as I judged they could no longer be required at the scene of action, I detached them with the brigade, consisting of the 50th, 71st, and 92d, regiments, and Major-General Long's brigade of cavalry towards Merida. They reached St. Pedro that night, and entered Merida this morning; the enemy having, in the course of the night, retreated from hence in great alarm to Almendralego. The Count de Penne Villemur formed the advanced guard with his cavalry, and had entered the town previous to the arrival of the British.

The ultimate consequences of these operations I need not point out to your lordship; their immediate result is the capture of one general of cavalry (Brune), one colonel of cavalry (the Prince D'Aremberg), one lieutenant-colonel (Chief of the Etat Major), one aid de-camp of General Girard, two lieutenant colonels, one Commissaire de Guerre, thirty captains and inferior officers, and upwards of 1000 of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, already sent off under an escort to Portalegre; the whole of the enemy's artillery, baggage, and commissariat, some magazines of corn, which he had collected at Caceres and Merida, and the contribution of money which he had levied on the former town, besides the total dispersion of General Girard's corps. The loss of the enemy in killed must also have been severe, while that on our side was comparatively trifling, as appears by the accompanying return, in which your lordship will lament to see the name of Lieutenant Strenuwitz, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, whose extreme gallantry led him into the midst of the enemy's cavalry, and occasioned his being taken prisoner.

Thus has ended an expedition which, although not bringing into play to the full extent the gallantry and spirit of those engaged, will I trust, give them a claim to your lordship's approbation. No praise of mine can do justice to their admirable conduct; the patience and good-will shewn by all ranks during forced marches in the worst of weather; their strict attention to the orders they received, the precision with which they moved to the attack, and their obedience to command during the action; in short, the manner in which every one has performed his duty from the first commencement of the operation, merits my warmest thanks, and will not, I am sure, pass unobserved by your lordship.

To Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, I must express my obligations for his assistance and advice upon all occasions; to Major-General Howard, who dismounted and headed

headed his troops up the difficult ascent of the Sierra, and throughout most ably conducted his column, and to Major-General Long for his exertions at the head of his brigade, I feel myself particularly indebted. I must also express my obligations to Colonel Wilson, Colonel Ashworth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding brigades, for the able manner in which they led them. Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan, the Hon. Lieutenaut-Colonel Abercromby, and Lieutenant-Colonels Fenwick, Muter, and Lindsay, Majors Harrison and Bussche, Major Parke, commanding the light companies, and Captain Gore commanding the 9th light dragoons, Major Hartmann, commanding the artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, and Major Birmingham, of the Portuguese service, Captain Arresaga, of the Portuguese artillery, whose guns did so much execution, severally merit my warmest approbation by their conduct; and I must not omit to mention the exertions made by Brigadier-General Campbell and his troops, to arrive in time to give their assistance.

General Giron, the Chief of General Castanos' Staff, and second in command of the fifth Spanish army, has done me the honor to accompany me during these operations; and I feel much indebted to him for his assistance and valuable advice.

Brigadier-General the Count de Penne Villemur, Brigadier-General Morillo, Colonel Downie, and the Spanish officers and soldiers in general, have conducted themselves in a manner to excite my warmest approbation.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieutenant-Colonel Offeney, assistant quarter-master-general, for the able manner in which they have conducted their departments, and also for the valuable assistance and advice which I have at all times received from them; to the officers of the adjutant and quarter-master-general's departments; to Captain Squire of the Royal Engineers, for his intelligence and indefatigable exertions during the whole operation, and Captain Currie and my personal staff, my warmest thanks are due.

This dispatch will be delivered to your lordship by Captain Hill, my first aid-de-camp, to whom I beg to refer your lordship for all further particulars.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) R. Hill, Lieut.-Gen.

To General Viscount Wellington.

P.S. Since writing the above Report, a good many more prisoners have been made; and I doubt not but the whole will amount to 13 or 1400.

Brigadier-General Morillo has just returned from the pursuit of the dispersed, whom he followed for eight leagues. He reports, that besides those killed in the plain, upwards of 600 dead were found in the woods and mountains.

General Girard escaped in the direction of Serena with 2 or 300 men, mostly without arms, and is stated by his own aid-de-camp to be wounded.

Return of killed, wounded, and missing.—Total British loss, 7 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains, 4 serjeants, 47 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 1 general staff, missing.

Total Portuguese loss, 6 rank and file wounded.

Names of officers wounded.—2d Hussars, King's German Legion—Major Bussche and Captain Schultze, slighty.

2d batt. 39th foot—Captain Saunderson, severely.

1st batt. 92d foot—Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, slightly; Captain Donald M'Donald, severely; Captain John M'Pherson, severely, but not dangerously; Brevet-Major Dunbar, slightly.

Missing.—21st Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Strenuwitz, aid-de-camp to Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine, bart.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States, on November the 5th, communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Private Secretary, the following Message to Congress:—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

In calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of our foreign affairs; and, in fixing the present for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developments of the policy of the belligerent powers towards this country, which might the more unite the national councils in the measures to be pursued.

At the close of the last session of Congress, it was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral commerce, would have induced the Government of Great Britain to repeal its Orders in Council, and thereby authorise a removal of the existing obstructions to her commerce with the United States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two nations, the orders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into more rigorous execution; and it was communicated, through the British Envoy just arrived, that, whilst the revocation of the edicts of France, as officially made known to the British Government, was denied to have taken place, it was an indispensable condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great Britain, when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by her enemy, the United States

States being given to understand, that, in the mean time, a continuance of their non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date, it has indeed appeared, that a communication to the British Government of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees against our neutral trade, was followed by an intimation, that it had been transmitted to the British Plenipotentiary here, in order that it might receive full consideration in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received, but the transmission of it hither, instead of founding on it an actual repeal of the orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British Cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed, in the mean time, in adapting our measures to the views which have been disclosed through that minister, will best consult our whole duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of those disclosures, indemnity and redress for other wrongs have continued to be withheld, and our coasts, and the mouths of our harbors have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights, than vexatious to the regular course of our trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of war hovering on our coasts, was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate, commanded by Captain Rodgers, rendered unavoidable on the part of the latter, by a fire, commenced without cause, by the former; whose commander is, therefore, alone chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honor of the American flag. The proceedings of a Court of Inquiry, requested by Captain Rodgers, are communicated; together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence, between the Secretary of State, and his Britannic Majesty's Envoy. To these are added, the several correspondences which have passed on the subject of the British Orders in Council, and to both the correspondences relating to the Floridas, in which Congress will be made acquainted with the interpretation which the government of Great Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the United States.

The justice and fairness which have been evinced on the part of the United States towards France, both before and since the revocation of her decrees, authorised an expectation that her government would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims, as well as dictated by its amicable professions. No proof, however, is yet given of an intention to repair the other wrongs done to the United States; and particularly to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts, which, though not affecting our neutral relations, and, therefore, not entering into questions between the United States and other belligerents, were, nevertheless, founded on such unjust principles, that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this, and other demands of strict right, on that nation, the United States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions, to which their trade with the French dominions has been subjected; and which, if not discontinued, will require at least corresponding restrictions on importations from France into the United States.

On all those subjects, our minister plenipotentiary lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions, the result of which will be communicated to you; and, by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government towards the United States, will enable you to adapt to it that of the United States towards France.

Our other foreign relations remain without unfavorable changes. With Russia, they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce, in the councils of that nation also. And the information from our Special Minister to Denmark, shews that the mission had been attended with valuable effects to our citizens, whose property had been so extensively violated and endangered by cruizers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty, to exert the means committed to the executive department, in providing for the general security. The works of defence on our maritime frontier have accordingly been prosecuted with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and, as particularly suited for cooperation in emergencies, a portion of the gun-boats have, in particular harbors, been ordered into use. The ships of war before in commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast. And such a disposition has been made of our land forces, as was thought to promise the services most appropriate and important.—In this disposition is included a force, consisting of regulars and militia, embodied in the Indian Territory, and marched towards our North Western frontier. This measure was made requisite by several murders and depredations committed by Indians; but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them on the Wabash, under the influence and direction of a fanatic of the Shavanese tribe. With these exceptions, the Indian tribes retain their peaceable dispositions towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived,

which

which claims from the legislative guardians of the national rights, a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them. Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States, to substitute, for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence, we have seen that the British cabinet perseveres, not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs, so long and so loudly calling for it; but in the execution, brought home to the threshold of our territory, of measures which, under existing circumstances, have the character, as well as the effect of war on our lawful commerce.

With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, in trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish, Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armor, and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

I recommend, accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks, and prolonging the inlistment of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force, to be engaged for a more limited term; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardor may court a participation in urgent services; for detachments, as they may be wanted, of other portions of the militia; and for such a preparation of the great body, as will proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those military seminaries, which in every event will form a valuable and frugal part of military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has proceeded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies. It will not be inexpedient, however, for Congress, to authorise an enlargement of them.

Your attention will, of course, be drawn to such provisions, on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the services to which it may be best adapted. I submit to Congress the seasonableness, also, of an authority to augment the stock of such materials, as are imperishable in their nature, or may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves among the great communities which occupy the southern portion of our hemisphere, and extend into our neighbourhood. An enlarged philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on the national councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies; to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good-will; to regard the progress of events; and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

Under another aspect of our situation, the early attention of Congress will be due to the expediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws. The practice of smuggling, which is odious every where, and particularly criminal in free governments, where, the laws being made by all for the good of all, a fraud is committed on every individual, as well as on the state, attains its utmost guilt, when it blends, with a pursuit of ignominious gain a treacherous subserviency, in the transgressors, to a foreign policy adverse to that of their own country. It is then that the virtuous indignation of the public should be enabled to manifest itself, through the regular animadversions of the most competent laws.

To secure greater respect to our mercantile flag, and to the honest interests which it covers, it is expedient also that it be made punishable in our citizens, to accept licenses from foreign governments, for a trade unlawfully interdicted by them to other American citizens; or to trade under false colors or papers of any sort.

A prohibition is equally called for, against the acceptance, by our citizens, of special licenses, to be used in a trade with the United States—and against the admission into particular ports of the United States, of vessels from foreign countries, authorised to trade with particular ports only.

Although other subjects will press immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed, on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures, the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes not permanent—and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is at present abridged by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufacturers from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires, that, with respect to such articles at least, as belong to our defence, and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies. And whilst foreign governments adhere to the existing discriminations in their ports against our navigation, and an equality or lesser discrimination is enjoyed by their navigation, in our ports, the effect cannot be mistaken, because it has been seriously felt by our shipping interest; and in proportion as this takes place, the advantages of an independent conveyance of our products to foreign markets, and of a growing body of marines, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger, must be diminished.

The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have

have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars, and have enabled us to defray the current expences, including the interest on the public debt, and to re-emburse more than five millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorised by the act of the last session. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year 1810, has also been re-embursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue, arising from the situation of our commerce and the extraordinary expences which have, and may, become necessary, must be taken into view, in making commensurate provisions for the ensuing year. And I recommend to your consideration, the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least, to defray the ordinary expences of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorised.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled, my confidence in a wise and honorable result of your deliberations, and assurances of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be discharged; invoking, at the same time, the blessing of heaven on our beloved country, and on all the means that may be employed, in vindicating its rights, and advancing its welfare.

(Signed) JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Nov. 5, 1811.

EAST INDIES.

The following Letters from Lieutenant-General Sir SAMUEL AUCHMUTY, to the Secretary of State, describing the capture of BATAVIA and JAVA, the last ports on the Dutch empire in India!

Weltevreede, Aug. 31, 1811.

MY LORD,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your lordship's Dispatches of the 4th September last, which reached me after my landing on this island.

As the expedition against Java was undertaken by directions from the Right Honorable Lord Minto, Governor-General of India, he has required me to detail to him the operations of the troops. Your lordship will however, I trust, pardon the liberty I take in enclosing a copy of my letter, and will permit me to add the following general report.

We landed on the 4th instant, within twelve miles of Batavia, which was taken possession of on the 8th, without opposition. On the 10th, the troops had a sharp affair at Weltevreede with the Elite of General Jansens' army, which terminated in driving them into their strong position at Cornelis. On the 20th, we assaulted the works at Cornelis, which were carried, and the whole army, upwards of ten thousand disciplined men, were either killed, taken, or dispersed, with the exception of a small party of horse that escaped with General Jansens. We killed about two thousand, took three generals, and five thousand prisoners, and are now in possession of the whole country west of Cheribon.

Your lordship is acquainted with the reasons that induced me to attempt a landing in the neighbourhood of Batavia. It was effected without opposition at the village of Chillingching, twelve miles east of the city, on the 4th instant. My intention was to proceed from thence by the direct road to Cornelis, where the enemy's force was said to be assembled in a strongly fortified position, and to place the city of Batavia in my rear, from whence alone I could expect to derive supplies equal to the arduous contest we were engaged in. As some time was required to make preparations for an inland movement, I judged it proper to reconnoitre the road by the coast leading to Batavia, and observe how far it would be practicable to penetrate by that route. I was aware that it was extremely strong, and, if well defended, nearly impracticable. Advancing with part of the army, I had the satisfaction to find that it was not disputed with us, and the only obstacle to our progress was occasioned by the destruction of the bridge over the Anjoul river. I approached the river on the 6th, and observing during that evening a large fire in Batavia, I concluded it was the intention of the enemy to evacuate the city: and with this impression I directed the advance of the army under Colonel Gillespie, to pass the river in boats, on the succeeding night. They lodged themselves in the suburbs of the city, and a temporary bridge was hastily constructed on the morning of the 8th, capable of supporting light artillery. On that day the Burghers of Batavia applied for protection, and surrendered the city without opposition, the garrison having retreated to Weltevreede.

The possession of Batavia was of the utmost importance. Though large store houses of public property were burnt by the enemy, previous to their retreat, and every effort made to destroy the remainder, we were fortunate in preserving some valuable granaries and other stores. The city, although abandoned by the principal inhabitants, was filled with an industrious race of people, who could be particularly useful to the army. Provisions were in abundance, and an easy communication preserved with the fleet.

In the night of the 8th, a feeble attempt was made by the enemy to cut off a small guard I had sent for the security of the place, but the troops of the advance had, unknown to them, reinforced the party early in the evening, and the attack was repulsed. The

advance under Colonel Gillespie occupied the city on the 9th.

Very early on the morning of the 10th, I directed Colonel Gillespie, with his corps, to move from Batavia, towards the enemy's cantonment, at Weltevreede, supported by two brigades of infantry, that marched before break of day through the city, and followed his route. The cantonment was abandoned, but the enemy were in force a little beyond it, and about two miles in advance of their works at Cornelis. Their position was strong, and defended by an abbatis, occupied by 3000 of their best troops, and four guns of horse artillery; Colonel Gillespie attacked it with spirit and judgment; and, after an obstinate resistance, carried it at the point of the bayonet, completely routed their force, and took their guns. A strong column from their wotks advanced to their support, but, our line being arrived, they were instantly pursued, and driven under shelter of their batteries.

In this affair, so creditable to Colonel Gillespie, and all the corps of the advance, the grenadier company of the 78th, and the detachment of the 89th regiment particularly distinguished themselves, by charging and capturing the enemy's artillery. Our loss was trifling, compared with the enemy's, which may be estimated at about five hundred men, with Brigadier-General Alberti dangerously wounded.

Though we had hitherto been successful, beyond my most sanguine expectations, our further progress became extremely difficult, and somewhat doubtful.

The enemy, greatly superior in numbers, was strongly entrenched in a position, between the great river Jacatra and the Sloken, an artificial watercourse, neither of which were fordable. This position was shut up by a deep trench, strongly palisaded. Seven redoubts, and many batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, occupied the most commanding grounds within the lines. The fort of Cornelis was in the centre, and the whole of the works was defended by a numerous and well organised artillery. The season was too far advanced, the heat too violent, and our numbers insufficient, to admit of regular approaches. To carry the works by assault was the alternative, and on that I decided. In aid of this measure, I erected some batteries, to disable the principal redoubts, and for two days kept up a heavy fire from twenty 18 pounders, and eight mortars and howitzers. Their execution was great, and I had the pleasure to find, that though answered at the commencement of each day by a far more numerous artillery, we daily silenced their nearest batteries, considerably disturbed every part of their position, and were evidently superior in our fire.

At dawn of day, on the 26th, the assault was made. The principal attack was entrusted to that gallant and experienced officer, Colonel Gillespie. He had the infantry of the advance, and the grenadiers of the line with him, and was supported by Colonel Gibbs, with the 59th regiment and the 4th battalion of the Bengal Volunteers. They were intended, if possible, to surprise the redoubt No. 3, constructed by the enemy beyond the Sloken, to endeavour to cross the bridge over that stream with the fugitives, and then to assault the redoubts within the lines, Colonel Gillespie attacking those to the left, and Colonel Gibbs to the right. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, with six companies of the 69th, was directed to follow a path, on the bank of the great river, and when the attack had commenced on the Sloken, to endeavour to possess himself of the enemy's left redoubt, No. 2. Major Tule, with the flank corps of the reserve, reinforced by two troops of cavalry, four guns of horse artillery, two companies of the 69th, and the grenadiers of the reserve, was directed to attack the corps at Camporg Maylayo, on the west of the great river, and endeavour to cross the bridge at that post.

The remainder of the army, under Major-General Wetherall, was at the batteries, where a column, under Colonel Wood, consisting of the 78th regiment, and the 5th volunteer battalion, was directed to advance against the enemy in front, and at a favorable moment, when aided by the other attacks, to force his way, if practicable, and open the position for the line.

The enemy was under arms, and prepared for the combat, and General Jansens, the commander-in-chief, was in the redoubt, where it commenced. Colonel Gillespie, after a long detour through a close and intricate country, came on their advance, routed it in an instant, and with a rapidity never surpassed, under a heavy fire of grape and musquetry, possessed himself of the advanced redoubt, No. 3. He passed the bridge with the fugitives, under a tremendous fire, and assaulted, and carried with the bayonet, the redoubt, No. 4, after a most obstinate resistance. Here the two divisions of the column separated. Colonel Gibbs turned to the right, and with the 59th and part of the 78th, who had now forced their way in front, carried the redoubt No. 1. A tremendous explosion of the magazine of this work (whether accidental or designed is not ascertained,) took place at the instant of its capture, and destroyed a number of gallant officers and men, who at the moment were crowded on its ramparts, which the enemy had abandoned. The redout No. 2, against which Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod's attack was directed, was carried in as gallant a style, and I lament to state, that most valiant and experienced officer fell at the moment of victory.

The front of the position was now open, and the troops rushed in from every quarter.

During the operations on the right, Colonel Gillespie pursued his advantage to the left, carrying the enemy's redoubts towards the rear, and being joined by Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, of the 59th, with part of that corps, he directed him to attack the park of artillery, which that officer carried in a most masterly manner, putting to flight a body of the enemy's cavalry that formed, and attempted to defend it. A sharp fire of musketry was now kept up by a strong body of the enemy, who had taken post in the lines in front of Fort Cornelis; but were driven from them, the fort taken, and the enemy completely dispersed. They were pursued by Colonel Gillespie, with the 14th regiment, a party of Sepoys, and the seamen from the batteries under Captain Sayer, of the Royal Navy. By this time the cavalry and horse artillery had effected a passage through the lines, the former commanded by Major Travers, and the latter by Captain Noble: and, with the gallant colonel at their head, the pursuit was continued, till the whole of the enemy's army was killed, taken, or dispersed.

Major Tule's attack was equally spirited, but after routing the enemy's force at Campong Malayo, and killing many of them, he found the bridge on fire, and was unable to penetrate further.

I have the honor to inclose a return of the loss sustained, from our landing on the 4th to the 26th inclusive. Sincerely I lament its extent, and the many valuable and able officers that have unfortunately fallen; but when the prepared state of the enemy, their numbers, and the strength of their positions, are considered, I trust it will not be deemed heavier than might be expected. Their's has greatly exceeded it. In the action of the 26th, the numbers killed were immense, but it has been impossible to form any accurate statement of the amount. About one thousand have been buried in the works, multitudes were cut down in the retreat, the rivers are choaked up with dead, and the huts and woods, were filled with the wounded, who have since expired. We have taken near five thousand prisoners, among whom are three general officers, thirty-four field-officers, seventy captains, and one hundred and fifty subaltern officers; General Jansens made his escape with difficulty, during the action, and reached Buitenzorg, a distance of thirty miles, with a few cavalry, the sole remains of an army of ten thousand men. This place he has since evacuated, and fled to the eastward. A detachment of our troops is in possession of it.

S. AUCHMUTY, Lieut.-Gen.

General return of the killed, wounded, and missing, from the 4th till the 26th of August, 1811.

Total killed—Europeans, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 staff-serjeants, 6 serjeants, 91 rank and file.—Natives, 2 jemindars, 2 havildars, 23 rank and file.

Total wounded—Europeans, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 14 captains, 36 lieutenants. 7 ensigns, 1 staff-serjeant, 32 serjeants, 2 drummers, 513 rank and file.—Natives 2 subildars or serangs, 4 jemindars, 9 havildars, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file.

Total missing—13 rank and file.

Total horses—14 killed, 21 wounded, and 3 missing.

P. A AGNEW, Adj.-Gen.

Return of ordnance found in the citadel and arsenal at Batavia and Weltevreede, and taken between the 10th and 26th of August.

In the citadel of Batavia on the 8th of August—50 brass guns, 180 iron guns, 230 iron and brass cannons and mortars, 4000 shot, and 280 shells.

In the arsenal of Weltevreede, on the 10th—64 brass guns, 30 brass mortars, 1 brass howitzer, 213 iron guns, 308 iron and brass cannons and mortars, 18,397 shot, 20,496 shells.

Field-pieces of horse artillery, taken in the actions on the 10th of August—4 brass guns.

Taken in Cornelis, 26th of August.

Horse artillery, with limber, &c. taken in the field of battle—24 brass guns, 5 brass howitzers, 29 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

In the arsenal—23 brass guns, 2 brass mortars, 11 brass howitzers, 10 iron guns, 46 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

On the batteries—44 brass guns, 3 brass mortars, 2 brass howitzers, 101 iron guns, 130 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

Total—209 brass guns, 35 brass mortars, 19 brass howitzers, 504 iron guns, 743 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

P. A. AGNEW, Major-General.

REPORT

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary; from the 20th of November to the 20th of December.

THE Reporter has, upon more than one recent occasion, been questioned as to his opinion with regard to the supposed contagious nature of Phthysis Pulmonalis. From all that he has seen and learnt from authenticated sources, he is by no means inclined to adopt the doctrine of those who represent this disease as communicable by infection. What has, perhaps, most given countenance to this idea is, that a wife or a husband shall sometimes speedily follow the fate of the partner for life. This circumstance, when it occurs, is of a kind calculated to excite observation. But it is obvious that such coincidencies must occasionally take place, merely from the frequency and extensive prevalence of the disorder in question. And, that the fact may, in other instances, be sufficiently accounted for by the degree of exposure, anxiety, and fatigue, which the lingering and painful illness of a beloved object never fails to exact from an alliance of duty and attachment. Self neglect is necessarily attendant upon affections of a high order, and the consequences of such neglect, upon a constitution naturally feeble or predisposed to disease, will often become irreparable before their progress is perceptible to a person whose mind, under circumstances of deep interest, is too much occupied to be aware, for a time, of the impressions, and perhaps fatal depredations, which are made upon the corporeal frame.

Many, no doubt, more especially of the more delicate sex, have in this way fallen the inadvertent or voluntary victims of conjugal tenderness and devotion. "What may most console us for the base, and selfish alloy in our nature, is the affection we find subsisting between persons that have been long united. Where neither dislike nor indifference has followed intimacy, this sentiment, which in ordinary situations retires from view, bursts forth in the hour of danger, strong and undisguised as it shewed itself in ages, where the sincere expression of the feelings stood in the place of that circumspect and disciplined demeanor, which looks round amongst the by-standers before it dares listen to the voice within."*

It is now twelve years since these medical Reports were commenced by the present writer. After having continued them, with small interruption for so long a period, it will scarcely excite surprise, that the Reporter should be at length disposed to desist from the prosecution of his monthly task. It must rather be matter of wonder that he has persevered thus far. Upon subjects so little varied and so much worn, he has for some time past found it almost impossible to make any remark which did not involve the wearisomeness of repetition. The many flattering and profitable testimonies of respect which these periodical communications have produced, have, he confesses, been the principal motive for their continuance.

The author of these reports, in taking his farewel of the public in that particular capacity, expresses his wish, that his present self may not be considered as responsible for all the opinions which may have been advanced, or expressions which may have been made use of, in some of the earlier passages of the series. To renounce the errors of immature experience is, at a more advanced age, no unworthy or disreputable recantation. The human mind is, or ought to be, progressive. At the close, therefore, of a period of twelve years of much observation and reflection, the writer of this article may be allowed to hope, that he is, in no inconsiderable degree, wiser than he was at its commencement.

J. Reid.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square, December 24th, 1811.

* Dr. Beddoes's Hygeia.

ALPHABETICAL

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends, announced between the 15th of November and the 15th of December, extracted from the London Gazettes.

N. B.—*In Bankruptcies in and near London, the Attornies are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.*

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 183.]

Allenby F. Louth, Lincolnſhire, grocer. (Phillips
Allen G. Eaſterton, Rutlandſhire, innkeeper. (Thompſon, Stamford
Allen W. Cambridge ſtreet, Birmingham, ſilverplater. (Kinderley and Co.
Anſell J. Birmingham, ſhoe maker. (Mole
Anthony W. Thorverton, Devonſhire, ſurgeon. (Sercombe
Armſtrong W. Wapping ſhip chandler. (Noy and Co.
Atcheſon J. Weſt Smithfield, coal merchant. (Parry
Barlow H. J. Grange court, pearl ſtringer. (Mayhew and Co.
Bate J. G. Liverpool, merchant. (Windle
Bagſhaw J. Glouceſter ſtreet, victualler. (Pullen
Bennell J. King's road, Cheſſea, plumber. (Stratton and Co.
Bentley M. Wakefield, York, woolſtapler. (Scholefield, Horbury
Beſſell C. Lambeth, inſurance broker. (Rogers and Co.
Blake T. Ringwood, Hants, ſaddler and harneſs maker. (Simcox
Blacklin Y. New Bridge ſtreet, lace merchant. (Browne
Brown G. [illegible], ſilverſmith. (Jeſſe
Bryant F. Holborn, leather dreſſer. (Jones and Co.
Buchanan D. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Cooper and Co.
Bugden T. Brighton, Suſſex, builder. (Abbott
Call J. [illegible]. ([illegible], Mancheſter
Caldwell J. Bolton, Lancaſhire, cotton manufacturer. (Careman
Cederberg A. Worſhip ſtreet, engine and toolmaker. Mosley
Chamberlain J. Hanwell, Middleſex, mealman. (Clark, Jun.
Cheſter W. Wood ſtreet, weaver. (Scott
Clough H. J. and Co. Liverpool, merchants. (Staniſtreet and Co.
Claridge R. Oxford ſtreet, upholſterer. (Newcomb
Clarke W. Exeter, draper. (Noy and Co.
Clarke J. Goodman's fields, carver and gilder. (Robinſon and Co.
Clarke J. Deptford, mealman. (Hore
Cook J. jun. North Shields, glover. (Cardales and Co.
Cooper E. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, coach plater. (Setree
Cohen G. A. Commercial road, merchant. (Anneſley and Co.
Coffin J. Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorganſhire, tanner. Maymick
Cooper S. jun. Liverpool, wheelwright. (Orred and Co.
Coppelſton M. T. Kenſington, victualler. (Battey
Cooper W. Draycott, Somerſetſhire. (Sheppard, Bath
Crockatt W. Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, inſurance broker. (Gregg and Co.
Cutler A. Water Lane, painter. (Debary and Co.
Curtis J. Vere ſtreet, hoſier. (Bennett
Cuthbuſh J. ſen. Weſtminſter, lime merchant. (Mares, Maidſtone
Dalby E. Buckerſbury, warehouſeman. (Tarr
Dawſon T. and Co. High ſtreet, linen drapers. (Martin
Davis J. Briſtol, haberdaſher. (Strickland
Dew W. Old ſtreet road, tallow chandler. (Jeſſe
Denny J. Broughton, Lancaſhire, grocer. (Adamſon and Co. Whitehaven
Dodſon R. Liverpool, merchant. (Staniſtreet and Co.
Dunn W. Wednesbury, Warwick, draper. (Kinderley and Co.
Dunſter R. Fen Court, underwriter. (Humphreys
Eatland J. Oldford, Middleſex, dealer. (Seale
Edwards R. Monmouth, draper. (Stokes
Elworthy J. Plymouth Dock, money ſcrivener. (Peens and Co.
Elt E. T. Holloway, Middleſex, turner. (Jayes
Ellis D. Chriſt-church, Hampſhire, linen draper. (Langley
Faulkner E. Pendleton, Lancaſter, builder. (Higſon and Co. Mancheſter
Fenn H. Cheltenham, painter. (Pruen
Fiſher J. Doncaſter, gardener. (Maſon
Foreſhaw J. Liverpool, merchant. (Orred and Co.
Forſyth T. Burſlem, Staffordſhire, draper. (Taylor and Co.
Fryer F. Preſton, Lancaſter, cotton manufacturer. (Heſkyn, Mancheſter
Freame T. Worceſter, draper. (Weller and Co.
Fry H. Bedford Place, Bloomsbury, money ſcrivener. (Withy
Gaſhart J. Oxford ſtreet, linen draper. (Chapman and Co.
Garton H. Nottingham, hoſier. (Forbes and Co.
Gardner W. Haymarket, victualler. (Taylor
Gaſkill J. and Co. Minories, merchants. (Marſon
Gaunt W. Tottenham court road, ſurgeon. (Steventon
Glarbrook W. Whitechapel, hoſier. (Smith and Co.
Glatbrook W. Goſwell road, toy manufacturer. (Howard and Co.
Gollop S. Horton, baker. (Townſend
Goodall J. Cheltenham, upholſterer. (Pruen
Gonton J. Upper Dorſet ſtreet. (Dixon
Goldſmith J. Lewes, Suſſex, carpenter. (Langridge and Co.
Gore J. jun. Cheltenham, plumber. (Pruen
Green J. Cumberland, drover. (Maunſey and Co Carliſle
Green J. Debbling, Kent, farmer. (Mares
Grafton E. and Co. Liverpool, earthenware dealers. (Clements
Hadley W. jun. Derby, chemiſt. (Empſon
Hallan W. and Co. Clerkenwell green, jewellers. (Tucker
Harvey R. Huggin lane, carpenter. (Cooper and Co.
Hayter C. jun. Staines, Middleſex, ſmith. (Pome
Hayden N. King ſtreet, milliner. (Blake and Co.
Haywary T. New Sarum, Wilts, taylor. (Davis
Harris K. and Co. Watling ſtreet, linen drapers. (Bourdillon and Co.
Hanſon E. Stainland, Yorkſhire, corn dealer. (Hall, Halifax
Heelis J. and Co. Bolton-le-moors, Lancaſhire, corn dealers. (Gaſkell
Heath S. Birmingham, boot and ſhoe maker. (Mole
Hicks W. H. Brixham, Devon, ſcrivener. (Blandford and Co.
Hill J. Peterborough, Northampton, draper. (Noy and Co.
Hooper H. Sturry, Kent, dealer. (Elwyn, Canterbury
Homan J. Fenchurch ſtreet, upholſterer. (Wilks
Jackſon R. Mancheſter, corn factor. (Knight and Co.
Jackſon W. Bryanſtone ſtreet, ſtationer. (Few and Co.
James E. Pembroke, ſhop keeper. (Burges, Briſtol
Jenkins T. Goodman's Fields, upholſterer. (Collins and Co.
Jones T. Whitechapel road, tallow chandler. (Goodchild
Jones W. Gray's inn lane. (Weightman and Son
Kerſhaw T. Rochdale, Lancaſhire, flannel manufactory. (Kerſhaw
King W. Hand Court, ſtationer. (Wilkinſon and Co.
Killday J. jun. Merriden, Warwickſhire, malſter. (Troughton and Co. Coventry
Kirke D. T. Kingſton upon Hull linen draper. (Lotsworth
Knight G. Cirenceſter, Glouceſterſhire, brazier. (Bowes
Lantrow J. Rhayader Radnor, victualler. (Hopley
Lewis T. Breconſhire, ſhopkeeper. (Church
Leverton W. Nottingham, merchant. (Allſopp and Co.
Lineker S. Newgate ſtreet, umbrella maker. (Clarke
M'Call J. Biſhopſgate ſtreet, merchant. (Sherwood
Merrick J. Pendleton, Lancaſhire, ale houſe keeper. (Edge
Miles T. Bermondſey, Surry, fellmonger. (Drew
Morgan W. Liverpool, pipe maker, (Davies
Moore J. St. Alban's Herts, draper. (Osbaldeſton
Morriſon J. Bath, chinaman. (Wingate
Ogle J. New City Chambers, inſurance broker. (Swain and Co.
Ormerod G. Rochdale, Lancaſhire, innholder. (Clarkſon
Owen J. Mancheſter, corn dealer. (Reohead and Co.
Parnell S. Kingſton, Surry, linen draper. (Sweet and Co.
Pecil L. A. and A. E. Van Voorſt, Biſhopſgate ſtreet, merchant. (Gregſon and Co.
Peltit R. Childrey, Berkſhire, victualler. (Few and Co.
Pefeil A. L. Biſhopſgate ſtreet Within, merchant. Gregſon and Co.
Pittman R. and Co. Watling ſtreet, warehouſemen. (Gatty and Co.
Potts P. St. Martin's court, optician. (Raphael
Potts J. Hulme, Waldford, Cheſter, corn dealer. (Norbury, Macclesfield
Powell J. Boroughbridge, mariner. (Rippon
Price C. and Co. Southwark, upholſterers. (Wilde and Co.
Rangeley J. and Co. Gomerſall, Yorkſhire, cotton ſpinners. (Hadiſon and Co. Bradford
Rawſon H. Doncaſter, broker. (Benſon and Co.
Reynolds J. Ludlow, Salop, wheelwright. (Ruſſel and Co.
Richardſon R. Wallingford, Berkſhire, linen draper. (Bourdillon
Rigby J. Liverpool, livery ſtable keeper. (Griffith and Co.
Roebuck G. and Co. Hunſhelf, Yorkſhire, clothiers. Stephenſon
Roper J. Norwich, woollen draper. (Taylor
Roberts J. and Co. Wood ſtreet, ſilk manufacturers. (Klutton
Rowley W. Cleveland ſtreet, engine maker. (Noy and Co.
Roſſeter J. Briſtol, dealer. (Stephens
Roe N. Birmingham, confectioner. (Hall and Co.
Sandmond J. Liverpool, currier. (Jackſon
Saxon J. Mancheſter, cotton twiſt merchant. (Halſtead and Co.
Scott J. Bermondſey, Surry, cooper. (Lys and Co.
Short E. Kinkeley, Leiceſterſhire, innholder. (Jeffs

Shaw J. Liverpool, taylor. [Murrow
Sherwin S. Somer's Town, glass enameller. [Cranck
Shield R. Tynemouth Place, ship owner. [Barker
Shirley J. Bedwardine, Worcestershire, woolstapler. [Hill
Shillitoe J. Great Tower street, plumber. [Orrell
Sidford G. Bath, carrier. [Evill
Simpson J. Gosport, coal merchant. [Hill
Simms H. Shad Thames, Southwark, lath renter. [Lee
Sinclair D. Strand, boot and shoe maker [Duncombe
Simmonds S. Spital Fields, glass merchant. [Bennitt
Smith W. and Co. Piccadilly, sadlers. [Rogers
Smith J. Halifax, York- money scrivener. [Pauls
Smith A. Ney Gloucester, clothier. [Hill, Dursley
Soady W. Plymouth Dock, tallow chandler. [Bozen
Sparkes R. Little Queen street, coach joiner, [Rogers and co.
Spencer B. J. and co. Bread street, factors. [Meredith and co.
Starkey T. Chingford, Essex, inn keeper. [Fowell
Southcote J. Bristol, victualler. [Langley
Swift W. Stavely, Derbyshire, grocer. [Fisher, Gainsborough
Swain J. G. Goodman's fields, salesman. [Nind
Sykes G. J. Currier's hall court, clothier. [Noy and co.
Tatterfall T. Manchester, grocer. [Redhead and co.
Taylor J. Northumberland, dealer. [Lambert
Taylor W. Radway, Warwickshire, baker. [Meyrick and co.
Thomas K. R. Eversham, Worcestershire, mercer. [Taylor
Thornton J. Southwark- carpenter. [Meymott
Thurman G. Birmingham, hosier. [Palmer
Timberlake E. Great Mary-bone street, poulterer. [Mayhew
Trigwell J. Strore street, poulterer. [Popkin
Varley J. Houndsditch. slopseller. [Adams
Vickers J. Bath, milliner. [Longdell
Ward J. Spitalfields, manufacturer. [Highmore and co.
Whaley J. Coventry street, boot maker. [Ballackey
Walsh B. Hackney. broker. [Allistoh
Walker H. Weetend, Hampstead. merchant. [Dodd
Wainwright H. and G. Liverpool, timber merchants. [Daltera and co
Webster M. R. Lloyd's Coffee House, insurance broker. [Griffith
Whitehead J. Shoreditch. baker. [Taylor
Wharton J. Chester, corn dealer. [Garnett, Liverpool
Wilkinson R. and co. Manchester, drapers. [Hewitt and co.
Wilkinson J. H. Lombard street, factor. [Grove
Wilkinson L. Nottingham, hosier. [Wolley, Derby
Woodburne J. Manchester, druggist. [Law
Worrall W. and co. Liverpool, merchants. [Staniftreet
Wood T. Macclesfield, Chester, draper. [Taylor and co. Manchester
Woolley R. and co. Manchester, cotton dealers. [Heslop

DIVIDENDS.

Abell F. Ingram court
Alder W. Seward street
Alpin G. C. East Budleigh, Devon
Anstead J. and co. Old South Sea House
Anderson J. R. Throgmorton street
Ashley J. G. Commercial road
Ash and W. Kensington
Avis J. Timberscombe, Somersetshire
Ayres W. jun. Fleet street
Barchard W. Bury street
Barlow T. Manchester
Baxter R. Piccadilly
Barttlelot W. A. Portsmouth
Barnes J. New Malton, Yorkshire
Bennett W. Merton
Beaumont W. Yorkshire
Been E. Parliament street
Bennet J. Tavistock, Devon
Beckett J. Aldermanbury
Bitts J. Great Yarmouth Norfolk
Bloore W. Half Moon Alley, Bishopsgate street
Blackley J. Horwich, Lancaster
Bond J. Lloyd's Coffee House
Bosse C. and co. Chester
Booth W. Tottington, Lower End
Brackner J. South Molton street
Brown W. Liverpool
Brickwood J. and co. Lombard street
Brooks J. Queen street
Brown J. Tavistock, Devon
Camp J. West Smithfield
Carr W. Hythe, Kent
Cade J. and co. Garlick Hill
Clay T. G. Coventry
Clive T. and co. Token House Yard
Cleland A. Charles street
Cowley J. Sheffield, Yorkshire
Cooke W. Liverpool
Cornford T. and Co. Milford lane, Strand
Colwell C. Leicester square
Cormack F. Watling street
Cooke H. and co. Birchin lane
Cuff W. Minories
Crickmore T. Skinner street
Coates H. New Sarum, Wilts
Daulby J. Liverpool
Davies D. Old street
Davies T. Tarvin, Chester
Depsey W. and co. Bristol
Dewer C. Great Winchester street
Dixon W. and H. Rotherhithe
Doyle J. Covent Garden Market
Duckham T. Washfield, Devon
Edleston J. Liverpool
Eddels T. Aldermanbury
Emden J. A. Portsmouth
Emmett H. J. and J. Genfard street
Favera P. Winchester street
Fenton J. and co. Rotherhithe
Fitch W. Surrey street, Strand
Gammes C. Awminster, Devon
Garrett J. Lenham, Kent
Gibbern N. Judd street
Goodwin W. Gosport
Gosmond C. Kingston upon Hull
Griffin R. Birmingham
Griffiths J. Knighton Radnor
Greig J. Charles street, Hampstead road
Hall W. and co. Wood street
Haywood J. and Co. London street
Harrison J. Stoke upon Trent
Haynes M. G Queenhithe
Hall W. R. Clement's lane
Hastings T. and Co. Queen street
Henrell G. Little East Cheap
Henderson J. and Co. Mitre court, Milk street
Hill J. Liverpool
Hitchins W. St. Peter's Hill
Howson J. Tickhill, York
Hobman W. and co. Grove street, Deptford
Hogg J. Southwark
Hook J. Bermondsey
Holt S. Manchester
Howell P. London road
Hopper C. Tynemouth
Hoppe E. Church street
Holland J. Cheapside
Hurry J. and co. Grace church street
Hurwood W. Billingdon, Essex
Hurrell T. York street
Huffam C. and Co. Lime House
Hussey E. N. Newgate street
Huskisson S. Swinton street
Jameson S. Reading
Jennings J. Oxford
Jerment R. Old Change
Joyce A. D. Fordingbridge, Hants
Jones C. Sheffield
Jones S. Aldgate
Jones G. Rotherhithe
Judkins T. Chester
King J. Neath, Glamorgan
King R. Mincing lane
Laycock T. Minories
Lay J. Oxford street
Legg R. Charles street
Leaver G. Haddenham, Buckinghamshire
Lee W. A. Sunderland
Leman J. Ramsgate
Leech H. Bury St. Edmund's
Lindford T. Cheapside
Lonsdale G. R. Green Lettice court
Maddock J. Liverpool
Makeham J. Upper Thames street
Masfield T. Lewes, Sussex
M'Alester P. Stratford upon Avon
Marsh R. Rayleigh, Essex
May H. Bristol
Mallalieu W. and G. Manchester
Meeson E. Aldermanbury
Mozeley H. Lawrence, Pountney Hill and I. Wheeldon, Copthall court
Mount R. and Co. Angel court
Munt J. and Co. Leadenhall street
Newcombe J. Exeter
Nutter H. and Co. Huddersfield, Yorkshire
Ogden R. Bottany, Lancaster
Oliver K. B. Brampton, Cumberland
Oliver T. Tiverton, Devon
Ouston J. York
Palsgrave T. Bennett street, Blackfriars road
Peglar S. Newnham, Gloucestershire
Percival W. Oxford street
Phelps R. and co. Newnham, Gloucestershire
Pilkinton W. Sidwell, Exeter
Pool T. D. Gloucester
Porter T. Union court
Preist M. and I. Preist, Thorney street
Purker B. Saffron Hill
Purfell S. Milk street
Payne J. Southwark, Surry
Reeve W. Clapham, Surry
Roberts A. Namptwich
Robinson J. Manchester
Robinson H. West Smithfield
Saint C. Norwich
Sanders R. Abchurch lane
Seager G West Bromwich, Stafford
Sheppard R. Nottingham
Shirvey W. Charlotte street
Simeon M. Bath
Smith W. King's Arms Yard
Smith H. and co. Great Winchester street
Sproston J. Liverpool
Spencer W. F. Gosport
Stephenson J. Kingston upon Hull
Stevens J. and co. Bread street
Stephens E. and co. Oxford street
Stuart C. Berwick street
Starforth J. and co. Durham
Strong W Bath
Surtees A. and co. Berwick upon Tweed
Taylor D. Great Totham, Essex
Taylor T. jun. Lincoln
Thomas D. Picket street Strand
Thorne P. Tavistock, Devon
Thornton W. J. New Malton, Yorkshire
Treloar F. Penryn, Cornwall
Vandrant J. Bristol
Velchtner J. F. Angel court
Watson W. Hackney road
Waters B Finch lane
Wells W. Bradford
Wellford J. Broad street
White W. Blackfriars road
Whittle J. Liverpool
White T. Whitechapel
Williams S. B. Austin Friars
Wilcocks T. Exeter
Williams W. Rathbone Place
Wigmore W. Narrow street
Willis J. and co. Salisbury square
Winter R. Islington
Wilson R. Friday street
Wood E. Tottington, Lower end, Lancaster
Wright F. B. Liverpool
Wright J. Great Russel street
Wright C. Wolverhampton
Wilcock W. Preston, Lancashire
Williams J. Rumney iron works, Glamorgan.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE lease from the Crown of Mary-le-bonne park expired during the present year, has afforded to the crown land commissioners an opportunity of increasing the rental of the crown lands, by laying out the ground in an ornamental manner, and erecting buildings thereon. The estate extends from Portland-place to Primrose-hill, and is nearly as broad as long. It consists of 543 acres of land, upon which it is proposed to create a very spacious circus, including a park within its circumference, having noblemen's houses built around, each detached, with gardens and plantations, answering at once the purpose of a town residence and a country villa. Around the circus is to be a spacious drive for carriages, with horse-rides and foot walks like Hyde Park. Around the circus, on the outside of the houses, will be squares and streets, but nearly all upon the same plan with respect to gardens and plantations. In the circus a palace is to be built for one of the royal family. Barracks will be built at Primrose-hill, with an exercising ground in front of forty acres. It is also proposed to cut a street from the Haymarket of equal breadth up to Oxford-street, affording a noble avenue to the Parliament Houses, Courts of Law, the Theatres, the Palace, the Bridges, &c. The market for hay is to be removed to the top of Tottenham-court-road, or the neighborhood of the Paddington Canal. Mary-le-bone Park is to be planted with 17,000 trees, and its formation is proceeding in with considerable expedition. The military park at Welling's farm, is nearly laid out. Two grand barracks are to be erected, one on each wing, spacious enough for the reception of 3000 men; the whole is to be closed with a belt of forest trees, a considerable part of which is already planted, and on the outside of which will be a circular drive, open to the public, to an extent of four miles. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, every great nobleman's town residence was a distinct building, a palace standing in a garden. They were chiefly situated between London and Westminster, then an open country. In the vicinity of the Strand we may trace the scites of many of them, as Exeter 'Change, Somerset-house, Norfolk, Essex, Salisbury, and Buckingham, streets, are the spots on which dwelt the noblemen of those names. Of the old stile of residence very few examples remain, besides Northumberland, Burlington, Devonshire, and Lansdowne Houses; and even that few is daily diminishing. The desire of building houses in Hyde Park, and the extravagant ground rents offered, pointed out to the crown lands commission the advantage of finding the means of gratifying the prevailing passion, that the taste of the days of Queen Elizabeth might be allowed to revive. The commission have therefore directed their attention to the Mary-le-bone Park estate.

This month has been distinguished by the most barbarous murders upon record, or that ever disgraced civil society! Between a quarter and half past twelve, of the night of Saturday the 7th, some unknown murderers beat out the brains of Mr. and Mrs. Marr, silk-mercers, of Ratcliffe Highway, as they stood in their shop, and afterwards those of the servant-boy and of an infant in the cradle. Happily the assassins were disturbed by the knocking at the door of the servant maid, when they were heard to escape through one of the empty houses in Pennington-street. It is otherwise supposed, that, having murdered the family, they intended to strip the premises, and then, to conceal their crimes, set them on fire. At first, the supineness of the Secretary of State, and of the magistracy, excited much animadversion, but they were at length aroused, large rewards offered, and every exertion has since been used for the discovery of the diabolical perpetrators!

Since the before described tragedy, the same demons of hell entered another house, the King's Arms, in New Gravel-lane, and murdered, in the same manner, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, and their servant maid. The neighbourhood were alarmed by a lodger, but the assassins, notwithstanding, made their escape at the back of the house. As such deeds are unknown in our annals, the sensation excited by them has been great, and very large rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the murderers. It is, however, to be regretted that more activity was not displayed in the first instance by the local police, and that the police of the whole metropolis was not more promptly devoted to this single object.

A dreadful explosion took place on Wednesday morning the 3d instant, about eleven o'clock, at the Government Powder Mills, at Waltham Abbey. The concussion was distinctly felt in and round the metropolis, more particularly in Stepney, Hackney, and Blackwall. Two mills, with a corning house, and other buildings, were blown to atoms, and eight lives lost. The terrified inhabitants of Waltham Abbey fled from their homes, dreading the explosion of the magazine.

The annual shew of cattle, sheep, and pigs, took place in Sadler's spacious premises, in Goswell-street; a label being affixed at the head of each animal, stating the full particulars of its breed, age, feeding, &c. with the names of the parties, and the adjudication of the three gentlemen, who were appointed judges

judges of the premiums. The particulars are as follow, viz.—

Class II.—Prize of 20 guineas to Mr. John Ellman, jun. for a pair of Sussex oxen, bred by Mr. John Ellman, sen. and fed on grass, hay, and 1 cwt. of oil cakes; 7 years old, worked 4 years, travelled 53 miles to the show.

Class V.—Prize of 20 guineas to Mr. Henry King, jun. for a red Durham ox, bred by Mr. —— Wetherall, and fed on hay and oil cakes; aged 3 years, travelled 7 miles to the show.

Mr. Henry King, jun. a red Durham ox, bred by Mr. T. Watson, and fed on hay, and 320 oil cakes; aged 3 years.

Class VI.—First prize of 20 guineas to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for a red Devon ox, bred and fed by his grace on his Woburn Park farm, on grass, hay, and Swedish turnips; 4 years and 8 months old; worked 18 months, and travelled 42 miles to the show.

Class VI.—Second prize of 10 guineas, to Mr. John Warmington, for a Hereford ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; 4 years and 5 months old; travelled 7 miles to the show.

Mr. Michael Buckley, a Devon ox, bred and fed by him on grass, hay, cabbages, and turnips; aged 3 years; travelled 114 miles to the show.

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, a Devon ox, bred and fed on his Woburn-Park farm, on grass, hay, and Swedish turnips; 4 years and 8 months old; worked 18 months, and travelled 42 miles to the show.

Mr. Samuel Fox, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and cabbages; 3 years old; travelled 96 miles to the show.

Mr. Robert Masters, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; rising 5 years; travelled 78 miles to the show.

Mr. John Warmington, a Hereford ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; age 4 years; travelled 7 miles to the show.

Class VII.—Prize of 10 guineas, to his Grace the Duke of Bedford, for an ox, bred in the West Highlands of Scotland, fed by his grace on his Mauldon Farm, on grass, hay, and turnips; 4 years old; travelled 42 miles to the show.

Mr. Robert Masters, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; 4 years old; travelled 78 miles to the show.

Mr. Michael Buckley, a Devon ox, bred and fed by him on grass, hay, turnips, and cabbages; 3 years old; travelled 114 miles.

Mr. George Burrows, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and cabbages; age 4 years; travelled 87 miles.

Mr. John Clarke, a Scotch ox, fed on grass and hay; age 4 years; travelled 78 miles.

Mr. Samuel Fox, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and cabbages; age 4 years and 8 months; travelled 96 miles.

Mr. Robert Masters, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; age 4 years; travelled 78 miles.

Mr. James Parsons, two Scotch oxen, fed on grass and hay; age 4 years; travelled 90 miles.

Mr. Daniel Webster, a Scotch ox, fed on grass, hay, and turnips; age 4½ years; travelled 90 miles.

Class IX.—Prize of 10 guineas, to the Rev. Thomas Plaskett, for three new Leicester wethers, bred (from a ram of Mr. Nathaniel Stubben's) and fed by him on grass and cole; age 20 months.

Mr. Robert Masters, three new Leicester wethers, bred and fed by him on grass only; age 20 months; travelled to the show in a boat.

Class X.—Prize of 10 guineas, to Mr. James Parsons, for his four new Leicester wethers, bred (from a ram of Mr. John Stone's) and fed by him on grass and turnips; age 33 months.

Mr. John Adcock, three long-woolled wethers, bred and fed by him on grass, turnips, and cabbages; age 33 months.

Mr. John Arnold, three new Leicester wethers, bred and fed by him, on grass only; age 32 months; travelled in a boat.

Mr. Thomas Barker, three long-woolled wether sheep, bred and fed by him on grass, turnips, and cabbages; age 32 months.

Mr. John Edmonds, three Gloucestershire wethers, bred and fed by him on grass, hay, and turnips; age 32 months.

Mr. Robert Masters, three new Leicester wethers, bred and fed by him on grass only; age 32 months; travelled in a boat.

Mr. Thomas Oldacers, three long-woolled wethers, bred and fed by him on grass and turnips; aged 32 months.

Mr. Peter Tadman, three Kent wethers, bred and fed by him on grass only; age 32 months.

Mr. Joshua K. Trimmer, three Kent wethers, bred and fed by him on grass only; age 32 months.

Mr. John Westear, three new Leicester wethers, bred by Mr. Thomas Lewin (from a ram of Mr. John Stone's), fed on grass only; age 32 months.

Class XI.—Prize of 10 guineas to Mr. John Warmington, for his three fine South Down wethers, bred by Sir John Sanders Sebright, bart. and fed on grass only; age 19 months.

Mr. John Ellman, jun. three South Down wethers, bred by Lord Viscount Gage, and fed on grass and hay; age 20 months.

Class XII.—Prize of 10 guineas to Mr. John Boys, for his three South Down wethers, bred and fed by him on hay and green vegetable food; age 32 months.

Class XIV.—Prize of 10 guineas, to Mr. John Roads, for his black and white Berkshire pig, bred by Mr. John Westbrook, on skimmed milk and three bushels of barley meal; age 54 weeks.

Mr. George King, an Essex and Chinese barrow pig, bred and fed by him on wash and grains, and barley meal and pease; age 83 weeks.

Class XV.—Prize of 10 guineas to Mr. W. Hayward, for his Suffolk and Chinese pig, bred and fed by him, on barley meal and washing of spent malt, or brewer's grains; age 50 weeks.

Mr. William Axtell, an Essex and Dishley pig, from an Essex boar, belonging to Mr. Todd; bred and fed by Mr. Axtell on pollard and barley meal; age 33 weeks.

Mr. William Hayward, a Suffolk and Chinese pig, bred and fed by him on barley meal and brewer's liquor; age 50 weeks.

Mr. Samuel Wicks, a Suffolk pig, bred and fed by him on potatoes and barley meal; age 52 weeks.

Extra Stock.—Mr. John Webster, two very fine 6-year old Hereford oxen, disqualified on account of Mr. W. having obtained the prize in this class at the last show.

Mr. Thomas Sears, three South Down wethers, 33 months old; fed on grass, turnips, and oil cakes.

Some other cattle were exhibited, which did great credit to the breeders.

The *Sessions' House*, in the Old Bailey, was lately broken open, and the office of Mr. Shelton, clerk of the arraigns, plundered of notes and other things, to the amount of 120l.; 30l. of which were the property of Mr. S.'s clerk.—*So much for example of punishment!*

The grand entrance of the house of the new Theatre Drury Lane, will be in Brydges-street, and is to be surmounted by a fine colonade, supported by eight pillars. The entrance leads to a capacious hall, on one side of which, and fronting the entrance, is a large door leading to a rotunda, in which the passages to the different parts of the theatre are concentrated. It is surmounted by a hemispherical lantern, round the inside of which is a passage leading to the saloon. This saloon is a spacious room over the hall, and of the same dimensions as the hall beneath. A great advantage in point of decorum will be obtained by this arrangement, as the company in the saloon will be completely separated from the boxes, the whole diameter of the rotunda being interposed between them. According to the plan, the stairs are broad, capacious, and lead in the most convenient manner to the different tiers of boxes; the pit will be smaller than that of Covent-garden Theatre. From the stage to the back of the dress boxes, the space is sixteen feet less than in that theatre, and, between box and box across, the distance is also less by seven feet. As in old Drury, there will be private boxes round the pit, and under the dress circle. These in the model are eight on each side, but with only four compartments in front, in the form of Saxon arches. There are three circles for boxes, each of which will contain twenty-six boxes in thirteen compartments, except the front of the upper tier, in which the two shilling gallery will advance. It is intended that the upper boxes shall project over the lower, the whole being supported by twelve gilt fluted columns, with Egyptian pedestals. There is to be no basket behind the dress boxes, and the wings above the third circle are for slips. The area of the boxes, following the form of the whole building, will have the shape of a horse-shoe; but the extremities will not be made to approximate in order to meet the narrow front of the stage, but, by taking a sweep in the contrary direction, will afford to the company nearest to the performances an excellent view. In the model, statues are placed on each side of the stage, under the stage boxes, which are surmounted towards the roof by other figures. There is also a column in oriental marble on each side of the stage, forming elegant and classical wings to the proscenium.—The old debts and demands, of every description, amount to 436,971l. 6s. 3d. which may be compromised for the sum of 143,935l. 3s. 6d.; towards the discharge of this latter sum, there are assets to the amount of 56,700l. leaving a balance of only 87,235l. say 90,000l. The theatre, with a wardrobe, and every necessary apparatus for opening the same, is estimated at 150,000l. to which add 90,000l. making a total sum of 240,000l. wanted for this concern.

On Monday the 18th of November, between ten and eleven o'clock in the morning, a little boy, named THOMAS DELLOW, was stolen from St. Martin's-lane, Upper Thames-street. He is about three years old, has light hair, which stands up on the right side of his forehead, dark eyes, a round full face, three scars under the right jaw-bone, where leeches and a lancet have been applied, a remarkable dent or hollow at the lower part of the back, and a pit on each arm from the cow-pox. He had on a white frock, black stuff petticoat, blue print pin-a-fore, and black leather half-boots, laced in front. The woman who decoyed him away is described as being dressed in a blue cloth cloak, trimmed with spotted fur, a straw bonnet, with a blue flower in front, a dark colored gown, and an apron. She was seen with the little boy and his sister, about five years old, (whom she soon desired to return home), at a pastry-cook's on Fish-street Hill, she there bought two plum-cakes, which she gave to the children, also two seed-cakes, which she put into her pocket; she afterwards was enquiring, higher up the Hill, for a coach; she went into a shop (on Fish-street Hill) with the little boy only, and purchased for him a black turn-up beaver hat and a feather, the feather was put loose into the hat, as she was not willing to stop to have it fastened

on;

on; she paid for them eleven shillings, and went out. Neither of the children had hats on when taken away. A reward of one hundred guineas is offered for restoring this little boy to his parents, to be paid by the church-wardens of the parish *

A general bill of all the christenings and burials, from December 11, 1810, to December 10, 1811.

Christened in the ninety-seven parishes within the walls, 879.—Buried 1164.

Christened in the seventeen parishes without the walls, 4480.—Buried 3479.

Christened in the twenty-three out-parishes of Middlesex and Surry, 11,242.—Buried 8742.

Christened in the ten parishes in the city and liberty of Westminster, 444.—Buried 3758.

Christened.

Males	10,443	In all 20,645
Females	10,202	

Buried.

Males	8868	In all 17,043
Females	8175	

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age	5106
Between two and five	1638
Five and ten -	654
Ten and twenty -	509
Twenty and thirty -	1231
Thirty and forty -	1641
Forty and fifty -	1741
Fifty and sixty -	1591
Sixty and seventy -	1385
Seventy and eighty -	1038
Eighty and ninety	449
Ninety and a hundred	56
A hundred - -	1
A hundred and one -	1
A hundred and two -	1
A hundred and three -	2

Decreased in the burials this year, 2850.

There have been executed in the city of London 14; of which number seven only have been reported to be buried within the bills of mortality.

MARRIED.

At Barking, Joseph Dimsdale, esq. of London, to Sarah, only daughter of Joseph Cockfield, esq. of Upton, near London.

John Webbe Weston, jun. son of J. W. W. esq of Sutton-place, Surrey, to Miss Graham, only daughter of Charles, elder brother of Sir J. Graham, bart. of Netherby, Cumberland.

At Black Notley, the Rev. C. Wakeham, of Bocking, prebendary of Litchfield, &c. to Sarah Susannah, daughter of the late Jos. Rogers, esq. formerly of Norwich.

At Writtle, Clement Hue, esq. M.D. of Bernard-street, Russel-square, London, to Lucy, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Berkeley, of Writtle.

At Tottenham, E. Hughes, esq. of Lodge-House, near Ashford, to Mrs. Rickman, of Brucegrove, Tottenham.

At Greenwich, Lieutenant J. Woolward, R. N. harbour-master of Ramsgate, to Miss E. Dewsnap, of Woodstock.

At St. Michael's, Cornhill, B. D. F. Paynter, esq. of Denmark-hill, to Mrs. Olding, of Freeman's court.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. Clement, esq. of Woburn-place, to Miss Mount, of Howfield, near Canterbury.

Mr. John Faulkner, of Brixton Rise, to Miss Atkinson, daughter of the late Wm. A. esq. of Stockwell.

At St. Olave's, Southwark, Captain Edward Callow, to Miss Ballard, of Whitstable.

At Mary-le-bone, the Hon. Capt. Poulett, royal navy, second son of Earl Poulett, to Miss Dallas, eldest daughter of Sir George Dallas, bart.

Mr. Watts, of Worthing, attorney-at-law, to Miss Fowke, daughter of F. F. esq. of Hertford-street, May Fair.

Mr. J. C. Samuel, of New Brentford, Middlesex, to Miss Sophia Rosetta King, of Old Burlington-street.

Mr. C. Brown, of Cobham, Surrey, to Miss F. Leach, only daughter of R. L. esq. of the Crescent, Greenwich.

Henry Frederick, son of Thomas Alston, esq. of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Ball, esq. of Portland-place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, L. Sullivan, esq. son of S. S. esq. of Ponsborne-Park, to the Hon. Miss E. Temple, youngest sister to Viscount Palmerston.

At Lambeth, E. Archibald, esq. of Gibraltar, to Miss Reid, sister of T. Reid, esq. of Ewell-grove.

At Croydon, Wm. Rodbard, esq. of West Coker, Somersetshire, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Wm. Withers, esq.

At Whitechapel church, John Willman, esq. to Mary Ann, only daughter of Mr. Covell, of Crook Logg House, Bexley, Kent.

At St. Magaret's, Westminster, Francis Addis, esq of Southwark, to Mary, the youngest daughter of the late James Hebdin, esq of Leeds, Yorkshire.

At Cobham, Surrey, Mr. Thomas Crawter, jun. to Lydia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. U. Collyer, of the same place.

At St. Martha's, Surrey, Thomas Bush, esq. of Bradford, Wilts, to Mary Ann, only daughter of G. Ryde, esq. of Fyting, near Guildford.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, the Rev. G. J. Tavel, late tutor of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Lady A. Fitzroy, daughter

* A woman, above the common order, has since been tried at the Old Bailey for this offence: there were many circumstances tending to implicate her, but the charge not being brought home, she was, of course, acquitted. The child has not been discovered.

daughter to the late, and sister to the present, Duke of Grafton.

Lieut.-Col. Otway, to Frances, only daughter of Sir C. Blicke.

At Chelsea church, Dr. Edwards, of Doctors' Commons, to Miss Cressingham, of Carshalton.

John Simons, esq. of Paul's Cray, Kent, to Miss Pickman, of Crutched friars.

At Lambeth, Mr. G. Lyford, surgeon, of Winchester, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Wm. Johnson, esq. of Lambeth.

At Kensington church, James Hance, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, to Miss Hempel, daughter of the late F. H. esq. of Chelsea.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Mr. A. A. Fry, of Doughty-street, to Miss Jane S. S. Westcott, youngest daughter of the late John W. esq.

At St. Mildred's church, Mr. George Hebert, of the Poultry, to Miss Woodburne, of Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell.

The Rev. Edward Bouverie, second son of the Honorable Bartholomew B. and vicar of Coleshill, Berks, to Frances Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late Bishop of Exeter, and of Lady Elizabeth Courtenay.

At St. Pancras church, Arthur Morris, esq. of Conduit-street, to Miss Roebuck, daughter of the late Abraham R. esq.

At Epping church, Mr. Haslam, of Brentwood, to Miss Palmer, only daughter of Mr. John Palmer, of Cambridge.

R. C. Kidd, esq. of Kew, to Miss F. Ramus, of St. James' Palace.

DIED.

Francis Jenks, esq.; and two days following, his niece, *Mary Hughes*, widow of Brigadier-General William Carlyon Hughes, at their houses, in Great George-street, Westminster.

Mrs. M'Callum, of Finsbury square, after an illness of nearly five years.

At his house in the Mint, Southwark, *Mr. Samuel Carter.*

Mr. Evan Pugh, of the firm of Gatfield and Pugh, of Newgate-street.

At Hampton, the Lady of *Sir Beaumont Hotham.*

Mrs. Fuller, wife of Mr. George F. of Woolwich.

At Sevenoaks, *John Kemp, esq.* purveyor to the forces.

Mrs. Walker, of Kennington-square, 74.

At Theobald's, *General Lawrence Nilson*, 74.

In Guilford-street, *Thomas Linley, esq.* 63, many years chief clerk to Mr. Justice Grose.

Mrs. Gilson, of Well-street, Hackney.

At Sawbridgeworth, Herts. *Mrs. Elizabeth Horsley*, 63.

At the Kent and Surrey Hotel, Blackfriars, of a decline, *Miss Huggens*, of Sittingbourne.

Miss Triquet, of Sloane-square.

Mrs. Welchman, wife of Samuel W. esq. of Stamford-street.

At his house in Cavendish square, at an advanced age, *Joseph Jones, esq.* many years a partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Jones and Co. in London and Manchester.

At his lordship's house, in Grosvenor-square, the Right Honorable *Lady Huntingfield.*

At his house, in Conduit-street, the Right Honorable *Theophilus Jones.*

Elizabeth Noel, wife of Charles N. esq. M. P. for the county of Rutland, and only child of T. Welman, esq. of Poundisford Park, 26.

At Camberwell, aged 82, Dame Frances Baird, widow of the late Sir W. B. bart. of Saughton-hall, and daughter of Colonel Gardiner

Aged 66, *Beda Dennis*, housekeeper to E. Willes, esq. at Row-green, Hatfield, Herts.

At his Chambers in the Temple, aged 27, *Mr. J. E. Neale.*

At Walworth, *Mrs. A. Sandford*, relict of the late Mr. S. formerly an attorney at Chelmsford.

At Islington, *Mrs. Mary Flower*, mother of Sir Charles F. bart. at the advanced age of 90.

At her house in Foley-place, *Mrs. Bates*, widow of the late Joah B. esq.

At her seat at Tregoyd, Breconshire, the Right Honorable *Marianna Devereux*, Dowager Viscountess Hereford Her ladyship was only daughter and heir of George D. esq. of Tregoyd, and relict of the late Right Honorable George D. thirteenth Viscount Hereford, whose surviving issue are the present Viscount Hereford and five daughters.

After a long and severe illness, *Mrs. Pennington*, of the Strand.

W. Taylor, esq. late an eminent hosier in Newgate-street, 82.

In John-street, Adelphi, *T. Brown, esq.* aged 86.

The *Earl of Findlater and Seafield*, at Dresden, where he had been a *voluntary* exile from his native country upwards of 20 years, for reasons best known to himself. Since he left Oxford, where he was educated, he has resided chiefly on the Continent. His lordship was esteemed a good classical scholar. His fine estates in Scotland, worth 30,000l. a year, with the title of Earl of Seafield, descend to Sir Lewis Grant, who is unfortunately in a state of mental derangement. His lordship married a daughter of a Count Murray, with whom he lived but a short time.

At his Chambers in Paper-buildings, Inner-Temple, *Charles Lambert, esq.* F.A.S. aged 54.

After a long and severe illness, *Jacob Thomas Speidell, esq.* in New Ormond street.

Mrs.

Mrs. Ann Smith, widow of the late Mr. Thomas S. of Great Prescot-street.

In Wigmore-street, *Mrs. Jane Paxton*, late of Kingston, in the Island of Jamaica, relict of Thomas P. esq.

After many years severe illness, *Mrs. Esdaile*, wife of Wm. E. esq. of Clapham-Common, and only daughter of Edward Jefferies, esq. of Ternill-House, Somerset.

At Epping, *Sir Thomas Coxhead*, formerly M. P. for Bramber, 77.

At Bury-Hall, Edmonton, *Margaret*, wife of James Bowden, esq. 33. She was the daughter of the late Alexander Livingston, esq of Rotterdam, formerly provost of the city of Aberdeen.

Mr. Phipps, of Copthall-court, 58.

In Chancery-lane, on her way to chapel, *Mrs. Nanneby*, 76.

Frances, the wife of Mr. Matthew Simpson, Walthamstow.

Mrs. Francis, wife of Wm. F. esq. Palace-row, New-road.

Near Barnes Common, *Sir Thomas Tyrrwhitt Jones*, bart. member for Shrewsbury.

At Hackney, *Hannah*, the wife of Mr. John Sancton, of Cateaton-street.

The Honorable *Lawrence Pleydell Bouverie*, third son of the Earl of Radnor.

Dr. Hall, late provost of Trinity College, and the new Bishop of Dromore, in Dublin, on the very day the London Gazette announced his elevation to the See of Dromore, in which he had just succeeded the late Dr. Percy.

At Blenheim-house, in Oxfordshire, *Sarah*, Duchess of Marlborough, after a lingering indisposition of five months. About midnight her grace appeared reduced to the utmost extremity; but afterwards she revived a little, and her demise was not attended with any perceptible mental or bodily agitation; she went off in a tranquil state, when apparently in the enjoyment of a calm repose. Her grace was the only daughter of John, fourth Duke of Bedford. Her remains were deposited in the family vault, under the chapel at Blenheim.

At Guildford, *John Nealds, gent.* one of the aldermen of that borough, 62.

Mr. James Pringle, in a fit of apoplexy, at his house, in Stockwell, 69.

Mrs. Mary Boys, relict of Mr. Samuel B. late of Ringmer, in the 72d year of her age.

Mrs. Lydia Frisby, wife of Mr. C. F. of Stratford-green, 59.

At Islington, *Mrs. Coleman*, relict of the late W. C. esq. of Enfield, 67.

William Edwards, youngest son of Mr. Wm. E. of Coleman-street, 22.

Mr. K. Luscombe, of Bread-street, Cheapside.

At Finchley, *Mrs. Conant*, wife of Nathan. C. esq. of Portland-place.

At Tunbridge-Wells, *Elizabeth*, only surviving daughter of John Whitmore, esq. of the Old Jewry.

At G. Hathorn's, esq. Brunswick-square, aged 36, *Captain John Stewart*, of the Sea-Horse frigate, in which vessel he acquired immortal honour, by gallantly defeating, after a long and hardly-contested action, a squadron of three Turkish frigates; one of which, the Bader Zaffer, a much larger vessel than the Sea-Horse, he took, and she is now in the river; another blew up during the fight, and the third got away much shattered, the Sea-Horse being too much crippled to pursue her. His humanity to his prisoners obtained him great civility and respect from the Turks, in the transactions he had with them after the cessation of hostilities between England and the Porte; and by his interference with the Captain Pacha, he saved the life of the commander of the captured ship. He had been in active service from a boy, and sailed round the globe with Captain Vancouver. His friends have lost in him, at an early age, a most amiable and worthy man; his country, an officer of the greatest bravery and nautical knowledge. His remains were interred in Westminster-Abbey.

The late Right Rev. Thomas Percy, D.D. Lord *Bishop of Dromore*, whose death was announced in our last, was well known for more than half a century by various learned and ingenious publications, and distinguished by exemplary public and private virtues. In him literature has lost one of its brightest ornaments and warmest patrons; his ardour of genius, his fine classical taste, his assiduity of research, and his indefatigable zeal in its cause, were such as were possessed by the distinguished few, and which will for ever render his name dear to learning and science. He was the intimate friend of Shenstone, Johnson, Goldsmith, Reynolds; and the last of the illustrious association of men of letters, who flourished at the commencement of the present reign. He was a native of Bridgenorth, in Shropshire, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In July 1753 he took the degree of M. A.; and in 1756 he was presented by that college to the vicarage of Easton Mauduit, in Northamptonshire, which he held with the rectory of Wilbye, in the same county, given him by the Earl of Sussex. In 1761 he began his literary career, and published "Han Kiou Chouan," a translation from the Chinese; which was followed, in 1762, by a collection of "Chinese Miscellanies," and in 1763 by "Five Pieces of Runic Poetry," translated from the Icelandic language. In 1764 he published a new version of the "Song of Solomon," with a commentary and annotations. The year following he published the "Reliques of Ancient English Poetry," a work which constitutes an era in the history of English Literature in the eighteenth century.

tury. Perhaps the perusal of a folio volume of ancient manuscripts, given the bishop by a friend in early life (from which he afterwards made large extracts in the "Reliques"), led his mind to those studies in which he so eminently distinguished himself.—The same year he published "A Key to the New Testament," a concise manual for Students of Sacred Literature, which has been adopted in the Universities, and often reprinted. After the publication of the "Reliques" he was invited by the late duke and duchess of Northumberland to reside with them as their domestic chaplain. In 1769 he published "A Sermon, preached before the Sons of the Clergy at St. Paul's." In 1770 he conducted "The Northumberland Household Book" through the press; the same year he published "The Hermit of Warkworth," and a translation of Mallet's "Northern Antiquities," with notes. A second edition of the "Reliques of Ancient Poetry" was published in 1775, a third in 1794; and a fourth is now in the press.—In the year 1769 he was nominated chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty; in 1778 he was promoted to the deanery of Carlisle; and in 1782 to the bishopric of Dromore in Ireland, where he constantly resided, promoting the instruction and comfort of the poor with unremitting attention, and superintending the sacred and civil interests of the diocese, with vigilance and assiduity; revered and beloved for his piety, liberality, benevolence, and hospitality, by persons of every rank and religious denomination. Under the loss of sight, of which he was gradually deprived some years before his death, he steadily maintained his habitual cheerfulness; and in his last painful illness he displayed such fortitude and strength of mind, such patience and resignation to the divine will, and expressed such heartfelt thankfulness for the goodness and mercy shewn to him in the course of a long and happy life, as were truly impressive and worthy of that pure Christian spirit, in him so eminently conspicuous. His only son died. Two daughters survive him; the eldest is married to Samuel Isted, esq. of Ecton, in Northamptonshire, and the youngest to the Honorable and Rev. Pierce Meade, archdeacon of Dromore.—In 1777 the Rev. John Bowle addressed a printed letter to Dr. Percy, announcing a new and classical edition of "Don Quixote." In 1780 Mr. Nichols was indebted to him for many useful communications for the "Select Collection of Miscellany Poems." When elevated to the mitre, Mr. Nichols was also under further obligations in the "History of Hinckley," 1782. In 1786 the edition of the Tatler, in six volumes small 8vo, was benefited by the hints suggested by Bp. Percy to the Rev. Dr. Calder, the learned and industrious annotator and editor of those volumes. The subsequent editions of the Spectator and Guardian were also improved by some of his lordship's notes. Between the years 1760 and 1764, Dr. Percy had proceeded very far at the press with an admirable edition of "Surrey's Poems," and also with a good edition of the works of Villiers Duke of Buckingham; both which, from a variety of causes, remained many years unfinished in the warehouse of Mr. Tonson, in the Savoy; but were resumed in 1795, and nearly brought to a conclusion; when the whole impression of both works was unfortunately consumed by the fire at Mr. Nichol's office, in Red Lion Passage, in 1808.

Near Story's Gate, Westminster, *Francis Jenks, esq.* aged 86. He had often implored heaven he might be spared the knowledge of the death of his niece, the widow of the late General Hughes; near her he had resided for 60 years; and, on receiving intelligence that she had become insensible, and that her dissolution was fast approaching, he complained of an excessive perspiration, and requested his butler to bring him a clean shirt and waistcoat, but on the return of his servant immediately expired.

Near Story's Gate, Westminster, *Mrs. Mary Hughes*, aged 66, widow of the late General Hughes. She expired within three days after her affectionate uncle, Mr. Fran. Jenks, having endured a painful and lingering illness of many months; during which she was assiduously attended by a young lady, whose amiable disposition rendered her well calculated to smooth the pillow of infirmity, and to lessen the pangs incident to the approach of dissolution.

To the MEMORY *of* JOHN BILLINGSLEY, ESQ. *of Ashwick-Grove, Somerset, one of the most active and useful Men of his Age, and the original Founder of the Bath and West-of-England Agricultural Society.*

Dignum laude virum
Mura vitat en mori.—*Hor.*

Let proud ambition raise the marble stone,
To swell its pomp, transmit its greatness down;
Thy mem'ry shall outlive, thy fame surpass,
The marble stone or monumental brass:
E'en future ages o'er thee tears shall shed,
Those tears respectful that embalm the dead.
Heroes, like meteors, for a time may blaze,
Perish they must, their trophies, and their praise;
'Tis those alone a lasting record find,
Whose lives were spent to benefit mankind.
Such was thy case—may thy example give
To emulate thy worth, and learn like thee to live;

Grant then some emanation of thy mind,
A kindred soul and kindred form to find;
On whom thy mantle in descent may fall,
So shall thy virtue grace once more this ball.
In friendship sacred, in affection warm,
Clear to convince, and eloquent to charm;
The noblest nature, liveliest wit combin'd,
To fill the measure of thy ample mind:
Where'er thou mov'dst urbanity of thought,
Calm'd all the tumults, strife, or discord, wrought;
And, as the sun, whom morning vapours shroud,
Refulgent breaking through the noonday cloud,
Drinks up those vapours that obscur'd his rays,
And shines again with one resistless blaze;
So when thro' envy *faction* strove in vain
To blot that truth which never knew a stain,
Thy virtues rose triumphant o'er thy bier,
To crave from heaven applause, from earth a tear;
And whilst those orbs remain thy fame shall last,
When ev'ry deed ennobled all the past.
Hear this, ye proud, who boast of noble blood,
That, to be truly great, is only to be good!

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

MARRIED.] George Shadforth, esq. of Redbarns, to Miss Head, daughter of John H. esq. of Newcastle.

At Beetham, Lieut.-Col. Smyth, second son of the late Right Hon. John S. of Heath, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Daniel Wilson, esq. Dalham Tower, Westmoreland.

Mr. Matthew Foster, of Newcastle, to Miss Hannah Errington, of Gateshead.

At West Rounton, Robt. Kendal, esq. to Mrs. Barker, late of Scorton.

Bannington Price, esq. to the Hon. Mrs. Bowes.

Jonathan Wooler, esq. of London, to Miss Wooler, of Deckham's Hall.

Mr. Robert Foster, merchant, to Miss Sanderson, both of Newcastle.

At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Nicholson, esq. of Wearmouth-Green, to Margaret, youngest daughter of John Maling, esq. of Holmside Cottage.

The Rev. Wm. Goldie, to Miss Leithead, both of Alnwick.

At Hexham, the Rev. Mr. Headly, to Miss Borough.

At Middleton, Mr. John Sigsworth, to Miss Bambridge.

Mr. Chaters, attorney at law, to Miss Scott, both of Newcastle.

James Laing, esq. of South Shields, to Sarah, fourth daughter of Sir Cuthbert Heron, bart.

Mr. Flanders, of the Tyne Bank, to Miss A. M. Stamp.

At Sunderland, Mr. Huntley Mohun, chemist, to Miss Cook, of Bishopwearmouth.

At Tynemouth Church, Captain Stupert, of North Shields, to Miss Wotton, of the Low Lights.

At Arncliffe, Mr. John Shaw, to Ann, daughter of Mr. John Wilson, all of Ingleby-Cross, near Northallerton.

At Slaley, Mr. George Vicars, of Shuttlehope Burn, near Stanhope in Weardale, to Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr. Richard Teasdale, of Slaley.

Thomas Emerson Headlam, M.D. of Newcastle, to Miss Loraine, eldest daughter of the late Sir Wm. L. bart.

Died] At Newcastle, Dorothy, wife of Mr. Wm. Scott, of the Westgate, 65.—Mrs. Potts, 38.—Jane, wife of Mr. John Storey, 32.—Mr. Robert Grey, of Newgate-street, 76.—Mrs. Young, widow of the late Mr. Y. solicitor.—Mr. Robert Chapman, of Queen-street, 59.—Mrs. Mary Stuart, formerly of Gateshead-turnpike.

In Gateshead, Mr. Caffin, land-surveyor.

Mary, wife of Mr. James Selsford, of the Castle-Garth, 24.

The wife of Mr. Thomas Dickenson, of Spencer-Croft. She was on her road to Alston, in company with her sister, and suddenly expired.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Robert Wood, attorney, 53.—Mrs. Stock, 72.

In Caldcots, Mrs. Ann Rowell, 52.

At the South Shore, near Gateshead, Mrs. Isabella Calder, 20.

At Saltwell Vale, Miss Margaret King.

At Whitby, Mrs. Isabella Benson, 71.

At Sneaton, near Whitby, Mary Watson, 100.

At Whitby, Mrs. Martha Holt, widow of John H. esq. 99.

At Hexham, the Rev. Mr. Sinclair, presbyterian minister.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. John Surtees, lately teacher of the mathematics at Houghton-le-Spring, 40.

At Ayton, Mr. Patrick Wilson.

In Langley Old Hall, Mr. Tim. Wheatley, of Sunderland, 47.

At Morpeth, Mr. John Challoner, 84.—Mr. Fran. Carnaby, 77.—Mrs. Hindbaugh, widow of Mr. Wm. H. Her death was caused by her clothes taking fire.—Mrs. Jane Johnson, 67.—Mr. Wm. Robson, shoemaker, 32.—Mrs. M. Gibson, 66.

At Edington Maines, Mr. John Wilson.

At Berwick, Mrs. Vardy, 83.—Mrs. Laws, 68.—Suddenly, Capt. Hodge, barrack-master.

At Dinsdale, the Rev. Wm. Addison, rector of Great Stainton.

Lately, at Appleby, Mrs. Cadman, mother to the late Mr. T. C. 83.

Lately, at Barnardcastle, Mrs. Joanna Ford, 47.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Hill, Dixon, 27.

Mr. John Johnson, of Windyside, 62.

At Skinburness, Mr. Daniel Messenger, 27.

Mr. John Furby, bookseller, Bridlington, 59.

At Bullock Smithy, Sarah Fidler, 99, leaving a brother in his 102d year.

At Sedgefield, Mrs. Jordison, late of Sunderland.

The Rev. Mr. Addison, rector of Dinsdale, 69.

At Romaldkirk, Mr. George Hobson.

At Parton, Mrs. Brag, wife of Mr. Thomas B.

Mr. Wm. Greig, parish-clerk, &c. &c. of Chafton. His remains were interred in Chafton church-yard, by his vicar, and in the presence of John Orde, esq. of Weetwood, and a great majority of the principal inhabitants of the parish, who, by their emotions, testified their regret.

At Elm Lodge, near Hesket-new-market, George Bolton, esq. 57.

Timothy Bulmer, esq. of South Shields, much respected, 66.

At Morpeth Castle, Mr. Ralph Johnson, 69.

Mrs. Ann Hall, widow of Mr. Edward H. of Gelsfield Hold, 97.

In Durham, Mr. Thomas Carter, 61.

In Crossgate, Mrs. Dorothy Smith, 90.—Miss Hutchinson, 24.

Mr. Wm. Henderson, 77.

At Brackenburgh, Edmund Wilson, esq.

At Wooler, Mrs. Bennet, 58.

Mary, daughter of Mr. John Grabham, of Bishop Auckland, 24.

Mr. Thomas Basnet, of Darlington, 77.

Mr. Ralph Harding, of Shield Row, Durham, brewer.

Mr. Thomas White, of the North Shore, 50.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORELAND.

A 'Lending Library,' for the use of the clergy residing within the deanry of Westmoreland, is about to be established at Temple Sowerby, by the associates of Dr. Bray.

The linen having lately taken fire in the laundry, at Corby Castle, the destruction of the premises was prevented by means which our correspondent, Common Sense, first published in the Monthly Magazine. See No. 156, p. 327. It was attempted in vain to enter the room in an erect posture, without danger of immediate suffocation, but by crawling or stooping low, the atmosphere near the floor was found so clear, that it was entered without inconvenience, the linen saved, and that part which was in flames dragged out.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. John Lough, printer, to Miss Nancy Swale.

Mr. J. Hannah, to Miss E. Whiteloch, of Cockermouth.

At Dacre, Mr. John Carter, of Wennington, to Miss Ann Armat, of Newbiggin.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Rumney, to Miss Sarah Armstrong.—Mr. Wm. Bell, of the parish of Torpenhow, to Miss Jane Waugh, of Carlisle.—Mr. Joseph Robson, to Miss Elizabeth Taylor.—Mr. James M'Comb, to Miss Ruth Harvey.

Mr. Richard Davis, of Cowen Head, paper-maker, to Miss Sarah Eelbeck.

At Muncaster, the Right Hon. Lord Lindsey, son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Balcarras, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland, to the Hon. Miss Pennington, only surviving daughter of the Right Hon. John Lord Muncaster, of Muncaster Castle.

Mr. Bleaymire, solicitor, Penrith, to Miss Steel, daughter of Joseph S. esq. of Cockermouth.

At Penrith, Mr. John Hudson, to Miss Hannah Robinson.

At St. Mary Woolnoth, Mr. J. R. Tilsone, of Cheapside, to Miss Wiseman, of Penrith.

At Glassonby, Mr. Edward Relton, of Deansbiggin, to Miss Eleanor Holmes.

Mr. John Baxter, to Miss Thwaites, both of Alston.

The Rev. Mr. Parkinson, of Longrigg, to Mrs. Broadbelt, of Preston.

At Kirkby Steven, Mr John Moore, of Thwaite Bridge, to Miss Jane Tunstall, of Mallerstang.

Mr.

Mr. John Robinson, of Bondgate, to Miss Todd, of Kirkby Steven.

Mr. Joseph Newbold, to Miss Isabella Hastwell, both of Hartley.

Died.] Mr. Thomas Atkinson, of Kirkland.

At End Moor, Mr. Thomas Rogerson.

At an advanced age, Wm. Baynes, esq. of Embsay Kirk, near Skipton.

In his 49th year, John Tomlinson, esq. one of his Majesty's justices of the peace for Cumberland, and captain in Colonel Howard's Rangers. By his death, his acquaintance have to regret the loss of a worthy friend, the poor of a generous benefactor, and the public of a valuable member of society.

At Carlisle, Mr. James Rowell, 78.

Mrs. Ward, wife of Mr. Wm. W. of Old Hutton.

At Orton, Mr. John Milner, eldest son of the Rev. Robert M. vicar of Orton, 18.

At Mallerstang, Mrs. Margaret Brunskill, 26.

At Settle, Mrs. Hartley, wife of John H. esq.

At Brayton-House, Lady Lawson, in the 48th year of her age, relict of the late Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart. and youngest daughter of the late John Hartley, esq. of Whitehaven.

At Elm Lodge, near Hesket new-market, George Bolton, esq. 57; whose exemplary conduct through life, will live long in the remembrance of all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

At Carlisle, Richard Furguson, esq. 57.—Mr. Wm. How, 90.

At Risebank, near Orton, Mr. William Adamson, 79.

At Parton, Cumberland, in the prime of life, Mrs. Bragg, wife of Mr. Thomas B. of the Society of Friends.

At Melmerby Hall, Cumberland, Thomas Pattenson, esq.

At Carlisle, Mr. Wm. Henderson, 77.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At York, Mr. M. Phillips, architect, to Miss Kemp.

Mr. Daniel Agar, of Kexby, to Miss D. Parker, of Newton Lodge.

Mr. Jasper Smith, to Miss Elsworth, both of Water-Fulford.

Francis Addis, esq. of Southwark, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late James H. esq. of Leeds.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Wisham Rust, to Frances, youngest daughter of the late Wm. Goldsmith, esq. of Hartingfordbury, Herefordshire.

At Leeds, Mr. Francis Bulmer, of that place, to Miss Clarke, of Shelton.

Mr. Clifford Womersley, to Miss Ann Wood.

Mr. John Crampton, of Pudsey, to Mrs. Mary Wood, of Bramley.

Mr. Samuel Firth, of Beeston, to Miss Barker, of Hunslet.

Charles Fothergill, esq. of Nun-Monkton, to Miss Charlotte Nevins, daughter of Pim N. esq. of Larchfield.

At Pontefract, the Rev. T. Rogers, jun. perpetual curate of Flockton, to Miss Harriot Ledger.

Mr. Walsh, jun. to Miss Lucy Hall, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. H. attorney at law, of Halifax.

At Hull, Mr. John Blackshaw Briggs, to Miss Corlass, daughter of William C. esq.—Mr. Phillip Ward, to Miss Mildred Wright.

Mr. Thomas Lockham, of Poland, in Holderness, to Miss Winter.

Mr. Robert Potts, to Miss Dearman, daughter of Captain D.—Mr. Job Marson, to Miss Cade.

At Keyingham, Captain Matthew Hawkins, to Miss Elizabeth Harland, of Sunk Island.

Captain Edward Nightingale, to Miss Welsh, both of Bridlington.

At Kilham, Mr. Robert Lamplugh, to Miss Martha Anderson.

Mr. John Cannan Day, of Hedon, to Miss Ingleby.

Thomas Cross, esq. to Miss Cantley, daughter of the Rev. W. C. of Huggate.

At Gedney-Hill, Mr. Benjamin Moore, of Sutton, St. Edmund's, to Miss Ann Howes.

At Stixwold, H. W. Hentig, esq. to Sarah, second daughter of John Milnes, esq.

Died.] At York, Mrs. Tweedy, wife of John T. esq.—Suddenly, Mr. John Stodhart, of Nessgate.—Mrs. Horsley, of the Malt Shovel Inn, Walmgate.—Mr. Michael Eastburn, late one of the common-council for Monk-Ward, 57.—John, son of Mr. Mark Herp, 43.

At Sheffield, Mr. Wm. Lawton, of the Bay-Childers Inn, 89.—Mrs. Brocksop, wife of Mr. B. keeper of the Bath, 79.—Mrs. Haigh, wife of Mr. Joseph H. 26.—Mrs. Deaking, relict of the late Mr. G. D. of Angel-street.

Miss Elizabeth Greaves, daughter of Sam. G. esq. of Greystones.

At Norton, Mr. John Rogers, 81.—Mr. Joshua Fox, of Gleadless, scythe-smith, 46, known as a sportsman and singer. His pall was supported by six old sportsmen, and the funeral was attended by upwards of 600 people.

John Charnock, esq. of Monckton-Hall, near Ripon. He was on horseback, proceeding to dine with Earl Cardigan, when he fell dead in the street, at Wakefield.

Mr. Wm. Moorhouse, of Ripponden, near Halifax, linen-draper.

At Thorne, Mr. John Benson, attorney at law.

At Market-Weighton, Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, 81.

Mrs. Radcliffe, relict of Ebenezer R. esq. of Walthamstow.

At Holbeck, Mr. Abraham Oddy.—Miss Calvert, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Calvert.

Mrs. Hartley, wife of Mr. H. solicitor, of Settle.

Mrs. Hall, widow of the late Mr. H. of Bramley, 84.

Miss Julian Cooke, of Owston, 19.

At Wakefield, Mr. Lievsley, baker.—Of a typhus fever, Mr. Thomas Shaw, surgeon, 28.

Highly respected, Benjamin Haigh, esq. of Gledholt, near Huddersfield.

Mr. John Pearson, grocer, at Doncaster.

John Reeves, esq. of Woodhall, near Howden.

At Bishopton, near Ripon, Thomas Harrison, esq. M.D. an active friend of the poor, and an able and successful practitioner.

Mr. John Slee, eldest son of Mrs. Blanchard, of Leeds, 17.

At Hull, Obison Kirkbride, esq. merchant, 55, deservedly respected and regretted. His remains were deposited in a vault in St. John's church; and were followed to the place of interment by a number of the most respectable merchants and inhabitants.

Same place, Mrs. Robertson, wife of Mr. James R. baker, 36.—Miss Brown, 52.—Mr. Stephen Gardiner, 38.—Miss Frances Huntington, 17.—Mrs. Ann Brooks, widow of the late Mr. B. brewer, 84; and Mrs. Nanny Akam, her daughter, and widow of the late Mr. Samuel A. brewer, 59.—Miss Hall, 78.—Mr. George Thornton, of Humber-street, 86.—Christian Frederick Rickcles, late captain of the Carl, 42.

Mrs. Bielby, wife of Mr. B. of the Customs, 48.—Mr. Farmer Craven, wine and spirit-merchant, 41.

Mr. Jervis Gowland, of Whitby, 74.

At Whitgift, much respected, Captain W. Moxon, of the Whitgift packet.

At Leeds, Mrs. Clapham, relict of the late Charles C. esq. 68.—Mr. Benjamin Lockwood, of Cowersley, near Huddersfield, 34.

At Withernwick, Mr. George Dunn, farmer, 39.

At Swine, Mr. W. Liddell, 77, known for his skill in the cure of diseases of cattle.

At Bridlington, Mr. John Furby, 59.—Miss Plummer, 53.—Mrs. Owston, relict of the late Mr. William O. of Scarborough.

At Walkington, Mr. Timothy Loft, miller, 59.

At Leeds, Mr. W. Lamb, late captain of the Engineer sloop, 45.

William Baynes, esq. of Embsay Kirk, near Skipton.

At Huddersfield, Miss Mary Douthwaite, 20.

Mr. Cotton Horn, of Glass Houghton.

Deservedly regretted, Mrs. Chester, of Dewsbury, 61.

Mr. Benjamin Lockwood, of Cowersley, near Huddersfield, 33.

Mr. James Scholefield, of Halifax, 67.

Much regretted, Mr. Thomas Wade, of Armley, clothier, 63.

At Knaresbro', Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Jeremiah W. 47.

At South Kirby, Mrs. Elizabeth Fretwell, 87.

Mr. John Thompson, of Woodhouse-Hill, cloth-maker, 62.

At Hunslet, Mrs. Illingworth, 69.

Mr. Lawson, plumber and glazier, Timble-Bridge.

Mrs. Storey, relict of the late Mr. Wm. S. of Apperley-Bridge.

At Pontefract, Mrs. Popplewell, 94.

At Northallerton, Mr. John Weatherill, currier.—Mr. Matthew Tombs.

At Bramper, Mr. David Southwaite.

At Acomb, Mrs. Dalton, wife of Mr. John D.

Mr. John Pearson, grocer, at Doncaster.

Richard Shepherd, esq. of Douthwaite-Dale, near Kirbymoorside, 85; a truly kind and good landlord, who will be long regretted by all his tenants.

LANCASHIRE.

A new survey of the harbour of Liverpool has been completed, and several fresh landmarks have been erected, and buoys placed in different situations; and all the former erroneous landmarks have been removed.

Married.] At Walton Church, Mr. John M. Johnson, jun. to Miss Ellen Cross.

Mr. Jackson Walton, surgeon, to Mrs. Briggs, both of Preston.

Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Hanley, to Miss Margaret Burrow, of Lancaster.

Mr. Timothy Welch, of Lancaster, to Miss Barwick, of Hutton.

Peter Horrocks, esq. of Frenchwood, near Preston, to Clara, second daughter of Wm. Jupp, esq. of Goring.

John Zinck, esq. of Manchester, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John Garstin, esq. of Dublin.

Mr. Charles Wood, attorney at law, to Miss Catharine Rose, of St. Anne's-square, Manchester.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Newby, to Miss E. Press, of Lydiare.

Mr. Joshua Ronchetti, to Miss Frances Whitworth.

Mr. James Carruthers, to Miss Mary Eden.

Mr. Robert Harling, late of Preston, to Miss Ann Venables, of Manchester.

Mr. Wm. Edwards, to Miss Agnes Washington.

Mr.

Mr. Charles Pennington Eden, to Miss Ann Frodsham, of Liverpool.

Mr. W. Scarisbrick, to Miss Bennett, daughter of the late Captain B.

Mr. Thomas Leatherbarrow, jun. to Miss King, of Hunter-street.

Mr. James Jennings, of Runcorn, to Miss Mary Barbara White, of Jamaica.

Mr. Wm. Johnson, to Miss Hannah Williams, of Oswestry.

Mr. David Rees, jun. to Miss Harriet Maria Howard.

Mr. Robert Blezard, to Miss Heyes, daughter of J. H. esq of Croft, near Warrington.

At Walton Church, Mr. James Horrocks, of the Angel, Lord-street, to Miss Ann Connor.

The Rev. Mr. Miles Parry, jun. minister in the new connexion of methodists, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson.

Mr. John Pritchard, to Miss Jane Woodburn.

Mr. John Barned, to Miss Amelia Mozeley.

Mr. Robert Jackson, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miss Betsey Jackson, daughter of the late Dr. J. of Ulverston

Mr. Edward Dawson, to Miss Mary Taylor, both of Manchester.

Mr. Thomas Crowe, of Eccles, to Miss Elizabeth Holford, of Manchester.

Mr. Edgar Corrie, jun. to Miss Byrom, second daughter of Ashton B. esq. of Fair View.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. James Robinson, silversmith.—Mr. R. Blane, cooper to Messrs. Leicester and Co.—Mr. John Highfield, cabinet-maker, Shaw's-brow, 77.—Miss M. Eaves.—Mrs. Mary Cawson, Temple-lane, 23.—Mrs. Halsall, Simpson-street, St. James's, 48.—Mrs. Deane, wife of Mr. Wm. D. Ranelagh-street.—Mr. John Connely, Ormond-street, 39.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Thomas Furguson, St. Helen's.—Mr. Wm. Evans, Lancelot's-bey, 33.—Mrs. Heyes, 65.—Mr. Wm. Hornby, of St. Michael's, 52.—John Rowe, esq. Everton.—Mr. J. Roberts, of the Lancaster-Tavern.—Mr. Edward Lowe, Knight-street, 73.—Mr. Christ. Thompson, Great George street.

Mr. Robert Banister, jun. of Blackburn, timber-merchant.

At Runcorn, in the bloom of life, Mr. Thomas Lawson.

Mr. Christopher Edmundson, of Blackburn, calico-manufacturer.

Mrs. Shaw, wife of Mr. G. S. merchant, of Wigan, 41.

Mrs. Stevenson, relict of the late W. S. esq. of Urmston, 77.

At Mile-End, near Broughton, in Furness, at the great age of 104, Mr. Ann Hancock, widow of Mr. James H.

At Ulverstone, Mr. Dickenson, atterney.

Mrs. Pearson, wife of Mr. James P. of Liverpool.

Mr. John Seward, one of the surveyors for the underwriters, of Liverpool, 39.

Mr. John Nuttall, cotton-merchant, of Manchester, 25.

Mr. William Naylor, timber-measurer, son to the Rev. Wm. N. of Ormskirk.

Mrs. Kirk, wife of Mr. John K. Water-street, Liverpool, 57.

Mrs. Mary Reynolds, relict of the late Captain John R. 46.

Christopher Duckett, M.D. of Manchester, 26.

At Lancaster, Mrs. Eleanor Hindle, wife of Mr. Robert H. 63.

Mrs. Lace, relict of Mr. Ambrose L. 72.

Mr. Wm. Callan, of Claughban, Isleman, 92.

Mr. Wm. Heyes, eldest son of James H. of Knowsley, 20.

At Preston, Miss Winstanley, of Walton-le-Dale.

Mrs. Palmer, mother of Mr. Richard P. of Preston, solicitor.

At Wigan, the Rev. Thomas Broadbent, minister of Park-lane chapel, near Wigan.

Lately, at Douglas, Isleman, Mr. E. Forbes, long an eminent merchant of that place, 69.

Mr. John Leeming, machine-maker, of Salford, 26.

DERBYSHIRE.

Died.] Aged 65, James Bromhead, gent. of Eckington

Aged 50, Mrs. Martha Smith, of Derby, daughter of the late Mr. T. Smith, of Moiley Hays.

Aged 81, Mrs. Hind, relict of the late J. H. of Burton-upon-Trent.

James Bromehead, of Eckington, 62.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The disturbances which have lately occurred in this populous town have nearly subsided; the poor people having become convinced that their outrageous conduct would only aggravate the calamities which afflict them. At one period, however, serious consequences were apprehended, as the rioters, about the middle of December, were calculated at about 3000; but, since the arrival of the military, they generally committed their outrages in parties not exceeding 30, who dispersed upon learning of any force being in pursuit of them. They conducted their operations with such secrecy, that several lace and other frames had been broken in the very next houses to which people were on the watch to detect the perpetrators. The valuable parts of the frames are of so fine a texture, that the machine is rendered useless in a few seconds without noise. A deputation of manufacturers went

to London to make representations to government on this subject; in consequence of which Mr. Conant, the magistrate, and several police-officers, went to Nottingham, and an additional military force was sent to that neighbourhood.—Holdbrook, and other manufacturing villages in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, were subject to temporary disturbances from a similar cause.

The following circumstances are given as illustrative of the temper and disposition of the rioters.—In one house they had much trouble to obtain a light; and, while rummaging a cupboard to procure one, they discovered some plate and other valuables; but, having obtained a bit of paper, they shut the door, nor touched any thing in the house but the frames, which were the object of their vengeance. In another house it was well understood, that from fifty to seventy guineas were kept by the master; but, having exercised their wrath upon the obnoxious IRON, they left the GOLD in possession of the owner. At another house, the master offered them a considerable portion of money if they would spare the frames; but their answer was, that they wanted not his money, but the destruction of those instruments which prevented them from obtaining a livelihood. One poor man begged of the rioters to spare two frames that had been the fruit of his industry for many years: his requested was granted.

One of the most remarkable effects produced by the mildness of the season, is a hawthorne, now in full blow, at Cropwell Butler, which sheds its fragrance as is usual in the spring.

Died.] Mr. J. Youle, timber-merchant, of Nottingham.

At Langar, Mr. Rowbotham, malster, 60.

Mrs. Green, wife of J. G. esq. of Lenton Abbey.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

In Lincolnshire, the long-continued fine weather has been very favorable to the sowing of wheat, and a much larger quantity than was ever remembered has been sown this year.

A considerable subscription has been raised for building a church or chapel at Holland Fen, near Bolton. The building will be begun as soon as the sum contributed shall nearly equal the probable expence.

On Thursday, the 12th of December, at noon, the cuckoo, the usual harbinger of spring, was distinctly heard by several persons in the lordship of Bicker.

The public have been cautioned by the respectable inhabitants of Bicker, against some vagrants who scandalize the parish by strolling about with hand-bells. They have boasted that they clear from 7 to 10l. each, in their periodical vagrancy.

A very destructive fire lately broke out at Chatter's, in the Isle of Ely. It began in a hog-stye, under the premises of Mr. Bennington; the flames extended to the farms of Messrs. Pettit and Warst, and destroyed all their stacks of corn, hay, &c. nearly an acre of ground was at once covered with stacks in flames.

It has been lately discovered, by the commissioners of public records, that the most correct and authentic manuscript of Magna Charta is that now in the atchives of Lincoln cathedral, which is supposed to be the charter transmitted by the hands of Hugh, the then Bishop of Lincoln, who is one of the bishops named in the introductory clause. The parchment on which it is written measures about 18 inches square, but has no seal.

Married] Mr. Hill, of Skegness, to Miss Smith, eldest daughter of Mr. S. of Croft.

At Pinchbeck, Mr. T. Laxton, to Miss Tailey.

At Rippingale, Mr. Smith, to Mrs. Franks, of the same place.

Mr. C. Curtois, of Lincoln, to Miss Jackson, of London.

Mr. J. Wilkinson, printer and bookseller, to Miss Chant, both of Lincoln.

Mr. Hubbard, to Miss Pepper, both of Lincoln.

Mr. Cherrington, of Wisbeck, to Miss Osborn, of Market Deeping.

Mr. Parish, to Miss Edis, of Peterborough.

Mr. W. Gibson, of Hull, to Miss Harland, of Sunk Island.

Mr. Franklin, shipwright, to Miss Ryley, of Louth.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. Carrott, sadler.—Mrs. Parkinson, of Somercoates, 78.

T. Earforth, esq. of Seeton-Hall, justice of peace for the West Riding.

At Louth, Mrs. Fitchitt, 78.—Mrs. Edwards, wife of Mr. G. E.

At Grimsby, J. Elwood, a bachelor. Amongst other eccentricities, he kept a book in which he entered every wedding and burial that has occurred in Grimsby for the last 20 years.

In Boston, aged 63, J. Tunnard, esq. formerly of Frampton-Hall.—Mr. Bellamy, landlord of the Peacock-Inn.—Mr. W. Garfit, late of Frampton, grazier, 71.—Mr. J. Fountain, formerly of Leake.—Mr. Creasey, of the Old Dover-Inn.—Mrs. S. Gunn, of Heckington.

At Burton Pedwardine, Eliza, daughter of Mr. G. Warrington.

Mrs. Rippon, of Kirkby Laythorpe.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Leicestershire and Northamptonshire canal was held lately at the Three Crowns Inn, Leicester, when the most flattering reports

reports of the flourishing state of the concern were presented; by which it appeared that the amount of tonnage, during the last half year, had very considerably increased.

Married.] At Dunton Bassett, Mr. Wm. Wesson, of Ashby Magna, to Miss Elliott, of the former place.

Mr. J. Woodfield, to Miss C. Gamble, both of Thornton.

Mr. R. Whyman, of Nottingham, to Miss S. Bettinson, of Flintham.

Mr. T. Piercy, draper, of Coventry, to Miss Clark, second daughter of Mr. C. farmer and grazier, of Kilsby.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Captain Kergress, French prisoner on parole, to Miss Kirkland, only daughter of Mr. T. K.

H. Wright, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, to Matilda, daughter of Mr. G. Gilbert, of Repton.

At Bridlington, Mr. J. Renshaw, of Nottingham, to Miss Tompson, daughter of Captain T. of the former place.

Mr. Wm. Snodin, of Stapleford, farmer and grazier, to Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Snodin, farmer and grazier, of Whissendine.

Mr. Chapman, farmer and grazier, of Earl Shilton, to Miss Mary Nixon, of Burstall, Leicestershire.

Mr. T. King, of Leicester, to Miss Dewney of Woodstock.

Mr. J. Drakeley, to Miss H. Moxon, both of Market Bosworth.

Mr. J. Chesterton, of Gloucester, to Miss S. Norman, of Leicester.

At Packington, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Captain De Serre, a French prisoner of war, on parole, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. S. an eminent surveyor, of Sheepshead.

Died.] Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Dethick, many years minister of Bardon Park chapel, in this county.

At Cottesbach, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Isham, wife of the Rev. V. I.

Mr. W. Holbrooke, of Scorpton, Derbyshire, 38.

At Cossington, Mrs. Greaves, aged 73, relect of the late Rev. Thomas G. rector of Broughton-Astley, much and deservedly regretted

Mr. Baker, farmer and grazier, of Peatling.

James Hill, esq. banker, of Uppingham. The death of this much-respected gentleman was singularly affecting by its awful suddenness. Having a few minutes to spare before dinner, he went into one of his fields, where he had some workmen engaged. Whilst talking with one of these people, he instantaneously dropped dead!

At Wyfordby, aged 79, Mr. R Hickling. He served the office of chief constable for the Hundred of Framland upwards of forty years.

At Oadby, Mr. Norman, aged 81; and, two days after, Mr. Norman, aged 77, both much respected. They had been married 55 years, and both died exactly at eight o'clock at night.

At Market Harborough, in her 82d year, Mrs. Allen, widow of the late Mr. M. A. surgeon, of that place.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Litchfield, Mrs. Lister, mother of T. L. esq. of Armitage-park, and aunt to the Rt. Hon. Lord Ribblesdale.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A disturbance lately took place at Coventry, amongst the journeymen shoemakers, the object of which was to obtain an advance of wages. A number of the principals were sentenced to two months' imprisonment; others to one month, and the rest have returned to their employment.

A survey is now making to ascertain the best line for a canal from Sheffield, to communicate at or near Grindleford Bridge, with a junction betwixt the Peak Forest and the Cromford Canals. It is also intended to continue the Sheffield Canal to the navigation at Rotherham, which opens a direct communication by water from that town with the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Hull, Manchester, Birmingham, Derby, Macclesfield, Wolverhampton, &c.

A gentleman of Birmingham has, it is said, ascertained that every cwt. of coal will yield about 4lbs. of clear tar, from which a liquor, or volatile oil, may be distilled, answering the purposes of oil and turpentine in japanning. Every gallon of this tar will produce nearly two quarts of this oil by distillation, and a residuum will be left, nearly, if not quite, equal to the best asphaltum. The discoverer thinks that by this process, which he is preparing to carry into execution on a large scale, sufficient tar might be produced from the various coal-works to supply all our dock-yards, boat-builders, &c. besides furnishing a substitute for all the oil of turpentine and asphaltum used in the kingdom, and improving the coke so as to make iron with less charcoal.

Married.] Mr. S. Haigh, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. Nicholson, of Birmingham.

Mr. J. Laycock, of Attercliffe, liquor merchant, to Miss H. B. Marriott, of Sheffield Park.—Mr. J. Darling, to Miss H. Crosland, both of Sheffield Park.

Mr. R. Sorby, merchant, to Miss S. Mycock, both of Birmingham.

At Birstall, the Rev. R. H. Chapman, chaplain to the Prince Regent, and Vicar of Tinsley, to Miss Walker, of Ridings, near Birstall.

Mr. S. Betts, to Miss Ann Salmon, both of Birmingham.

Mr.

Mr. T. Dale, of Bucknale, to Miss Mary Moxton, of Hanley, in the Potteries

Mr. J. Akers, of Uttoxeter, to Mrs. Gutzmer, of London.

Mr. J. Humpston, of Mose Lee Farm, near Windley, to Mrs. Walker, widow of the late Mr. Walker, of Derby.

H. Wright, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts, to Matilda, daughter of Mr. G. Gilbert, of Kepton.

Mr. I. Farror, of Birmingham, to Maria, daughter of Mr. B. Burd, of Westbury.

Mr. W. Moody, jun. jeweller, to Miss Mary Johnson, both of Birmingham.

Mr. W. Pinches, to Miss Phœbe Taylor, of Islington Row, in this town.

Mr. S. Abbott, farmer, of Doddington, to Miss H. Harris, of Coventry.

Mr. W. Hitchen, to Miss Ann Webb, both of Coventry.

Mr. Wood, architect and surveyor, to Miss Wilson, both of Nottingham.

Mr. J. Lakin, of Whately, to the daughter of Mr. Lakin, of Hall End.

Mr. J. Hammonds, of Wolverhampton, to Miss S. Evans, of Bilston.

Mr. J. Deeley, of Bishopsgate-street, to Mrs. Skillett, of Foredrough-street, both of Birmingham.

Mr. J. Pegg, of Coventry, to Miss E. Homer, of Kenilworth.

Mr. R. Canning, late of Birmingham, to Miss Cleaver, of Hellidon, Northamptonshire.

Mr. J. King, of Rowington, to Miss Findon, of Claverdon.

Mr. C. Yates, to Miss Briscoe, both of Yardley.

Mr. T. Clark, of the Brades, to Miss Jane Franks, of Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Mr. J. Horsefall, to Anne, daughter of Mr. J. Price, silk-merchant, both of Coventry.

Mr. M. Linwood, of Newhall-street, to Frances, daughter of A. Forrest, esq. of Warstone-house.

At Warwick, Mr. R. Smith, to Miss Dawes, both of that borough.

At Whittington, Mr. Bridges, surgeon, of Narborough, to Catharine, second daughter of Mr. W. Dennetts, Streethay House, Staffordshire.

In Scotland, Mr T. Lingen, of Bull-street, to the daughter of Mr. R. Wheeler, of Snowhill, Coventry.

Mr. Ball, of Hampton Lucy, to Miss Powell, of Solihull.

G. Firmstone, esq. of Bilston, to Miss E. Onions, of Dawley Green, Staffordshire.

Mr. J. Davies, to Miss Percivall, both of Birmingham.

Mr. T. Davies, of Meriden, to Miss Sarah Worth, of Coventry.

At Bugbrook, Mr. R. Winkles, butcher, to Miss E. Turland, daughter of Mr. T. T. farmer and grazier, of that place.

Died.] Mr. T. Baines, of Kenilworth.

At Farnbro', Ann, the wife of Mr. Welch, grazier.

At Nuneaton, 55, Mr. T. Thurman, innkeeper and butcher. He was well and attending to his business on the Saturday morning preceding his death.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Cale, of the Swan inn.—Mr. James Wright, cheesefactor.

At Hinckley, the youngest daughter of the late G. Hicks, esq M.D.

Mrs. Floyd, relict of the late Mr. F. of Berkeswell.

At Kettering, in her 42d year, the wife of Mr. R. Iliffe, ironmonger and seedsman, and daughter of Mr. J. Kemp, banker.—Georgiana, second daughter of G. Boswell, esq. of Warwick.

Mr. J. Freeth, of Bell-street, Birmingham, 78

At Dudley, Mrs. Hodgetts, wife of Mr. Joseph Hodgetts, nail ironmonger.

Mrs. Saunders, of Hedgensford.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Lister, relict of the late N. L. esq. of Armitage Park, many years member of parliament for the borough of Clitheroe.

At Ansley, Nailey Hall, a bricklayer, who, when turning the arch over the grave of the Rev. Mr. Hutchin's son, found himself unwell, exclaimed, "Lord have mercy upon me," and expired immediately.

Mrs. Cale, of the Swan inn, Wolverhampton.

Robert Mower, of the Woodseats, near Chesterfield, esq. He was a gentleman of the most benevolent disposition, and to the poor his bounty was always overflowing.

Mr. J. Kay, of Eyre street, Sheffield, 79.—Mr. E. Cartwright, cutler, Scotland-street.—The wife of Mr. Fox, Duke-street, Little Sheffield.—Mr. J. Crawshaw, sen. of the Nursery.—Mr. Thomas Goodwin, of Sheffield, ivory haft cutter, one of the society of friends.

Mrs. Webster, widow of the late Mr. John W. of Morley, 94; it is somewhat remarkable, that for several years past, and up to the death of this venerable matron, her only inmate was a female servant, who is now in the 91st year of her age.—In Lewton street, Mr. T. Cooke, 81.

Mr. T. Mountford, of Palmer-lane, Coventry.

Mrs. Loveday, wife of Mr. J. L. auctioneer, of Warwick.

In his 68th year, Mr. J. Bayley, of Washwood Heath.

Sarah Bolton, of the Horse Fair, Wolverhampton. She had milked her cows, and sold her milk, on the same afternoon; on her return home, she sat down in a chair, and immediately expired.

Aged 76, Mr. W. Sparrow, of Lichfield-street, Wolverhampton.

At Tamworth, in the 90th year of his age, Mr. James Ede.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Falconbridge, of Moseley-street.—In the 55th year of his age, Mr. J. Tipson, file-maker, of Moor-street.—Mr. R. Dugmore, of the Horse and Groom, in New-street.—Aged 77, Mr. Joseph Goesbury, of Grosvenor Row.—Mr. J. Freeth, of Bell-street, 78.—Aged 82, Mr. T. Challiner. The deceased, with his wife and sister, resided in a house in New Meeting-street, and their united ages amounted to 250 years.

Mary, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Jarvis, of Ashted.

Mr. Duke, chemist, Broad-street, Worcester.

Mr. E. Benbow, of the Hill Top, near Tenbury.

Mr. T. Bond, 79, upwards of eighteen years sergeant of the Corporation of Sutton Coldfield.

T. Dowdeswell, esq. of Pull Court, near Tewkesbury, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Worcester, and formerly colonel of the Worcestershire militia.

Mr. W. Lundy, of the Golden Cross, Snow Hill, Birmingham; he was a man much respected, and is lamented by a numerous circle of friends.

At Rowington, Mr. S. Wright, 76

Mrs. T. wife of Mr. G. Tonks, of Inkford.

Mr. E. Williams, of the Hop Pole inn, Bromyard.

Mrs. S. Hughes, wife of Mr. J. H. glass-stainer, of Warwick.—At the Black Swan, Mrs. Savage.—Serjeant-Major Tolley, 89.

Mr. J. Freeth, of Bell-street, Birmingham, 78.

Miss P. Smith, only daughter of Mr. W. S. of Smith-street, Warwick.

SHROPSHIRE.

The committee for establishing a school on Mr. Lancaster's plan at Shrewsbury, have had a meeting, and published the results; from which it appears that the annual subscriptions amount to one hundred and twenty-five pounds twelve shillings; and the temporary donations to thirty-six pounds fourteen shillings.

Mr. Stanton, the manager of the Playhouse in Oswestry, also gave a benefit for the schools of the established church there, to which Lord Kenyon, sent a donation of ten pounds. This young nobleman lately signalized himself in the annals of nobility and literary history, by printing a letter in the local Newspapers, in which, for the first time that they ever received such high sanction, a couple of anonymous trading Reviews were gravely referred to, as authority on a subject of public interest. We are surprised at the error of judgment which denoted such a reference, but we assure his lordship, that had he condescended to give his own opinions, they would have had more weight with us, and with the well-informed part of the public, than the hired sentiments of the whole herd of anonymous critics. We verily believe his lordship was not himself the author of the pretended criticisms alluded to.

Married.] At Westbury, Mr. Farrer, of Birmingham, to Miss Burd, of the former place.

At Atcham, the Rev. J. Craig, of Dalserf, nephew to J. Craig, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Miss Dixon, of Atcham Grange.

T. Morris, esq. solicitor of Leominster, to Miss Browne, of Hilcombe, Glocestershire, eldest daughter of the late J. B. esq. of Hereford.

Mr. Bing, tailor, of Chester, to Miss E. Howard, of Whitchurch

Mr. Jones, Sadler, to Mrs. Roberts, of the Butcher's Arms inn, both of Oswestry.

Died.] Mrs. Wyke, relict of A. W. surgeon, late of the Ironbridge.

Miss Boycott, of Coalbrook-dale.

At the Old Park, near Wellington, Mr. W. Matthews.

Mr. E. Dicken, 81, many years clerk of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury.

Aged 74, Mrs. Bratton, wife of Mr. B. Back-lane, Wyle Cop.

In Portugal, in the 20th year of his age, Mr. John Bowley, son of Mr. B. of Shrewsbury.

At Sutton, near Oswestry, Martha Wallader, 23 years a servant to Mr. Hurleston, of that place.

In Brewood Church, Mr. J Horton. He had walked from his house, three miles distant, and when divine service was about to begin, he fell down and expired.—Mr. J. Ralphs, formerly of the Turf inn.

Mr. R. Rogers, of Cherrington, near Newport.

Of the scarlet fever, Miss E. Tomkins, 26; on the 11th, Mr. J. T. aged 19, her brother; and on the 13th, Miss Mary T. aged 6, all of the family of Mr. T. of Snitton, near Ludlow.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

The value of the Roman coins, which were lately dug up at Cleeve Prior, near Evesham, is estimated at 600l.; and the dean and chapter of Worcester, as lords of the manor, have generously bestowed the whole property on the fortunate discoverer.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hereford, Sir W. Horton, bart. brother-in-law to the Earl of Derby.—Mr. Badham, bookseller, 83. He has bequeathed 300l. five per cents. to Hereford Infirmary, 300l. five per cents. to the charity-schools, and 200l. stirling to Trinity Hospital, Hereford.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Mr. Roberts, a Monmouthshire grazier, who attended Ingatestone fair, had his breeches taken from under his head, while asleep at an inn, and his pocket-book extracted

tracted therefrom, containing bills and notes to the amount of 80*l*.

Married.] At Monmouth, S. Aldred, esq. of Jamaica, to Miss Matthews, of Monmouth.

Mr. W. Powell, of the Lodge, Monmouthshire, to Miss E. Jones, third daughter of Mr. J. J. of Wormhill.

Died.] Mrs. Esther Petherick, wife of Mr. P. surgeon, at Ragland.

At Chepstow, Mr. John Rose.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A plan is in agitation (under the patronage of Lord Sherborne) for the establishment of a General Dispensary, for the relief of the sick poor of the town of Cheltenham.

Married.] The Rev. T. Huntingford, rector of Kempsford, and nephew to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester, to Harriet, third daughter of Thomas Apperley, esq.

Mr. J. Davies, surgeon, to Harriet, fifth daughter of Mr. Thomas Pike, both of Tetbury.

Mr. N. Izod, land-measurer, of Hinton, near Evesham, to Hester, daughter of the late Mr. James, of Naunton.

Mr. C. Vachell, jun. surgeon, of Cardiff, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. T. Redwood, of Llanmaes, Glamorganshire.

Mr. G. Jelf, of Hackney, to Miss Matthews, daughter of Mr. R. M. of New-House, near Upton-upon-Severn.

Mr. T. Goode, mercer, of Monmouth, to Miss Williams, of Leominster.

Died.] At Chipping-Sodbury, Maria, wife of T. Mitchell, esq.

Mrs. Alden, wife of Mr. T. A. of Sodbury.

After a very tedious illness, Mr. Andrew Woollams, of Tewkesbury, 77.

At Bristol, Mrs. Wiltshire, relict of Wm. W. esq. and sister of T. Tippetts, esq. of Dursley.

The Rev. T. Broughton, more than 30 years rector of St. Peter's parish, Bristol, and a magistrate for Gloucester.

Mrs. Button, of the Lower Northgate-street, 81.

Mrs. Hill, wife of Mr. H. maltster, of Westgate-street.

Mr. J. Cosburn, a respectable maltster, of Minchinhampton.

Mr. Silly, of Brockthorp.

At Warwick, Ann, wife of Mr. Savage, formerly of Gloucester.

The Rev. G Nelson, of Chedworth.

The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Byron, brother to the late Lord Byron, and rector of Houghton, in the county of Durham. At the advanced age of near 90, he had this year taken out a licence as usual for shooting.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Patrick, son of Mr. P. of Cassington-mill, to Miss Parker, of Ensham.

Mr. Bartram, to Miss Cosier, both of Oxford.

M. W. Staple, esq. of Furnival's Inn, to Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Browne, prebend of Wells, and rector of Launton.

At Charlbury, J. Phillips, esq. of Chipping Norton, to Miss Phillips, eldest daughter of Mr. P. of Charlbury.

Mr. S. Sutton, to Mrs. Cosier, both of Oxford.

Mr. Edgington, of Cassington, to Miss Rickets, of Yarnton-hill.

Mr. T Collier, to Eleanor, daughter of Mr. Orpwood, of Oxford.

Mr. John Clements, jun. of Holiwell, to Miss Spiers, of Witney.

Mr. J. Hurst, to Miss M. Honey, of Littlemore.

Mr. W. Rone, to E. Rone, daughter of the late Mr. R. of Oxford.

Lieut. J. Woolward, R. N. harbour master of Ramsgate, to Miss E. Dewsnap, of Woodstock.

K. Prescot, esq. of Brasenose College, to Sophia, youngest daughter of S. Stott, esq. of Wilmot Hall, Berks.

At Chipping-Norton, Mr. Hartley, to Miss Ann Philipps.

Mr. Lovegrove, of Long Wittenham, to Miss Leaver, of Ewelme.

C. Shard, esq. only son of C. S. esq. of Lovell Hill, to Harriet, second daughter of W. Dawson, esq. of St. Leonard's Hill.

Mr. E. Clare, of Crawley, to Miss Bateman, of Burford.

Died.] At Launton, Mr. J. Jones.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. Hawtrey, relict of the Rev. C. H. vicar of Bampton. She was the eldest daughter of the late Sir R. Deane, bart. and sister of the present Lord Muskerry.—Aged 27 years, Mr. John Bliss, fifth son of Mrs. B, bookseller, High-street.—Frances, wife of John Allnatt, esq. mayor of Wallingford.—Mr. Webb, of Wokingham.—R. Bliss, esq of Stroud-Green, Newbury.

At Prior's-court House, aged 36, Anne, wife of B. Bunbury, esq.

Mr. Hickson, grazier, of Nether-Worton.

At Lackham-house, Wilts. Mrs. Smyth, wife of the Rev. R. S. rector of Great Warley, and brother to Sir Wm. Smyth, bart. of Hill hall, Essex.

Aged 68, the wife of Mr. John Brown, late post-master of Oxford.

At Bramley, Miss Spearing, of Headington.

Aged 74, Mr. Kerry, of Oxford.

Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Hewitt, late broker, of Oxford.

Mrs. Grant, wife of Mr. G. publican, of Littlegate.

Aged 89, Mrs. Hawkins, relict of the Rev. Wm. H. of Bampton.

At Bicester, the Rev. W. Miller, formerly pastor of the dissenting congregation in that town.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Breadsall, Capt. Maling, R. N. of Missenden, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Darwin, of the Priory, near Derby.

Died.] Mrs. Casemore, wife of Mr. W. C. of Ickford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

The Earl of Bridgewater's new Gothic Castle is nearly completed, the shell will cost at least 175,000l.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.—A deputation of the Court of Directors of the India Company lately proceeded to Hertford, to investigate the cause of the late insubordination among the students. After an impartial examination, 40 of the young gentlemen, who appeared most refractory, were suspended, of whom the most blameable will probably be expelled. The whole were immediately ordered to quit the College.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

As a proof of the mildness of the season, on Wednesday, the 4th Dec. Mr. W. Randle, of Stockton, found in the thatch of his hovel a wren's nest, containing the dam and two eggs.

Married.] At Castle-Ashby, Mr. J. Gates, attorney, Northampton, to Frances, only daughter of the late Mr. J. Pearson.

At Priors Marston, Mr. Beasley, of Wormington, to Miss Bond.

Died.] Jane, wife of E. Grant, esq. of Litchborough.

Aged 73, Mr. Pywell, of Stoke-Doyle Lodge.

Mrs. Osborne, wife of Mr. Alderman F. O. of Northampton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE AND HUNTS.

A numerous meeting, consisting of Members of the University, and Gentlemen of the town and county, was held at the Town-hall, to consider of the propriety of forming a Cambridge Auxiliary Bible Society; the Earl of Hardwicke in the Chair; he read a letter from the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University, wherein his Royal Highness stated his approbation of the Parent Society, his willingness to accept the office of Patron of this Society, and subscribed 50 guineas. A Committee was appointed, and a subscription immediately entered into, amounting to upwards of 1000l. Meetings for the same purpose have taken place in other parts of the country.

Married.] Mr. S. Harrell, of Foxton, to Miss C. F. Finch, third daughter of C. F. esq. of Little Shelford.

Died.] Mrs. Rushbrooke, wife of Mr. R. of King's-coll.

NORFOLK.

T. Cooke, late of White Lion-street, Pentonville, esq. deceased, has by his will bequeathed 6600l. three per cents. to Doughty's Hospital; 1750l. three per cents. to Cook's Hospital; 1000l. three per cents. to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and 1000l. three per cents. to the Blind Hospital, all in Norwich.

Married.] W. S. Stewart, esq. of Rosehall, son of Gen. S. to Miss Baxter of Lynn.

Mr. D. T. Shears, of London, to Miss F. Spurrel, of Bassingham.

Mr. Stevens, of Wisbech, to Mrs. Williams, late of Diss.

Mr. John Copely to Miss E. Smith, both of Norwich.

Mr. King to Miss Watson, both of Wymondham.

Mr. R. Wearing, of Walpole, to Mrs. Powell, of St. Andrew's.

Mr. Hase, of the R. Navy, to Miss Graham, of Norwich.

Mr. W. Powell, of North Walsham, to the eldest daughter of Mr. Mace, of Gressenhall.

Mr. T. Groom, of Walsingham, to Miss L. Lake, of Thursford.

R. J. Orris, esq. of Hindringham, to the daughter of J. Young, esq. of Rudhum.

The Rev. E. Bellman, Domestic Chaplain to Lord Dysart, to Miss Harvey, eldest daughter of J. H. esq. of Thorpe Lodge.—Mr. B. D. Squire, merchant, of Norwich, to Emma, third daughter of J. Harvey, Esq.

Mr. W. Goulty, of Rotherhithe, to Miss Warner, of East Dereham.

Mr. R. Cantrell, of Morton, to Miss Palmer, of Norwich.

Died.] At Brancaster, Mr. J. Curtis, formerly of Lynn.

At Yarmouth, 73, Mrs. H. Holl, relict of Mr. J. H. of Chedgrave.—Mrs. J. Bracy.

Miss C. Dalrymple, youngest daughter of the late Mr. D. formerly of Norwich.

J. Davy, esq. of Heacham.

R. Pursglove, gent. of Lynn.

Aged 18, Mr. J. Roach, son of Mr. R. of Norwich.

Mrs. Ann Hill, of Norwich.

The wife of Mr. Wm. Cockle, surgeon, of Terrington St. John's.

The wife of Mr. T. Bonner, merchant, of Lynn.

Mrs. M. Morley, widow of Mr. J. M. of Stoke Ferry, 67.

At Wimbotsham, Mr. J. Garnham.

Mr. T. Fulcher, son of Mr. W. F. of Old Buckenham.

The Rev. J. Stewart Mackenzie, f Thetford.

At Yarmouth, 76, Mrs. Hobbins, wife of Mr. J. H. merchant.

Mr. W. Badger, Coast Waiter of the Customs at Lynn.

Mr. Jos. Clarke, of Diss, 83.

At Taham, aged 18, T. H. Nelson, youngest son of Mr. R. N. late of Burnham Thorpe.

Aged 76, the wife of Mr. Thos. Smith, formerly of Yarmouth.

Mr. J. Wicks, 76, formerly of Norwich.

Aged 77, Mrs. Browne, wife of Mr. J. B. formerly a shawl manufacturer of Norwich.

At Mulbarton, 61, E. Hooke, esq. barrister.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] J. F. Clayton, esq. of Yoxford, to the second daughter of Mr. J. Willett, of Cambridge.

Mr. Wm. Pratt, of Stowmarket, to Miss Jackson of Dennington.

Mr. Wm. Potter to the youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Hall, both of Ipswich.

At Messing, Mr. James Herrington to the second daughter of Mr. J. Whitehead, of Old Newton.

At West Wycomb, the Rev. S. Badeley, Vicar of Ubbeston, to Miss Coyte, daughter of Dr. C. late of Ipswich.

Mr. T. Walford, jun. of Colchester, to Miss Lorkin, of Sudbury.

At Black Notley, the Rev. C. Wakeham, of Bocking, to the daughter of the late J. Rogers, esq. of Norwich.

Mr. Wm. Prentice, to Miss Gregson, both of Harwich.

Lieut.-Col. Kane, Inspecting Field Officer, to Mrs. Morgan, sister of Lieut.-Col. M. Birch Grove, Glamorgan.

Mr. Wm. Arnold, to Miss F. Neale, both of Newmarket.

Mr. Thomas Fison, (4th son of Mr. F. merchant, of Barningham) to Mary, only daughter of Mr. G. of Cotton.

Mr. J. Moore, to Miss Brightwell, daughter of J. B. of Worlington.

At Kimberley, Sir T. M. Haselrigg, bt. of Hoxne-hall, to the Hon. Letitia, daughter of Lord Wodehouse.

Mr. R. Jannings, of Bacton, to Miss Rainbird, of Westhorp.

The Rev. George Bidwell, Rector of Stanton, to Miss Bidwell, only daughter of S. B. esq. of East Dereham.

At Aldborough, R. C. Sikl. Esq. of Stamford-street, to the 2d daughter of J. Gay, esq.

Mr. R. Nice to Miss Morrice, both of Great Barton.

Died.] At Orford, the eldest daughter of J. W. Gooch, esq.

Mr. Robert Toosey, of Ipswich.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Jane Dobson.—Mrs. Mary Lever.—Aged 86, Mrs. Kinderbee.—Aged 79, Wm. Norris, gent.—Mr. John Hodges, of Colchester.—Mr. R. Cook.

Charlotte, wife of the Rev. F. C. Negus, Rector of Brome and Oakley.

At Shrubland Park, H. Middleton, esq.

At Laytham, the Rev. R. Pritchet.

At Bury, Mr. G. Ingram, printer and bookseller.

Aged 80, G. Archer, esq. of Semer.

At Cockfield, aged 89, Mr. Wright, formerly of Felsham.

In East Bergholt, aged 88, Mrs. Roberts, relict of P. R. esq.

Mrs. Scarlin, wife of Mr. S. of Horringer.

At Walworth, Mrs. Ann Sandford, relict of Mr. S. formerly attorney at Chelmsford.

Aged 77, Mr. Langham, of Cockfield.

At Elmset, aged 91, the Rev. W. Talbot, Chancellor of Sarum, Rector of Elmset, and of Teversham, Cambridgeshire. He has for some years been Father of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, having been a subscribing member since 1746.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. Harvey, son of E. Harvey, esq. of Tolleshunt Knights, to Miss Grimwood, daughter of J. Grimwood, esq. of Witham.

Mr. J. Walker, of Mile End, to Frances, third daughter of R. Woodgate, Esq. of Ramsden Hall.

At Messing, Mr. J. Herrington, to Mary, second daughter of Mr. J. Whitehead, of Old Newton.

Mr. W. Potter, merchant, of Ipswich, to Miss H. Hall, youngest daughter of the late Rev. G. Hall, of Stoke-green.

KENT.

Married.] Mr. J. Bunyar, of Maidstone, to Miss Fauchon, of Rochester.

At Upper Deal, Mr. J. Cavell, to Miss Atkins, of Dover.

At Gillingham, Mr. Tresse, of Upchurch, to Miss Stephens, daughter of Mrs. Skellett, Brompton.

At Rochester, Mr. Scott, to Miss Krule.

At Sturry, Lieut. Tokely, R. N. to Miss Hodgman.

At Sandwich, Mr. G. Powell, to Mrs. Culling.

At Folkstone, Mr. J. Ladd, to Miss E. Swaine.

At Appledore, Mr. Wm. Hills, of Aldington, to Miss Boon, daughter of Mr. Wm. B. of Appeldore Heath.

Mr. R. Rybot, to Miss Freeman, both of Margate.

Mr. J. Rootes, to Miss Fisher, both of Eltham.

At Biddenden, Mr. N. Boorman, to Miss Downes.

Mr. T. Neve, son of Mr. J. N. of Tenterden, to Miss Tunner, of Wiversfield.

Mr. R. Miller, of Hunton, to Miss Ash, eldest daughter of the late Mr. R. A. of Linton.

S. Bensted, jun. esq. of Chatham, to Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Morris.

J. T. Clement, esq. of Woburn-place, to Miss Mount, of Howfield, near Canterbury.

At

At Tottenham, E. Hughes, esq. of Ashford, to Mrs. Rickman, of Tottenham.

At Beckenham, the Rev. E. Bouverie, second son of the Hon. B. B. and Vicar of Coleshill, to the fourth daughter of the late Bishop of Exeter, and of Lady E. Courtenay.

At Lewisham, T. Tebbutt, jun. esq. of Gray's Inn, to the youngest daughter of W. Limbery, esq. of Blackheath.

Died] At Rochester, the Rev. C. Moore, Rector of Cuxstone.

At Great Chart, Mrs. Mead, aged 83.

At Deal, aged 63, Mr. M. Martin.—The Hon. L. P. Bouverie, third son of the Earl of Radnor.

At Eastry, Miss H. Spain, fifth daughter of Mr. B. S.

At Folkstone, Miss M. Anstee.—Mr. J. Baker, aged 80.

At Willesborough, Mrs. Hayward, aged 77.

At Dover, Mrs. Cornes.

Mr. J. Moore, formerly of Wingham.

Mrs. Sheppard, relict of Mr. S. of Maidstone.

In Canterbury, Mr. G. Lawrence.—Mr. Ellerbeck, sen.—Mr. J. Dawson.—E. Crayford, esq. aged 78.—Mrs. Butterworth, aged 61.

At Dover, Mr. Wm. Bond, aged 67 years.

Mrs. Saunders, widow of Mr. R. Saunders, of Deal.

At Hastings, the second daughter of J. Scott, of North Cray-place.

At Newington, Mr. R. Dixon, aged 71.

At Herne, Mr. Belsey, shopkeeper.

At Ore, Mr. Hope.

Mrs. Foreman, wife of Mr. T. F. of Faversham.

At Margate, Mrs. Harrison, relict of the late Rev. Wm. H.

Mrs. Kennett, wife of Mr. K. sen. of Maidstone.

At Tenterden, in her 83d year, Mrs. Boorham.—Miss E. Dyne.—Mrs. Buckwell, wife of Mr. B. B.—Mrs. Holding, 78, wife of Mr. L. H. a dissenting Minister there.

Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Margate, 78.

Miss Huggens, of Sittingbourn.

At Rodmersham, Mr. H. Denne.

At Little Barton, Miss Crosoer, daughter of the late Mr. H. C. of Bridge.

At Faversham, Mr. J. Wilson, aged 67, many years an eminent woolstapler in that town.

Aged 72, Mrs. Mary White, during 48 years the tried and faithful servant of Mrs. Rayley, of Greenwich. She was a native of the town of Devizes, Wilts, and her remains were by her request interred in the Churchyard of St. John in that place. From small beginnings she had gradually accumulated a considerable property, and had the satisfaction of bequeathing to her relations those solid advantages which seldom fail to reward the exertions of persevering industry.

SUSSEX.

A few days since a gentleman of Lewis shot a hen pheasant that was very singularly marked, the plumage of her head, and part of the neck being nearly all white, and that on the back speckled with the same colour. It is esteemed as a *rara avis*.

Died.] At Udimore, Mr. Edwards; and on the following Tuesday, Dec. 10, Mrs. Edwards, his widow, leaving a family of nine children.

Mrs. Cashford, of Reading Street, aged 67 years.

Mr. White, of Arundel, aged 75.

At High Harrowgate, T. J. Haskolt, esq. of Newport.

HAMPSHIRE.

A few days ago, at about 20 minutes before three, a shock, resembling that of an earthquake, was felt very generally in the towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, and vicinity. It was instantaneous, and caused such a tremulous motion in many houses, that as many as twenty families were awoke by it, and sprang out of bed. To many persons it appeared as if some heavy body had been moved in the lower part of the house, and shook its whole fabric; to others it was a sudden motion of the bed, as if caused by the main strength of a person standing near it; the furniture in their rooms cracked, and the handles of chairs moved, as by an electric shock. Several soldiers on guard said it was attended by a hollow rumbling noise; and several people belonging to vessels in the harbour, describe the water as violently agitated for some minutes. It appears to have lasted inland near a minute. The shock was experienced in a slight degree at Dover.

Died.] At Warblington, in his 20th year, Hector Munro, esq. of Novar, N.B.

BERKSHIRE.

The Mausoleum at Windsor, which was begun by Cardinal Wolsey, has lately been finished, agreeably to the directions of His Majesty; and the remains of the late Princess Amelia have been removed into it, according to the original intention.

Married.] C. Shard, jun. esq. of Lovell-hill, to Harriet, second daughter of Wm. Dawson, Esq. of Leonard's-hill.

Died.] R. Bliss, esq. of Stroud-green, Newbury.

At Prior's court-house, Anne, wife of B. Bunbury, esq.

At Newbury, Dec. 13, Anne, the eldest daughter of the Rev. D. James, aged 23. Most forcibly does the death of this young person evince the uncertainty of life, with all its enjoyments. When apparent-

ly in perfect health, she was seized with the erysipelas, which terminated her earthly existence in the course of a few days. It was evident, in speaking of the rare qualities of her mind, that unaffected piety to her Maker, and extreme humility, added to the greatest diffidence of her own powers, were her most striking characteristics. Her superior mental acquirements, she devoted most unremittingly to the cause of imparting to the children of the poor that religious instruction, the importance of which was ever most forcibly impressed on her own mind. Under this irreparable loss, the afflictive impressions left on the minds of her surviving friends must be much softened, by the recolleotion of the shining excellencies of her character.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Heytesbury, Mr. I. Godwin, to Mrs. Flower, who celebrated their nuptials by relieving upwards of fifty families of the neighbouring poor with a half gallon loaf, a piece of meat, and strong beer.

Mr. J. Gale, of Combhay, to Miss Padfield, of Frome.

W. Helyar, esq. eldest son of W. H. esq. of Croker, to Harriet, youngest daughter of T. Grove, esq. of Fern house.

At Wells, Mr. Biss, to Mrs. Oxley.

Mr. J. Davies, surgeon, to Miss Harriet Pike, 5thdaughter of Mr. T. P. of Tetbury.

Mr. R. Dix, of Wells, to Miss Stokes, daughter of Mr. Ed. St. of East Horrington.

Wm. Pyne, esq. of Lyme, to Elizabeth, only sister of R. T. Combe, esq. of Earnshill.

Mr. G. Clark, to Miss Keeling, of Brock street.

Mr. R. Eddolls, of Hardenhuish, to Miss Ann Millard, of Bulidge Farm.

The Rev. T. Pritt, Rector of Gittisham Devon, to the eldest daughter of the late H. W. Sanford, esq. of Walford.

W. Clark, jun. esq. of Norfolk-crescent, to Miss C. Smith, of Stanhope-street.

At Marlborough, Mr. C. Baker, of Yovil, to Miss Maria Brinsdon.

At Bath, T. N. Elwyn, esq. of Sandwich, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of S. Harvey, esq. of that plare, and neice of the late Vice-Admiral Sir H. K.B.

Died.] In Milsom-street, Mrs. Rundall, mother of Mrs. Elliston.

Mrs. Sweatman, wife of Mr. S. late of Bristol.

In Bristol, the Rev. Mr. Broughton, many years rector of St. Peter's.

At Wells, Mrs. Hooper, wife of Mr. J. H. and Mrs. Giles, daughter of Mr. M. Tucker.

At Seaborough house, the Rev. Wm. Greenwood.

Wm. V. May, esq. of Jamaica.

John Warre, esq. of West-lodge, 76.

Mr. C. Poole, of Stowey, in this county.

At Batneaston, in his 95th year, Mr. Hans.

J. Purnell, esq. merchant, Bristol. He had been looking over one of the houses now finishing in the Lower Crescent, Clifton; when upon throwing up a window in the attic story to admire the prospect around, he lost his balance, was precipitated into the area, and killed upon the spot. He has left a widow and six children.

At Bath, T. Bridge, esq. of Davenham.

Two years since, it was stated that the fleeces from his Majesty's Spanish flocks of sheep, were purchased by Mr. Job White, of Frome. It now appears that the produce of two years growth, from the same quarter, has been purchased by the same respectable manufacturer, who firmly supports his opinion, that the wool of Spanish flocks on British ground, still maintains, undiminished, its proud title to pre-eminence.

DORSETSHIRE, &c.

Married.] Wm. Pyne, esq. of Lyme, to Elizabeth, only sister of R. T. Coombe, esq. of Earnshill.

R. A. Honsman, esq. of the 11th foot, to the youngest daughter of Mr. Winston, of Exeter.

At Souton, Mr. Mann, of Exmouth, to Miss Pidsley, daughter of —— P. esq. of Souton.

At Chettle, Wm. Whitaker esq. of Motcombe, to Miss H. W. Parsons.

Mr. B. Biles, of Handley, to Miss Newman, of Moncton.

Mr. Wm. Gold, of Kingsworthy, to Miss Ellis, of Wimborne.

Deaths.] At Salisbury, the only son of T. Stillingfleet, esq. of Cranborne.

At Topsham, Mr. Welland, wife of the Rev. R. Welland.

At Brustock, H. Slade, esq. aged 83: he was brother to the late Commissioner S. of the navy, and uncle to the present Major-General S. now in Portugal. He has left to regret his loss, eight children and forty-seven grand children, many of whom are now educating for officers.

At Westcombe-house, Mrs. Chalmer, wife of Geo. C. esq. late of Madras.

At Upway, aged 74, Mrs. Steward, widow of the late G. S. esq. many years one of the M.P's for Weymouth, and Paymaster-general of the marines.

DEVONSHIRE.

Steam Engines—In no part of the kingdom have these stupendous machines been brought to greater perfection, either in size or principle, than in the mining counties of Cornwall and Devon. The largest ever

built

built has lately been erected at Chacewater mine by Mr. S. Moyle, of that place, and is, for size and efficiency, as well as for neatness, without a parallel. This stupendous machine is equal in power to 1010 horses; it works day and night in pumping dry a mine of 100 fathoms deep, of a large extent; and the quantity of water pumped out in a minute, and the column consequently lifted, is greater than by any other machine of the kind ever erected.

Married.] At Staverton, Mr. J. Hurst, of Ashburton, to Miss Jean Mann, of Wembury.

Mr Colenso, of St. Austell, to Miss Blackmore, eldest daughter of Mr. T. B.

At Ottery St. Mary, Mr. J. Richards, of Clyst St. Lawrence, to Miss Wheadon, dau. of Lieut. H. W., R.N.

At Stoke Dame, S. Wakefield, esq. of Yealmpton, to Mrs. A. Haynes, of Plymouth Dock.

At Charles, Mr. P. Moore, attorney, to Miss Hammett.

Died.] At Chulmleigh, Mr. Stucley, surgeon, who eminently and successfully practised 60 years.

Mr. J. Marless, of Bridgewater. He has left a wife and 10 children.

Mr. J. Whiteway, of Kingsteignton.

At Kenton, Mr. J. Chown, aged 76.

Mrs. Duins, wife of Mr. D. late of the Dock yard, Plymouth.

Mrs. M. Higgs, relict of the late Mr. J. H., of Fowey.

At Ilfracombe, Miss Torriano, only daughter of Capt. T. and grand-daughter of the late Gen. Lavasel.

Mrs. Lempriere, wife of the Rev. Dr. L. Rector of Meath, and head-master of the Free Grammar School in Exeter.

At Totnes, Mr. S. M. Windeatt, jun.

At Cloakham, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of A. F. esq late of Bath-street, Bristol.

CORNWALL.

The powder mills at Cosawes, near Penrhyn, have of late been singularly unfortunate. Another explosion took place there a few days ago; but no lives were lost.

The new system of education has extended to this distant county; and a Schoolmaster to teach boys, on Dr. Bell's plan, is advertised for, to settle at Wodebridge, near Bodmin.

Married.] At St. Michael's, Cornwall, F. Paynter, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surry, to Mrs. Olding, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

Mr. J. Keaste, of Rake, to Miss Penwarne, daughter of J. P. esq. of Trebawke.

At Falmouth, Mr. T. Hearle, to Miss Pearce, daughter of the late J. P. of Falmouth, esq. solicitor.

Died.] At Falmouth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Sarah Tregelles, mother of S. T. esq. of Falmouth.

At Morval, Mr. D. Raby, formerly of St. Martin's, Looe.

In St. Tudy, Mr. Worth.

At Penzance, John Cunnack, esq.

Mr. C. Smith, of Newton-St.-Loe, 65.

In his 87th year, the Rev. Edw. Morshead, M. A. rector of Little Petherick.

WALES.

The Corporation of Trinity House have directed proper land-marks to be erected to denote the situation of a dangerous sunk rock, called the Cole Rock, near the Skerries Light-house, off the north-east point of the entrance into Holyhead Harbour: upon which rock a considerable number of vessels have struck and been much damaged, and others have been totally lost and their crews perished.

Upwards of 200 sail of shipping, which had been waiting for a wind, lately quitted Swansea and Neath, freighted with the produce of our mines and works, and bound to various ports of England and Ireland.

Married.] At Swansea, B. Price, esq. to the Hon. Mrs. Bowes.

Lieut. Col. Kane, to Mrs. E. S. Morgan, sister to Lieut.-Col. M. of Birch Grove, Glamorganshire.

At Hubberstone, Mr. J. Davies, of Milford, shipwright, aged 76, to Mrs. J. Trigg, aged 84, of the former place.

D. Hughes, esq. of Denbigh, to Miss Lowe, daughter of the late Mr. L. of Chester.

At Mold, Thomas Makin, esq. of Llwynegrin-hall, to the second daughter of J. Pemberton, esq. of Sutton-place, Lancashire.

Mr. Thos. Smith, to Miss Leonard, second daughter of the late R. L. esq. of Cuckow.

J. Goddard, esq. of Tregarnedd, Captain in the Royal Anglesea Local Militia, to M. E. sixth daughter of J. B. Sparrow, esq. of Red Hill, Anglesea.

Mr. R. Ellis, Comptroller of Customs at Pwllhely, to Miss E. Pritchard, only daughter of Mr. J. P.

At Llanmaes, Mr. C. Vachell, jun. of Cardiff, to the second daughter of Mr. T. Redwood.

Capt. Beaver, of the Unity, to Mrs. Leonard, Carmarthen.

W. C. Moore, esq. of Barbadoes, to the eldest daughter of the late W. James, esq. of Sodston.

The Rev. E. Whitley, of Wrexham, to Miss Price, daughter of the late Rev. B. P. vicar of Bodvary.

At Conway, Mr. J. Orford, of Maes Elwy, to Miss Ann Rous, third daughter of the late Mr. R. Conway.

Died.] At Bullebar, N. Leach, esq.

Mr. E. Davies, jun. attorney at Cardigan, aged 25.

Mrs. M. Williams, of Plas Llangefni, aged 80.

At Rhiw, the Rev. E. Rees, sincerely

and

and deservedly lamented by all his parishioners, over whom he presided with care and fidelity for 33 years.

The Rev. J. Williams, of Ystrad Teilo, Cardiganshire, aged 77.

At Haking, Mr. C. Emment, aged 93.

At Dolgelly, the Rev. W. Williams, rector of Llangelyhin.

Mrs. Jones, wife of M. J. of Swansea.

At Llanstephan, Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of the late D. L. esq. of Laques.

Suddenly at Carmarthen, while attending the marriage of a friend, Mrs. White, wife of Mr. W. W. of Plas gwyn.

J. Davies, esq. solicitor, Narberth.

Mr. M. Jones, sen. of Leighton.

Mr. W. Roberts, merchant, Carnarvon.

At Chepstow, Mr. J. Rose.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] At Houston Mill, East Lothian, in his 93d year, the celebrated Andrew Meikle, inventor of the improved Threshing-Mill; and at Knows Mill, on the 29th ult. his son, George Meikle, who invented the Water Wheel, erected at Blair Drummond. To the Meikle family, Scotland, and the agricultural world in general, are much indebted. The mill for making Pearl or hulled Barley, was first introduced by them. The Water Wheel at Blair Drummond will always furnish a lasting monument of their ingenuity; and the improved threshing mill may be safely pronounced the most valuable implement in the farmer's possession.

At Montrose D. Duthie, at the advanced age of 95. He was blind for many years previous to his death; but what is very remarkable, he perfectly recovered his sight the day before his dissolution.

IRELAND.

On the 30th of November, the Saldanha frigate, in company with the Talbot sloop of war, sailed on a cruise to the westward, from their station on Lough Swilly. Early on the 4th inst. it blew a gale of wind, which increased until evening, when it became a violent storm. From the knowledge that these vessels were off the coast, the wind N.W. blowing directly upon it, much apprehension was entertained. On Friday morning several pieces of wreck were found upon the coast, with the mark of Saldanha on the timber. This excited great anxiety; but the evening produced certain information of the loss of the frigate and every person on board. Upwards of 200 of the dead bodies were cast on shore, among which was that of Captain Pakenham; he had nothing on him when taken up but his shirt and night-cap. The bay they were driven in is called Ballymastaker, and is at the entrance of Lough Swilly. The Saldanha was a fine frigate, of 38 guns; her commander was the brother of Lady Wellington. Some of the officers were on shore at the time of the accident, as were a very few of the men.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

NOVEMBER.

Freezing Month.

The fields their verdure now resign
The bleating flocks and lowing kine,
Give o'er their former play;
The feather'd tribes forget the notes,
Which joyful strain'd their vocal throats,
To chaunt the matin lay.

THERE has hitherto been much less indication of the approach of winter, than is usual at this late season of the year. The weather has been mild and open, except the frosty nights betwixt the 19th and 23d; but the quantity of rain that has fallen has been very great.

The prevailing winds have been those from south-west, west, north-west, and north; but chiefly from the two latter quarters. The only days during which I recollect the wind to have been easterly were the 8th, 22d, 23d, and 25th. We had fresh gales on the 1st, 4th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 16th. Strong gales on the 15th, and violent storms, with squally weather, on the 2d and 5th.

With respect to rain; until the 19th of the month, there was so incessant a succession of wet, that we had only two fine days during the whole time. But, from the 19th to the 30th, (with the exception of the 29th) we had fair weather. The four latter days were foggy.

In my last Report I stated that the Hirundines had all taken their departure on the 17th, but in this I find myself to have been in error, as an immense flight of them were remarked by a friend of mine in this neighbourhood so late as the 23d. But after that day none were to be seen except a few stragglers.

November 3d. Two or three swallows were this morning remarked in flight, about the surface of the river. In my next Month's Report it will be seen that several were observed so late as even the beginning of December.

November 4th. I observed a blind worm (*Anguis fragilis*) lying dead by the side of the road. As a proof of the great mildness of the season, I was this day shewn an apple-blossom; and a few days afterwards, a branch of lilac in bloom.

November 7th. In moist places the oaks continue still in verdure; but the foliage of almost all other trees is entirely gone. Many of the summer and autumnal plants are yet in flower; I remarked, amongst these, the red-flowered Lychnis, (*Lychnis disica, flore rubro*); Common Tormentil, (*Tormentilla officinalis*); Soft-leaved Cranesbill, (*Geranium molle*); Joy-leaved Snap-Dragon, (*Anterrhinum cymbalaria*); and the Common Wall-flower.

November 11th. Woodcocks are scarce. Gulls frequent the rivers and fields in the inland parts of the country.

November 14th. The Greater Periwinkle, (*Vinca major*), which usually flowers only during the months of April and May, is now in great beauty in sheltered gardens in this neighbourhood. Sweet-scented violets are likewise in flower.

November 20th. The Mulberry-trees continued in verdure till last night; but this morning, in consequence of the intensity of the frost, the leaves are all fallen.

November 22d. Large flocks of Fieldfares begin to arrive.

Moles continue to throw up the earth, the frost not having yet penetrated the surface of the ground to a depth sufficient to prevent them from continuing their usual operations. I have not seen any species of Bats flitting about for several evenings past.

The flowers of the Strawberry-tree (*Arbutus unedo*) fall.

November 27th and 28th. A considerable quantity of Silver Whiting (*Gadus Merlangus*) of a size much greater than I have usually seen them, have been caught off this coast with lines; some of them weigh upwards of two pounds and a half each.

November 30th. This evening a few Mackrel were brought to shore in the Herring nets. The Herring fishers have been extremely successful. In no season, for many years back, has such a quantity of these fish been caught as this year; and the abundant supply has been peculiarly acceptable to the poor, many of whom salt and hang them up in their cottages for future subsistence.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE country occupations at present are hedging and ditching, draining, threshing, manuring, &c. From the extreme mildness of the season, very little stock as yet has been taken into the straw-yards, whilst both lands and yards, in low and undrained situations, are in a wet and poachy state, not the most salubrious for cattle.

Wheat looks particularly healthy and well, perhaps too forward and bulky on some soils. In Norfolk, where very thick sowing has of late years become the fashion, the land in some parts, is covered with such a burden of plant, as to attract the attention of strangers. Rye, tares, winter barley, and all cattle food, wear a most luxuriant appearance. The green of the meadows is of the beautiful hue of spring, and, as has been before observed, the quality of autumnal grass was never better than during the present season. Turnips and cabbage equally good and plentiful. Potatoes continue to rise of good quality. Hops of the first quality advanced in price, but the general sample coarse. The wool trade remains as usual dull, excepting for fine clothing wool. No report of hemp grown in Suffolk or Norfolk; formerly an ordinary crop in those counties. The opinion, said to be confirmed, that the last wheat crop was full one-fourth short of a fair average. The most authentic intelligence from the continent states, that the blight and mildew were universal throughout, and that prices have risen in consequence. In Ireland, the wheat is said to have escaped with the least injury. Should any economical measures be thought necessary, to eke out the stock of wheat and flour on hand, it is obvious, they ought to commence with all possible speed. It it supposed, that whatever supplies of wheat and flour can be obtained from America, will be absorbed by the demand in Spain and Portugal.

The flesh markets in town and country, distinguished by the usual abundance; prices not considered as exorbitant, but expected to advance in the spring. Milch cows never dearer, selling from 20l. to 30l. each, and upwards. Pig stock of all descriptions in remarkable plenty. The ewes are lambing successfully and under very favorable circumstances. Smithfield market has been amply supplied, the prices as under, excepting for prime sizeable fat beef, which commands a superior price. The best articles at the Cattle shew, met with a ready and advantageous sale.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.—Veal 6s. to 8s.—House Lamb 20s. to 25s. per quarter —Pork 5s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s. 8d. to 7s.—Irish ditto 3s. to 5s. 8d. —Fat 4s. 8d.—Skins 20s. to 50s.—Oil cake 16l. 16s. per thousand.—Potatoes 2l. to 5l. per ton.

Corn Exchange: Wheat from 60s. to 120s. per qr.—The quartern loaf 17d.—Barley 36s. to 55s.—Oats 23s. to 42s.—Hay 4l. to 5l. 13s.—Clover ditto 6l. to 7l. 10s.—Straw 2l. to 2l. 11s. 6d.

Middlesex, Dec 24.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From the 24th of Nov. to the 24th Dec. Four Miles N.N.W. St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Highest, 30·05.	Nov. 20.	Wind N.W.	Highest,		
Lowest, 28·39.	Dec. 9.	—— S.	Lowest, 52°	Dec. 8, and 20.	—— S. and W.
Greatest variation in 24 hours.	53 hundredths of an inch.	On the 16th, the mercury was 28.95, and on the 17th, 29.5.	Greatest variation in 24 hours.	8°.	At 7 in the morning on the 6th, the thermometer at 22°, and the following morning at 46°.

The quantity of rain fallen in the course of the month is equal to $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the whole month, is equal to 29.529: and the mean temperature for the same period nearly 41°, a circumstance that will account for the continuance of vegetation. It was observed some years since, under the article Public Societies, that so long as the medium temperature was 40° and upwards, so long would the grass in the fields, and the vegetables in the gardens, proceed in their growth, hence the beauty of the surrounding verdure at the moment of writing this report. On the 5th and 6th the frost was very severe, but it scarcely lasted 30 hours. At ten o'clock in the evening of the former, and at six in the morning of the latter of the above-named days, the mercury was as low as 22°, or full ten degrees below the freezing point. On the 12th and again on the 18th there were slight frosts. On the 27th, the mercury was at 27°, but it rose again rapidly, and on the following morning it was 40°. There have been thirteen days in which there has been rain or snow: eight days have been uncommonly brilliant, and the others may be reckoned fair or dull: on some, though not on many, the fogs have prevailed. The wind has blown chiefly from the westerly quarters.

In the evening of the 7th of Nov. about half past eight, a splendid meteor illumined the whole metropolis, and it appeared above the loose clouds, and passed over an amplitude of 60 degrees, in about 15 or 20 seconds, a space of time much too short for any accurate observations to be made on it. Its greatest altitude was estimated at 20 degrees, and it disappeared in the N.N E. part of the horizon. Its diameter was said to be about the sixth part of a degree: its mass appeared compact, its light dense, and the colour was bluish resembling that which is produced by the combustion of Roman candles.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We thank Y. for his observations.

It appears that, in Scotland, the low salaries of School-masters are merely premiums to induce settlement, and that every child is paid for separately.

Our next Supplement, which will be ready about the 30th of January, will be rich in interest; but, as Country Booksellers are sometimes unaware of the period of its publication, we request that our Subscribers will remind them of its expected appearance. Including the two Supplements, the vast body of information contained in the Monthly Magazines, costs but 28s. per annum, an expence which we trust all our readers deem inconsiderable when contrasted with the value and variety of its contents.

Mr. Neild, of Preston, requests us to reprint the last Paragraph of the Letter which we copied from the Westmoreland Paper, as follows:

"If we divide the number of yards which the hill is high, by the number of degrees which the thermometer sinks, we shall have the number of yards for each degree of the thermometrical depression, viz. $\frac{\text{height of Skiddaw,}}{950 \div 15 = 62}$, so that there will be 62 yards of elevation, for every degree that the thermometer sinks. When the Mercury in the barometer falls an inch by ascending an hill, we may calculate nearly 1000 feet; and, when the thermometer sinks a degree, we may reckon 186 feet of elevation.

ERRATA.—In the present Number, page 523, line 4, of the address, for "*and*" read "*or.*"—Page 544, first line of Mr. LOFFT's Letter, for "*point*" read "*print.*"—Page 425, line 19 from bottom, for "*Fifths*" read "*Thirds.*"—At the date of Mr. CUMBERLAND'S Article relative to the Musical Prodigy, for "*Soobury*" read "*Sodbury.*"—In the Life of Mr. MARTIN, change the letter *r* into *n*, and read "*Mansfield,*" at page 556;—and *Funguses*, at page 557, col. 2.

SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME OF THE
MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

VOL. 32. No. 222.] JANUARY 30, 1812. [Price 2s.

HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECT OF DOMESTIC LITERATURE.

TRAVELS

In Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary.

During the Years 1806 and 1807.

BY F. A. DE CHATEAUBRIAND.

In Two Volumes.

[THE sketch given of these Travels in a late Number of the Monthly Magazine, cannot fail to have created in our readers a desire to see further extracts. We confess we think it one of the most interesting works that has for a long time issued from the press, and have therefore been very liberal in our quotations; at the same time, we are persuaded, that our readers would not willingly dispense with any of the passages we have selected. The translation, as may be perceived, is executed with spirit and elegance.]

MODERN ACCOUNTS OF ATHENS.

NO sooner had Athens, the slave of the Mussulmans, disappeared in modern history, than she began to receive a new kind of illustration more worthy of her ancient renown. When she ceased to be the patrimony of obscure princes, she resumed, as it were, her ancient empire, and summoned all the arts to her venerable ruins.

As early as 1465, Francesco Giambetti made drawings of some of the monuments of Athens. The manuscript of this architect was on vellum, and was preserved in the Barberini library at Rome. It contained, among other curious things, a view of the Tower of the Winds at Athens, and another of the ruins of Lacedæmon, four or five miles from Misitra. On this subject Spon observes, that Misitra does not stand on the site of Sparta, as had been asserted by Guillet, after Sophianus, Niger, and Ortellius; and he adds, "I consider the manuscript of Giambetti as the more curious, because the drawings were taken before the Turks had made themselves masters of Greece, and laid in ruins several fine monuments which were then entire." The observation is just respecting the monuments, but false in regard to the dates: the Turks were masters of Greece in 1465.

In 1550, Nicholas Gerbel published at Basle, his work, intituled, *Pro Declaratione Picturæ sive Descriptionis Græciæ Sophiani libri septem.* This description, excellent for the time, is clear, concise, and yet substantial. Gerbel says very little concerning ancient Greece; of modern Athens, he observes:—"Æneas Sylvius says, that Athens, whose very strong citadel was delivered by a certain Florentine to Mahomet, now exhibits the appearance of a very small town, so that Ovid might but too truly exclaim What, besides the name, is left of Pandionian Athens!

"O the deplorable vicissitudes of human things! O the tragic change of human power! A city once renowned for its walls, harbours, buildings; pre-eminent in arms, wealth, citizens, wisdom, and every species of learning, is now reduced to a petty town, or rather a village. Formerly free, and living under its own laws; now oppressed by the most cruel monsters, and bowed down by the yoke of slavery! Go to Athens, and, instead of the most magnificent works, behold heaps of rubbish, and lamentable ruins. Beware, beware of confiding too much in thine own strength, but put thy trust in Him who says, I am the Lord your God."

This apostrophe of an aged and respectable scholar to the ruins of Athens, is highly impressive. We cannot cherish too much gratitude towards those who opened the way for us to the beauties of antiquity.

Dupinet asserted, that Athens in his time was but an insignificant village, exposed to the ravages of foxes and of wolves.

Laurenberg, in his Description of Athens, emphatically exclaims: *Fuit quondam Græcia, fuerunt Athenæ: nunc neque in Græciâ Athenæ, neque in ipsâ Græciâ Græcia est.*—"There was a time when Greece, when Athens, existed: now neither is there an Athens in Greece, nor is Greece itself any longer to be found."

Ortellius, surnamed the Ptolemy of his time, furnished some new information respecting Greece, in his *Theatrum Orbis Terrarum*, and in his *Synonima Geographica*, reprinted with the title of *Thesaurus Geographicus*; but he erroneously confounds

confounds Sparta and Misitra. He also believed that nothing was left of Athens, but a castle and a few cottages: *nunc casulæ tantum supersunt quædam.*

Martin Crusius, professor of Greek and Latin at the University of Tübingen, towards the conclusion of the sixteenth century, made diligent enquiries concerning the state of the Peloponnese and Attica. His eight books, intituled, *Turco Græcia*, give an account of Greece from the year 1444, to the time in which he wrote. The first book contains the political, and the second the ecclesiastical, history of that interesting country. The six others are composed of letters sent to different persons by modern Greeks. Two of these letters, containing some particulars relative to Athens, deserve to be known. The first is addressed in 1575, by Theodore Zygomalas, who styles himself Prothonotary of the great Church of Constantinople, "to the learned Martin Crusius, professor of Greek and Latin literature at the University of Tübingen, and very dear in Jesus Christ."

"Being a native of Nauplia, a town of the Poloponnese, not far from Athens, I have often been at that city. I have examined with care the objects which it contains, the Areopagus, the Old Academy, the Lyceum of Aristotle, lastly, the Pantheon. This edifice is the most lofty, and surpasses all the others in beauty. The exterior all round exhibits in sculpture the history of the Greeks and of the gods. Over the principal entrance in particular, you observe horses which appear absolutely alive, so that you may fancy you hear them neigh. They are said to be the work of Praxiteles: the soul and genius of the man have been transferred to the stone. There are in this place several other things worthy of notice. I say nothing of the opposite hill on which grow all kinds of herbs useful in medicine; a hill which I call the garden of Adonis. Neither do I say any thing concerning the serenity of the air, the excellence of the water, and other advantages enjoyed by Athens; whence it happens that its inhabitants, now fallen into barbarism, still retain some remembrance of what they have been. They may be known by the purity of their language: like syrens, they charm all who hear them, by the variety of their accents.—But why need I say more of Athens? The animal indeed has perished, but the skin remains."

The second letter, written to Crusius, by Simeon Cabasilas, a native of Acarnania, furnishes some additions to the information given by the Prothonotory.

"Athens was formerly composed of three parts, all equally populous. At present, the first part, situated on an eminence, contains the citadel, and a temple dedicated to the unknown God; and is inhabited by Turks. Between this and the third is situated the second part, where the Christians live together. After this second part comes the third, over which is the following inscription:

THIS IS ATHENS,
THE ANCIENT CITY OF THESEUS.

In this last portion is seen a palace, covered with large marbles, and supported by pillars. Here you still find inhabited houses. The whole city may be six or seven miles in circumference, and contains about twelve thousand inhabitants."

Four important things are to be remarked in this description. 1. The Parthenon had been dedicated by the Christians to the unknown God, mentioned by St. Paul. Spon unseasonably cavils with Guillet on the subject of this dedication: Deshayes has mentioned it in his Travels. 2. The temple of Jupiter Olympius, (the palace covered with marble) or at least great part of it was standing in the time of Cabasilas: no other traveller has seen any thing of it but the ruins. 3. Athens was then divided in the same manner as it is still; but it contained twelve thousand inhabitants, and has now no more than eight thousand. Some inhabited houses were then to be seen near the temple of Jupiter Olympius: that part of the city is now deserted. 4. Lastly, the gate with the inscription: *This is Athens, the ancient city of Theseus*, has stood till our times. On the other side of this gate, next to Hadrianopolis, or *Athenæ novæ* we read:

THIS IS THE CITY OF ADRIAN,
AND NOT THE CITY OF THESEUS.

D'Anville, in commenting upon Deshayes, has conferred celebrity on his work relative to Jerusalem; but it is not generally known that Deshayes is the first modern traveller who has given us any account of Greece, properly so called: his embassy to Palestine has eclipsed his journey to Athens. He visited that city between the years 1621 and 1630. The lovers of antiquity will not be displeased to find here the original passage of the first Travels to Athens, for that appellation cannot be given to the letters of Zygomalas and Cabasilas.

"From Megara to Athens is but a short

short stage, which took us less time than we should have been walking two leagues: no garden in the midst of a wood of forest-trees can afford greater pleasure to the eye than this road. You proceed through an extensive plain full of olive and orange-trees, having the sea on the right, and hills on the left, whence spring so many beautiful streams, that Nature seems to have taken pains to render this country so delightful.

"The city of Athens is situated on the declivity and in the vicinity of a rock imbedded in a plain, which is bounded by the sea on the south, and by pleasant hills that close it towards the north. It is not half so large as formerly, as may be seen from the ruins, to which time has done much less injury than the barbarism of the nations who have so often pillaged and sacked this city. The ancient buildings, still standing, attest the magnificence of those who erected them; for there is no want of marble, or of columns and pilasters. On the summit of the rock is the castle, which is still made use of by the Turks. Among various ancient buildings, is a temple as entire and as unimpaired by the ravages of time, as if but recently erected. Its arrangement and construction are admirable; its figure is oval; and without, as well as within, it is supported by three rows of marble columns decorated on their bases and capitals; behind each column there is a pilaster of corresponding style and proportion. The Christians of the country assert, that this is the very same structure which was dedicated to the unknown God, and in which St. Paul preached: at present it is used as a mosque, and the Turks assemble there to pray. This city enjoys a very serene air, and the most malignant stars divest themselves of their baleful influences when they turn towards this country. This may easily be perceived, both from its fertility, and from the marbles and stones, which, during the long period that they have been exposed to the atmosphere, are not in the least worn or decayed. You may sleep out of doors bare-headed, without experiencing the smallest inconvenience; in a word, the air which you breathe is so agreeable and so temperate, that you perceive a great difference on your departure. As to the inhabitants of the country, they are all Greeks, and are cruelly and barbarously treated by the Turks residing there, though their number is but small. There is a cadi, who administers justice; a sheriff, called soubachy; and some janissaries sent hither every three months by the Porte. All these officers received the Sieur Deshayes with great respect when we visited the place, and exempted him from all expences, at the cost of the Grand Signior.

"On leaving Athens, you pass through the great plain which is full of olive-trees, and watered by several streams that increase its fertility. After proceeding for a full hour, you reach the shore, where is a most excellent harbour, which was formerly defended by a chain. The people of the country call it the Lion's Harbour, from a large lion of stone which is still to be seen there; but by the ancients it was denominated the harbour of Piræus. It was at this place that the Athenians assembled their fleet, and were accustomed to embark."

The Jesuits of Paris settled at Athens about the year 1645, the Capuchins in 1658, and, in 1669, Father Simon purchased the Lantern of Demosthenes, which became the place of entertainment for strangers.

De Monceaux visited Greece in 1668. We have an extract from his Travels, printed at the end of Bruyn's. He has described antiquities, especially in the Morea, of which not a vestige is left. De Monceaux travelled with l'Aisné, by order of Louis XIV.

The French missionaries, whilst engaged in works of charity, were not unmindful of those pursuits which were calculated to reflect honour on their country. Father Babin, a Jesuit, published in 1672, an *Account of the present State of the City of Athens.* Spon was the editor of this work. Nothing so complete and so circumstantial on the antiquities of Athens had yet appeared.

M. de Nointel, the French ambassador to the Porte, passed through Athens in 1674; he was accompanied by Galland, the learned orientalist. He had drawings made of the basso-relievos of the Parthenon. The originals have perished, and we think ourselves extremely fortunate in still possessing the copies of the Marquis de Nointel.

The Earl of Winchelsea, ambassador from the court of London, also visited Athens in 1676, and had several fragments of sculpture conveyed to England.

Vernon, an English traveller, has left nothing but a letter printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1676. He gives a rapid sketch of his travels in Greece. "Sparta," says he, "is a

desert place: Misitra, which is four miles off, is inhabited. You find at Sparta, almost all the walls of the towers and the foundations of the temples, with many columns demolished, as well as their capitals. A theatre is yet standing, perfect and entire. It was formerly five miles in circumference, and is situated about a quarter of a mile from the river Eurotas."

We have now arrived at another epoch in the history of the city of Athens. The travellers whom we have hitherto quoted, beheld some of the most beautiful monuments of Pericles, in all their integrity. Pococke, Chandler, and Leroi, admired them only in their ruins. In 1687, while Louis XIV. was erecting the colonnade of the Louvre, the Venetians were demolishing the temple of Minerva.

Paul Lucas speaks of Athens, as if he had never been there, and what he says of that city is one of the most glaring falsehoods that ever traveller had the impudence to publish.

"Its ruins," says he, "are, as may be supposed, the most remarkable part of Athens. In fact, though the houses are very numerous in that city, and the climate delicious, there are scarcely any inhabitants. Here you find an accommodation that you meet with no-where else; whoever pleases may live here without paying any rent, the houses being given away for nothing. For the rest, if this celebrated city surpasses all those of antiquity in the number of monuments which it has consecrated to posterity; it may likewise be asserted, that the excellence of its climate has preserved them in better condition than those of any other place in the world, at least, of all such as I have seen. It would seem as if elsewhere people had taken delight in the work of destruction; and war has, in almost every country, occasioned ravages which, while they have ruined the inhabitants, have at the same time disfigured all the monuments of their better days. Athens alone, either accidentally, or from that respect which must necessarily be commanded by a city, once the seat of the sciences, and to which the whole world is under obligation—Athens, I say, was alone spared in the universal destruction. In every part of it you meet with marbles of astonishing beauty and magnitude, they were profusely introduced; and at every step you discover columns of granite and of jasper."

Pococke visited Athens on his return from Egypt. He has described the monuments of Attica with that accuracy which communicates a knowledge of the arts, but excites no enthusiasm for them.

Wood, Dawkins, and Bouverie, were just then making their literary tour in honour of Homer.

The first picturesque tour of Greece was that of Leroi. Chandler accuses the French artist of a violation of truth in some of his drawings; and I have myself remarked in them superfluous ornaments. Leroi's sections and plans have not the scrupulous fidelity of Stuart's; but, taking it altogether, his work is a monument honorable to France. Leroi was at Lacedæmon, which he clearly distinguishes from Misitra, and where he recognized the theatre and the *dromos*.

In 1761, Stuart enriched his country with his celebrated work, intituled, "Antiquities of Athens." It is a grand undertaking, particularly useful to artists, and executed with that accuracy of admeasurement which is, at the present day, considered such a high recommendation: but the general effect of the prints is not good; the whole together is deficient in that truth which pervades the details.

Chandler's Travels, which speedily followed Stuart's Antiquities, might enable us to dispense with all the others. In this work the doctor has displayed uncommon fidelity, a pleasing and yet profound erudition, sound criticism, and exquisite taste.

The first volume of M. de Choiseul's magnificent work appeared at the beginning of 1778. This performance I shall have frequent occasion to mention with deserved commendation. I shall merely remark in this place, that M. de Choiseul has not yet published the Monuments of Attica and of the Peloponnese. The author was at Athens in 1784: and it was the same year, I believe, that M. Chabert determined the latitude and longitude of the temple of Minerva.

The researches of Messrs. Foucherot and Fauvel began about 1780, and were prosecuted in the succeeding years. The Memoirs of the latter describe places and antiquities heretofore unknown. M. Fauvel was my host at Athens, and of his labours I shall speak in another place.

M. Poucqueville would certainly be the best guide for the Morea, if he had been

been able to visit all the places that he has described. He was unfortunately a prisoner at Tripolizza.

About this time Lord Elgin, the English ambassador at Constantinople, caused researches and ravages to be made in Greece, which I shall have occasion to praise and to deplore.

Let us now sum up, in a few words, the history of the monuments of Athens. The Parthenon, the temple of Victory, great part of the temple of the Olympian Jupiter, another monument denominated by Guillet, *the Lantern of Diogenes*, were seen in all their beauty by Zygomalas, Cabasilas, and Deshayes.

De Monceaux, the Marquis de Nointel, Galland, Father Babin, Spon, and Wheeler, also admired the Parthenon while yet entire; but the Lantern of Diogenes had disappeared, and the temple of Victory had been blown up by the explosion of a powder-magazine; so that no part of it was left standing but the pediment.

Pococke, Leroi, Stuart, and Chandler, found the Parthenon half destroyed by the bombs of the Venetians, and the pediment of the temple of Victory demolished. Since that period the ruins have kept continually encreasing. I shall relate in what manner they were augmented by Lord Elgin.

The learned world consoles itself with the drawings of M. de Nointel, and the picturesque tours of Leroi and Stuart. M. Fauvel has taken casts of two cariatides of the Pandroseum, and some basso-relievos of the temple of Minerva. A metope of the same temple is in the hands of M. de Choiseul. Lord Elgin took away several others, which, perhaps, perished with the ship that foundered at Cerigo. Messrs. Swinton and Hawkins possess a bronze trophy found at Olympia. The mutilated statue of Ceres Eleusina is also in England. Lastly, we have in *terra cotta*, the choragic monument of Lysicrates. It is a melancholy reflection, that the civilised nations of Europe have done more injury to the monuments of Athens in the space of one hundred and fifty years, than all the barbarians together in a long series of ages: it is cruel to think that Alaric and Mahomet II. respected the Parthenon, and that it was demolished by Morosini and Lord Elgin.

MODERN ACCOUNTS OF THE HOLY LAND.

The traditions respecting the Holy Land, derive their certainty from three sources; from history, from religion, and from places or local circumstances. Let us first consider them in an historical point of view.

Christ, accompanied by his apostles, accomplished at Jerusalem the mysteries of his passion. The writings of the four evangelists are the earliest documents that record the actions of the Son of man. The Acts of Pilate, preserved at Rome, in the time of Tertullian, attested the principal event of that history, the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth.

The Redeemer expired. Joseph of Arimathea obtained the sacred body, and deposited it in a tomb at the foot of Calvary The Messiah rose again on the third day; appeared to his apostles and disciples, gave them his instructions, and then returned to the right hand of his Father. At this time the church commences at Jerusalem.

At the commencement of the troubles in Judea, during the reign of Vespasian, the Christians of Jerusalem withdrew to Pella; and, as soon as the city was demolished, they returned to dwell among its ruins. In the space of a few months, they could not have forgotten the position of their sanctuaries, which, being, moreover, without the walls, must not have suffered much from the siege. Simeon, the successor of James, governed the church of Judæa, when Jerusalem was taken, since we find the same Simeon, at the age of one hundred and twenty years, receiving the crown of martyrdom during the reign of Trajan. The succeeding bishops, whose names I have mentioned, fixed their residence on the ruins of the Holy City, and preserved the christian traditions respecting it.

That the holy places were generally known in the time of Adrian, is demonstrated by an undeniable fact. That emperor, when he re-built Jerusalem, erected a statue of Venus on Mount Calvary, and another of Jupiter on the holy sepulchre. The grotto of Bethlehem was given up to the rites of Adonis.

If the faithful were not at this time allowed the possession of Calvary, the holy sepulchre, and Bethlehem, to celebrate their festivals, the memory of those sanctuaries could not at least be effaced. The very idols served to mark their places; nay, more, the Pagans themselves hoped that the temple of Venus, erected on the summit of Calvary, would not prevent the Christians from visiting that sacred mount; for they rejoiced in the idea, that the Nazarenes, when they repaired

to Golgotha to pray, would appear to be paying adoration to the daughter of Jupiter. This is a striking proof of the perfect knowledge of the sacred places retained by the church of Jerusalem.

We now arrive at an epoch when the holy places begin to shine with a lustre no more to be effaced. Constantine, having placed the Christian religion upon the throne, wrote to Macarius, bishop of Jerusalem. He ordered him to cover the tomb of our Saviour with a magnificent church. Helena, the emperor's mother, went herself to Palestine, and directed search to be made for the Holy Sepulchre. It had been buried under the foundation of Adrian's edifices. A Jew, apparently a Christian, who, according to Sozomenes, had preserved memorials of his forefathers, pointed out the place where the tomb must have been. Helena had the glory to restore to religion the sacred monument. She likewise discovered three crosses, one of which is said to have been recognised, by its miracles, as the cross on which the Redeemer suffered. Not only was a magnificent church erected at the Holy Sepulchre, but two others were built by Helena; one over the manger of the Messiah, at Bethlehem, and the other on the Mount of Olives, in memory of the ascension of the Lord. Chapels, oratories, and altars, by degrees marked all the places consecrated by the acts of the Son of man: the oral traditions were committed to writing, and thus secured from the treachery of memory.

St. Jerome, who retired to Bethlehem about the year 385, has left us, in various parts of his works, the most complete delineation of the sacred places. "It would be too long," says he, in one of his letters, "to go through all the ages, from the ascension of the Lord, to the time in which we live, to relate how many bishops, how many martyrs, how many teachers, have visited Jerusalem, for they would have thought themselves possessed of less piety and learning had they not adored Jesus Christ on the very spot where the gospel began to diffuse its light from the summit of the cross."

St. Jerome declares, in the same letter, that pilgrims from India, Ethiopia, Britain, and Hibernia, resorted to Jerusalem, and sung in their various languages the praises of Christ, around his tomb. He says that alms were sent from all parts to Calvary; he mentions the principal places of devotion in Palestine, and adds that, in the city of Jerusalem alone, there were so many sanctuaries that it was impossible to visit them all in one day. This letter is addressed to Marcella, and is conjectured to have been written by St. Paula and St. Eustochium, though it is ascribed in manuscripts to St. Jerome. Could then the believers, who, from the days of the apostles to the conclusion of the fourth century, had frequented the tomb of our Saviour,—could they, I ask, be ignorant of the situation of that tomb?

The same father of the church, in his letter to Eustochium, on the death of Paula, thus describes the stations visited by the pious Roman lady:—

"She prostrated herself," says he, "before the cross, on the top of Calvary; at the Holy Sepulchre she embraced the stone which the angel rolled away, and kissed, with particular reverence, the spot where the body of Christ was laid. She saw on Mount Sion, the pillar where our Saviour was bound and scourged with rods; the pillar then supported the portal of a church. She desired to be conducted to the place where the disciples were assembled, when the Holy Ghost descended upon them. She then repaired to Bethlehem, and stopped by the way at Rachael's sepulchre. She adored the manger of the Messiah, and pictured to herself the wise men and the shepherds as still present there. At Bethphage she found the monument of Lazarus, and the habitation of Martha and Mary. At Sichar she admired a church erected over Jacob's well, where Christ conversed with the Samaritan woman; and lastly, she found at Samaria the tomb of St. John Baptist."

This letter is of the year 404; consequently more than fourteen centuries have elapsed since it was written. Read all the accounts of the Holy Land, all the travels from Arculfe's to mine, and you will see that the pilgrims have invariably found and described the places marked by St. Jerome. Surely this is at least a high and imposing antiquity.

It was not only priests, recluses, bishops, and doctors, that flocked from all quarters to Palestine at the period of which we are treating; but likewise females of high rank, even princesses and empresses. I have already mentioned Paula and Eustochium, and must not omit the two Melanias. The monastery of Bethlehem was filled with the most illustrious families of Rome, who fled thither from Alaric. Fifty years before, Eutropia, widow of Maximian Hercules,

had

had made the tour of Palestine, and destroyed the relics of idolatry, which still appeared at the fair of Terebinthus, near Hebron.

In the age succeeding that of St. Jerome, we never lose sight of Calvary. It was then that Theodoret wrote his Ecclesiastical History, in which we find frequent mention of the Christian Sion. We have a still more distinct view of it in the *Lives of the Anchorites*, by the same author. St. Peter, one of their number, performed the sacred journey. Theodoret himself passed through Palestine, where he surveyed with astonishment the ruins of the Temple. The two pilgrimages of the empress Eudocia, wife of Theodosius the younger, took place in this century. She caused monasteries to be erected at Jerusalem, and there ended her days in retirement.

Cosroes took Jerusalem in 613. Heraclius restored, to the tomb of Christ, the real cross which the Persian monarch had taken away. Twenty-three years afterwards, Omar made himself master of the Holy City, which continued under the yoke of the Saracens till the time of Godfrey de Bouillon. During these calamitous ages, the church of the Holy Sepulchre was saved by the invincible constancy of the believers of Judea: they never abandoned it, and the pilgrims, emulating their zeal, ceased not to throng to the sacred shore.

Some years after Omar's conquest, Arculfe visited Palestine. Adamannus, abbot of Iona, a British island, drew up a description of the Holy Land, from the account of the French bishop. This curious description is yet extant. Arculfe describes the holy places as they were in the time of St. Jerome, and as we behold them at the present day. He represents the church of the Holy Sepulchre as a circular building; he found churches and oratories at Bethany, on the Mount of Olives, in the garden of the same name, and in that of Gethsemane. He admired the magnificent church at Bethlehem. These are precisely the same objects as are still shewn, and yet this description is of about the year 690, if we place the death of Adamannus in 704. It is to be observed that, in the time of St. Arculfe, Jerusalem still went by the name of Ælia.

During the reign of Charlemagne, at the commencement of the ninth century, the chalif Haroun al Raschid ceded to the French emperor the property of the Holy Sepulchre. Charles sent alms to Palestine, for one of his capitularies is extant, with this head: *De Eleemosynâ mittendâ ad Jerusalem.* The patriarch of Jerusalem had solicited the protection of the monarch of the West. Eginhard adds, that Charlemagne protected the Christians beyond sea. At this period the Latin pilgrims possessed an hospital, to the north of Solomon's Temple, near the convent of St. Mary; and Charlemagne made a present of a library to this establishment. We are informed of these particulars, by Bernard, a monk, who was in Palestine about the year 870. His account, which is very circumstantial, gives all the positions of the sacred places.

The eleventh century, which terminates with the crusades, furnishes several travellers in the Holy Land. Oldric, bishop of Orleans, witnessed the ceremony of the sacred fire at the Holy Sepulchre. Glaber's Chronicle, it is true, should be read with caution; but we have here to record a fact, not to discuss a point of criticism. Allatius, in *Symmicta, sive Opusculis*, &c. has also handed down to us the journey to Jerusalem of Eugesippus, a Greek. Most of the sacred places are described in it, and this account agrees with all that we know on the subject. In the course of this century, William the Conqueror sent considerable alms to Palestine. Finally, the travels of Peter the Hermit, which were attended with such important consequences, and the crusades themselves prove how strongly the attention of the Christian world was attracted to that remote region where the mystery of salvation was accomplished.

Jerusalem continued in the hands of French princes eighty-eight years; and the historians of the collection *Gesta Dei per Francos* have recorded every thing that occurred in the Holy Land during that period. Benjamin of Tudela visited Judea about the year 1173.

When Saladin had retaken Jerusalem from the crusaders, the Syrians ransomed the church of the Holy Sepulchre for a considerable sum, and pilgrims still continued to visit Palestine in defiance of all the dangers attending the expedition.

Phocas in 1208, Willebrand of Oldenburg in 1211, Jacob Vetraco, or of Vetri, in 1231, and Brocard, a Dominican friar, in 1283, visited the sacred places, and repeated in their travels all that had been said before them on the subject

For the fourteenth century we have Ludolph, Mandeville, and Sanuto.

For

For the fifteenth, Breidenbach, Tuchor, and Langi.

For the sixteenth, Heyter, Salignac, Pascha, &c.

For the seventeenth, Cotovic, Nau, and a hundred more.

For the eighteenth, Maundrell, Pococke, Shaw, and Hasselquist.

These travels, which are multiplied *ad infinitum*, are all repetitions of each other, and confirm the traditions relative to Jerusalem in the most invariable and striking manner.

What an astonishing body of evidence is here! The apostles saw Jesus Christ; they knew the places honored by the Son of man; they transmitted the tradition to the first Christian church of Judea; a regular succession of bishops was established, and religiously preserved the sacred tradition. Eusebius appeared, and the history of the sacred places commenced. It was continued by Socrates, Sozomenes, Theodoret, Evagrius, and St. Jerome. Pilgrims thronged thither from all parts. From this period to the present day, an uninterrupted series of travels for fourteen centuries, gives us the same facts and the same descriptions. What tradition was ever supported by such a host of witnesses!

THE AUTHOR'S MOTIVES.

To the principal motive which impelled me after so many peregrinations to leave France once more, were added other considerations. A voyage to the East would complete the circle of studies which I had always promised myself to accomplish. In the deserts of America I had contemplated the monuments of Nature; among the monuments of man, I was as yet acquainted with only two species of antiquities, the Celtic and the Roman: I had yet to visit the ruins of Athens, of Memphis, and of Carthage. I was therefore solicitous to perform a pilgrimage to Jerusalem:

Qui devoto
Il grand sepolcro adora, e scioglie il voto.

THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The Mediterranean, placed in the centre of the civilised world, studded with smiling islands, and washing shores planted with the myrtle, the palm, and the olive, instantly reminds the spectator of that sea which gave birth to Apollo, to the Nereids, and to Venus; whereas the Ocean, deformed by tempests, surrounded by unknown regions, was well calculated to be the cradle of the phantoms of Scandinavia, or the domain of those Christian nations who form such an awful idea of the greatness and omnipotence of God.

MARINERS.

At two o'clock, the night being magnificent, I heard a cabin-boy singing the commencement of the seventh canto of the Jerusalem:

Intanto Erminia infra l'ombrose piante, &c.

The tune was a kind of recitative, very high in the intonation, and descending to the lowest notes towards the conclusion of the verse. This picture of rural felicity, delineated by a mariner in the midst of the sea, appeared to me more enchanting than ever. The ancients, our masters in every thing, well knew the effect of these moral contrasts. Theocritus has sometimes placed his swains on the margin of the deep, and Virgil loves to bring together the recreations of the husbandman, and the labours of the mariner:

Invitat genialis hyems, curasque resolvit:
Ceu pressæ cum jam portum tetigêre carinæ,
Puppibus et læti nautæ imposuêre coronas.

APPROACH TO GREECE.

At eleven in the morning we found ourselves at the gates of the Adriatic; that is to say, between Cape Otranto in Italy, and Linguetta in Albania.—I was now on the frontiers of Grecian antiquity, as well as on the confines of Latin antiquity. Pythagoras, Alcibiades, Scipio, Cæsar, Pompey, Cicero, Augustus, Horace, Virgil, had crossed this sea. What different fortunes all those celebrated characters consigned to the inconstancy of these same billows! And I, an obscure traveller, passing over the effaced track of the vessels which carried the great men of Greece and Italy, was repairing to their native land in quest of the muses: but I am not Virgil, and the gods no longer dwell upon Olympus.

CORFU.

The calm continued, and I had abundant leisure to survey the island of Corfu, in ancient times, alternately called Drepanum, Macria, Scheria, Corcyra, Ephisa, Cassiopea, Ceraunia, and even Argos. Upon this island, Ulysses was cast naked, after his shipwreck. Would to God that the country of Alcinous had never been celebrated but for fictitious misfortunes! In spite of myself, I called to mind the troubles of Corcyra, which Thucydides

Thucydides has so eloquently related. It seems, however, as if Homer, in singing the gardens of Alcinous, had attached something poetical and marvellous to the destinies of Scheria. There Aristotle expiated, in banishment, the errors of a passion which philosophy has not always the strength to surmount. Alexander, in his youth, having quitted the court of his father Philip, landed at Corcyra; and the islanders beheld the first step of the armed stranger, who was destined to visit all the nations of the globe. Several natives of Corcyra won crowns at the Olympic games; their names were immortalised by the verses of Simonides, and the statues of Polycletus. Consistently with its two-fold destiny, Corcyra continued to be, under the Romans, the theatre of glory and of misfortune. Cato, after the battle of Pharsalia, met Cicero at Corcyra. What a fine subject to work upon would be the interview between these two Romans! What men! what sorrows! what vicissitudes of fortune? We should beholdCato offering to relinquish toCicero the command of the last republican legions, because Cicero had been consul. They would then separate; the one to tear out his bowels at Utica, the other to carry his head to the triumvirs. Not long afterwards, Anthony and Octavia celebrated at Corcyra, that fatal marriage which proved the source of so much affliction to the world; and scarcely had half a century elapsed, when Agrippina repaired to the same place, to pay funeral honors to Germanicus: as if this island had been destined to furnish two historians, rivals in genius, as in language, with the subject of the most admirable of their pictures.

MODE OF TRAVELLING.

At our head appeared the guide, or Greek postillion on horseback, leading a spare horse provided for remounting any of the party in case an accident should happen to his steed. Next came the janissary, with his turban on his head, two pistols and a dagger at his girdle, a sabre by his side, and a whip to flog the horses of the guide. I followed, armed nearly in the same manner as the janissary, with the addition of a fowling-piece. Joseph brought up the rear. This Milanese was a short, fair, man, with a large belly, a florid complexion, and an affable look; he was dressed in a complete suit of blue velvet; two large horse-pistols stuck under a tight belt, raised up his waistcoat in such a grotesque manner, that the janissary could never look at him without laughing. My baggage consisted of a carpet to sit down upon, a pipe, a coffee-pot, and some shawls to wrap round my head at night. We started, at the signal given by our guide, ascending the hills at full trot, and descending over precipices in a gallop. You must make up your mind to it: the military Turks know no other paces, and the least sign of timidity, or even of prudence, would expose you to their contempt. You are, moreover, seated on Mameluke saddles, with wide short stirrups, which keep your legs constantly bent, which break your toes, and lacerate the flanks of your horse. At the slightest trip, the elevated pommel comes in most painful contact with your belly, and if you are thrown the contrary way, the high ridge of the saddle breaks your back. In time, however, you find the utility of these saddles, in the sureness of foot which they give to the horse, especially in such hazardous excursions.

You proceed from eight to ten leagues with the same horses. About half way they are suffered to take breath, without eating; you then mount again, and continue your journey. At night, you sometimes arrive at a kan, the ruins of a forsaken house, where you sleep among all sorts of insects and reptiles, on a worm-eaten floor. At this kan, you can demand nothing, unless you have a post firman; so that you must procure provisions as you can. My janissary went a foraging in the villages, and sometimes brought back fowls, which I insisted on paying for. We had them broiled upon the green branches of the olive, or boiled with rice to make a pilan. Seated on the ground, about this repast, we tore our victuals to pieces with our fingers; and, when the meal was finished, we went to the first brook to wash our beards and hands. Such is now-a-days the mode of travelling in the country of Alcibiades and Aspasia.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

I fancied myself wandering among the wilds of America: here was the same solitude, the same silence. We passed through woods of olive-trees, proceeding in a southerly direction. At day-break, we found ourselves on the level summits of the most dreary hills that I ever beheld. For two hours we continued our route over these elevated plains, which, being ploughed up by the torrents, re-

sembled forsaken fallows, interspersed with the sea-rush and bushes of a species of briar. Large bulbs of the mountain lily, uprooted by the rains, appeared here and there on the surface of the ground. We descried the sea to the east, through a thinly-sown wood of olives. We then descended into a valley, where we saw some fields of barley and cotton. We crossed the bed of a torrent, now dried up; it was full of rose laurels, and agnus-castus, a shrub with a long, pale, narrow, leaf, whose purple and somewhat woolly flower shoots out nearly into the form of a spindle. I mention these two shrubs, because they are met with over all Greece, and are almost the only decorations of those solitudes, once so rich and gay, now so naked and dreary. Now I am upon the subject of this dry torrent, I shall observe, that in the native country of the Ilissus, the Alpheus, and the Erymanthus, I have seen but three rivers, whose urns were not exhausted; these were the Pamisus, the Cephisus, and the Eurotas. I must also beg pardon for the kind of indifference, and almost of impiety with which I shall sometimes write the most celebrated and the most harmonious names. In Greece, a man becomes familiarised, in spite of himself, with Themistocles, Epaminondas, Sophocles, Plato, and Thucydides, and it requires profound devotion not to pass Cithæron, Mænalos, or Lycæon, as he would ordinary hills.

AMYCLÆ.

At eight in the morning, I set out for Amyclæ, now Sclabochorion, accompanied by my new guide and a Greek Cicerone, very good-tempered, but extremely ignorant. We took the road to the plain, at the foot of Taygetus, following shady and very agreeable by-paths, leading between gardens, irrigated by streamlets which descended from the mountain, and planted with mulberry, fig, and sycamore, trees. We also saw in them abundance of water-lemons, grapes, cucumbers, and herbs of different kinds: from the beauty of the sky, and the similarity of produce, a traveller might imagine himself to be in the vicinity of Chambery. We passed the Tiasa, and arrived at Amyclæ, where I found nothing but the ruins of a dozen Greek chapels, demolished by the Albanians; situated at some distance from one another, in the midst of cultivated fields. The temple of Apollo, that of Eurotas, at Onga, the tomb of Hyacinthus, have all disappeared. I could not discover a single inscription; though I sought with care the celebrated necrology of the priestesses of Amyclæ, which the Abbé Fourmont copied in 1731 or 1732, and which records a series for nearly a thousand years before Christ. Destructions succeed each other with such rapidity in Greece, that frequently one traveller perceives not the slightest vestige of the monuments which another has admired only a few months before him. Whilst I was searching for fragments of antique ruins among heaps of modern ones, I saw a number of peasants approach with a papa at their head. They removed a board set up against the wall of one of the chapels, and entered a sanctuary which I had not yet discovered. I had the curiosity to follow them, and found that the poor creatures resorted with their priests to these ruins to pray: they sung litanies before an image of the Panagia (or Virgin Mary), daubed in red upon a wall that had been painted blue. How widely different was this ceremony from the festival of Hyacinthus! The triple pomp however, of the ruins, of adversity, and of prayers to the true God, surpassed, in my opinion, all the splendors of the earth.

SPARTA.

Surveyed from the castle of Misitra, the valley of Laconia is truly admirable. It extends nearly from north to south, is bordered on the west by Taygetus, and on the east by Mounts Thornax, Barosthenes, Olympus, and Menelaion: small hills obstruct the northern extremity of the valley, descend to the south, diminishing in height, and terminate in the eminences on which Sparta is seated. From Sparta to the sea stretches a level and fertile plain watered by the Eurotas.

Here then was I mounted on one of the battlements of the castle of Misitra, exploring, contemplating, and admiring, all Laconia. But, methinks I hear the reader enquire, when will you speak of Sparta? Where are the ruins of that city? Are they comprised within Misitra? Are no traces of them remaining? Why did you run away to Amyclæ before you had examined every corner of Lacedæmon? You merely mention the name of the Eurotas without pointing out its course, without describing its banks. How broad is it? Of what color are its waters? Where are its swans, its reeds, its laurels? The minutest particulars

ought to be related when you are treating of the birth-place of Lycurgus, of Agis, of Lysander, of Leonidas. Every body has seen Athens, but very few travellers have penetrated as far as Sparta: none of them has completely described its ruins, and the very site of that renowned city is problematical.

I should long since have satisfied the reader, had I not, at the very moment when he espies me on the top of the castle of Misitra, been asking myself all the questions which he has just put to me.

According to Father Pacifico, Coronelli, the romancing Guillet, and those who have followed them, Misitra is built on the ruins of Sparta; and, according to Spon, Vernon, the Abbé Fourmont, Leroi, and D'Anville, the ruins of Sparta are at a considerable distance from Misitra! Hence it is evident, that the best authorities adopt the latter opinion. D'Anville in particular is precise, and seems to scout the contrary notion: "The place," says he, "occupied by this city (Sparta) is called Palæochori, or the old town; the new town, under the name of Misitra, which is erroneously confounded with Sparta, lies at a distance from it towards the west." Spon, contesting the point against La Guilletière, makes use of expressions equally strong on the authority of Vernon and the Consul Giraud. The Abbé Fourmont, who discovered so many inscriptions at Sparta could not be mistaken in regard to the site of that city: we have not indeed the result of his observations; but Leroi, who recognised the theatre and the dromos, could not have been ignorant of the true situation of Sparta. The best geographical works, following these great authorities, have been careful to apprise the reader, that Misitra is by no means the ancient Lacedæmon. There are even some who fix with tolerable accuracy the distance between the two places, which they state to be about two leagues.

Persuaded, therefore, by an error of my early studies, that Misitra was Sparta, I began with the excursion to Amyclæ, with a view to finish, first, with all that was not Lacedæmon, so that I might afterwards bestow on the latter my undivided attention. Judge then of my embarrassment, when, from the top of the castle of Misitra, I persisted in the attempt to discover the city of Lycurgus, in a town absolutely modern, whose architecture exhibited nothing but a confused mixture of the oriental manner, and of the Gothic, Greek, and Italian styles, without one poor little antique ruin to make amends. Had but ancient Sparta, like ancient Rome, raised her disfigured head from amidst these new and incongruous monuments! But no—Sparta was overthrown in the dust, buried in the tomb of ages, trodden under foot by Turks—dead, and not a vestige of her existence left behind!

This Misitra, said I to the Cicerone, is Lacedæmon: is it not?

Signor? Lacedæmon? What did you say?—rejoined he.

Is not this Lacedæmon or Sparta?

Sparta? What do you mean?

I ask you if Misitra is Sparta?

I don't understand you.

What, you a Greek, you a Lacedæmonian, and not know the name of Sparta?

Sparta? Oh, yes! Great republic: celebrated Lycurgus.

Is Misitra then Lacedæmon?

The Greek nodded in affirmation. I was overjoyed.

Now, I resumed, explain to me what I see. What part of the town is that? I pointed at the same time to the quarter before me a little to the right.

Mesochorion, answered he.

That I know perfectly well; but what part of Lacedæmon was it?

Lacedæmon? I don't know.

I was beside myself!!

At least show me the river, cried I, and repeated: Potamos, Potamos.

My Greek pointed to the stream called the Jews' River.

What! is that the Eurotas? Impossible! Tell me where is the Vasilipotamos?

The Cicerone, after many gestures, pointed to the right towards Amyclæ.

Where, then, is Sparta? Have I come so far without being able to discover it? Must I return without beholding its ruins? I was heartily vexed. As I was going down from the castle, the Greek exclaimed, "Your lordship perhaps means Palæochori?" At the mention of this name, I recollected the passage of D'Anville, and cried out in my turn: "Yes, Palæochori! The old city! Where is that? Where is Palæochori?

"Yonder, at Magoula;" said the Cicerone, pointing to a white cottage with some trees about it, at a considerable distance in the valley.

Tears came into my eyes when I fixed them on this miserable hut, erected on the forsaken site of one of the most renowned cities of the universe, now the only object that marks the spot where Sparta flourished, the solitary habitation of a goat-herd, whose whole wealth consists in the grass that grows upon the graves of Agis and of Leonidas.

Without waiting to see or to hear any thing more, I hastily descended from the castle, in spite of the calls of my guides, who wanted to show me modern ruins, and tell me stories of agas, and pachas, and cadis, and waywodes.

I determined, not to lie down, to employ the night in taking notes, to proceed the next day to the ruins of Sparta, and then continue my journey without returning to Misitra.

We proceeded for an hour along a road running direct south-west, when, at break of day, I perceived some ruins and a long wall of antique construction: my heart began to palpitate. The janissary turning towards me pointed with his whip to a whitish cottage on the right, and exclaimed, with a look of satisfaction, "Palæochori!" I made towards the principal ruin, which I perceived upon an eminence. On turning this eminence by the north-west for the purpose of ascending it, I was suddenly struck with the sight of a vast ruin of semicircular form, which I instantly recognised as an ancient theatre. I am not able to describe the confused feelings which overpowered me. The hill at the foot of which I stood, was consequently the hill of the citadel of Sparta, since the theatre was contiguous to the citadel; the ruin which I beheld upon that hill was of course the temple of Minerva Chalciœcos, since that temple was in the citadel, and the fragments of the long wall which I had passed lower down must have formed part of the quarter of the Cynosuri, since that quarter was to the north of the city. Sparta was then before me, and its theatre, to which my good fortune conducted me on my first arrival, gave me immediately the positions of all the quarters and edifices. I alighted, and ran all the way up the hill of the citadel.

Just as I reached the top, the sun was rising behind the hills of Menelaion. What a magnificent spectacle! but how melancholy! The solitary stream of the Eurotas running beneath the remains of the bridge Babyx; ruins on every side, and not a creature to be seen among them. I stood motionless, in a kind of stupor, at the contemplation of this scene. A mixture of admiration and grief, checked the current of my thoughts, and fixed me to the spot: profound silence reigned around me. Determined, at least, to make echo speak in a spot where the human voice is no longer heard, I shouted with all my might: "Leonidas! Leonidas!" No ruin repeated this great name, and Sparta herself seemed to have forgotten her hero.

When my agitation had subsided, I began to study the ruins around me. The summit of the hill was a platform encompassed, especially to the north-west, by thick walls. I went twice round it, and counted one thousand five hundred and sixty, and one thousand five hundred and sixty-six ordinary paces; or nearly seven hundred and eighty geometrical paces; but it should be remarked, that in this circuit I comprehend the whole summit of the hill, including the curve formed by the excavation of the theatre in this hill. It was this theatre that Leroi examined.

Some ruins partly buried in the ground, and partly rising above the surface, indicate, nearly in the centre of this platform, the foundations of the temple of Minerva Chalciœcos, where Pausanias in vain sought refuge and lost his life. A sort of flight of steps, seventy feet wide, and of an extremely gentle descent, leads from the south-side of the hill down to the plain. This was perhaps the way that conducted to the citadel, which was not a place of any great strength till the time of the tyrants of Lacedæmon.

At the commencement of these steps, and above the theatre, I saw a small edifice of a circular form, three-fourths destroyed: the nitches within it seem equally well adapted for the reception of statues or of urns. Is it a tomb? Is it the temple of the armed Venus? The latter must have stood nearly on this spot and belonged to the quarter of the Egides. Cæsar, who boasted of being descended from Venus, had the figure of the armed Venus engraved on his ring: it was in fact, the two-fold emblem of the weakness and glory of that great man.

If the reader will place himself with me upon the hill of the citadel, he will then have a view of the following objects around him:

To the east, that is, towards the Eurotas, a hill, of an oblong form and levelled at the top, as if for the purpose of a race-course or hippodome. Two other

hills, one on each side of that just mentioned, form with it two hollows, in which you perceive the ruins of the bridge Babyx, and the current of the Eurotas. Beyond the river, the view is bounded by a chain of reddish hills which compose Mount Menelaion. Beyond these hills, the high mountains which border the gulf of Argos, tower aloft in the distance.

In this space, seen to the eastward, between the citadel and the Eurotas, looking north and south by east, in a parallel direction to the course of the river, we must place the quarter of the Limnates, the temple of Lycurgus, the palace of the king Demaratus, the quarters of the Egides and the Messoates, one of the Leschi, the monument of Cadmus, the temples of Hercules and Helen, and the Platanistæ. In this extensive space, I counted seven ruins standing, and above ground, but absolutely shapeless and dilapidated. As I was at liberty to choose, I gave to one of these ruins the name of Helen's Temple, and another I called the Tomb of Alcman. In two others I fancied I beheld the heroic monuments of Ægeus and Cadmus; I thus determined in favor of fable, and assigned nothing to history but the temple of Lycurgus. I prefer, I must confess, to black broth and barley bread, the memory of the only poet that Lacedæmon has produced, and the garland of flowers gathered by the Spartan maidens for Helen in the isle of Platanistæ:

O ubi campi
Sperchiusque et virginibus bacchata Lacænis
Taygeta!

Now looking towards the north, as you still stand on the site of the citadel, you see a hill of considerable height, commanding even that on which the citadel was erected, though this contradicts the text of Pausanias. The valley formed by these two hills must have been the site of the public place and the structures that adorn it, as the buildings appropriated to the meetings of the Gerontes and Ephori, the portico of the Persice and other edifices. On this side there are no ruins. To the north-west extended the quarter of the Cynosuri, by which I had entered Sparta, and where I observed the long wall and some other remains.

Let us now turn to the west, and we shall perceive upon a level spot in the rear and at the foot of the theatre, three ruins, one of which is of considerable height, and circular, like a tower. In this direction must have lain the quarter of the Pitanates, the Theomelis, the tombs of Pausanias and Leonidas, the Lesche of the Crotanes, and the temple of Diana Isora.

Lastly, if you turn your eye to the south, you will see an uneven space, intersected here and there by the bases of walls that have been razed to the ground. The stones of which they were composed, must have been removed, for they are not to be discovered any where round about. In this part stood the residence of Menelaus; and beyond it, on the road towards Amyclæ, rose the temple of the Dioscuri and the Graces. This description will be rendered more intelligible, if the reader will turn to Pausanias, or merely to the Travels of Anacharsis.

The whole site of Lacedæmon is uncultivated: the sun parches it in silence, and is incessantly consuming the marble of the tombs. When I beheld this desert, not a plant adorned the ruins, not a bird, not an insect, not a creature enlivened them, save millions of lizards, which crawled without noise up and down the sides of the scorching walls. A dozen half-wild horses were feeding here and there upon the withered grass; a shepherd was cultivating a few water-melons in a corner of the theatre; and at Magoula, which gives its dismal name to Lacedæmon, I observed a small grove of cypresses. But this Magoula, formerly a considerable Turkish village, has also perished in this scene of desolation: its buildings are overthrown, and the index of ruins is itself but a ruin.

I descended from the citadel, and, after walking about a quarter of an hour, I reached the Eurotas. Its appearance was nearly the same as two leagues higher, where I had passed it without knowing what stream it was. Its breadth before Sparta, is about the same as that of the Marne above Charenton. The bed of the river, nearly dry in summer, is a sand intermixed with small pebbles, overgrown with reeds and rose-laurels, among which run a few rills of a cool and limpid water. I drank of it abundantly, for I was parched with thirst. From the beauty of its reeds, the Eurotas certainly deserves the epithet of καλλιδόναξ, given it by Euripides; but I know not whether it ought to retain that of *olorifer*, for I perceived no swans upon its surface. I followed its current, hoping to meet with some of these birds, which, according to

Plato, have, before they expire, a view of Olympus, on which account their dying notes are so melodious: but I was disappointed. Perhaps, like Horace, I am not in the good graces of the Tyndarides, and they would not permit me to discover the secrets of their cradle.

Famous rivers share the same fate as famous nations; at first unknown, then celebrated throughout the whole world, they afterwards sink into their original obscurity. The Eurotas, at first denominated Himera, now flows forgotten under the appellation of Iri; as the Tiber, more anciently Albula, now rolls to the sea the unknown waters of the Teverone. I examined the ruins of the bridge Babyx, which are insignificant. I sought the island of Platanistæ, and imagine that I discovered it below Magoula; it is a piece of ground of a triangular form, one side of which is washed by the Eurotas, while the other two are bounded by ditches full of rushes, where in winter flows this river Magoula, the ancient Cnacion. In the island are some mulberry-trees and sycamores, but no plantains. I perceived no indication that the Turks still continue to make this spot subservient to pleasure; I observed there a few flowers, among others blue lilies, some of which I plucked in memory of Helen: the perishable crown of the beauty yet exists on the banks of the Eurotas, but the beauty herself has disappeared.

The view enjoyed, as you walk along the Eurotas, is very different from that commanded by the hill of the citadel. The river pursues a winding course, concealing itself, as I have observed, among reeds and rose-laurels, as large as trees; on the left side, the hills of Mount Menelaion, of a bare and reddish appearance, form a contrast with the freshness and verdure of the channel of the Eurotas. On the right, the Taygetus spreads his magnificent curtain; the whole space comprehended between this curtain and the river, is occupied by small hills, and the ruins of Sparta. These hills and these ruins have not the same desolate aspect as when you are close to them; they seem, on the contrary, to be tinged with purple, violet, and a light gold colour. It is not verdant meads and foliage of a cold and uniform green, but the effects of light, that produce admirable landscapes. On this account the rocks and the heaths of the bay of Naples will ever be superior in beauty to the most fertile vales of France and England.

Thus, after ages of oblivion, this river, whose banks were trodden by the Lacedæmonians whom Plutarch has celebrated, this river, I say, perhaps rejoiced, amid this neglect, at the sound of the footsteps of an obscure stranger upon its shores. It was on the 18th of August, 1806, at nine in the morning, that I took this lonely walk along the Eurotas, which will never be erased from my memory. If I hate the manners of the Spartans, I am not blind to the greatness of a free people, neither was it without emotion that I trampled on their noble dust. One single fact is sufficient to proclaim the glory of this nation. When Nero visited Greece, he durst not enter Lacedæmon. What a magnificent panegyric on that city!

I began to write down my observations, and to take a view of the different places: this occupied me two full hours; after which I determined to examine the monuments to the west of the citadel. I knew that in this quarter the tomb of Leonidas must be situated. We wandered from ruin to ruin, the janissary following me, and leading the horses by the bridle. We were the only living human beings among such numbers of illustrious dead: both of us were barbarians, strangers to each other, as well as to Greece; sprung from the forests of Gaul, and the rocks of Caucasus, we had met at the extremity of the Peloponnese, the one to pass over, the other to live upon, tombs which were not those of our forefathers.

In vain I examined the smallest stones to discover the spot where the ashes of Leonidas were deposited. For a moment I had hopes of succeeding. Near the edifice, resembling a tower, which I have described as standing to the west of the citadel, I found fragments of sculpture, which I took to be those of a lion. We are informed by Herodotus, that there was a lion of stone on the tomb of Leonidas; a circumstance not recorded by Pausanias. I continued my researches with increased ardour, but all my efforts proved fruitless. I know not whether this was the spot where the Abbé Fourmont discovered three curious monuments. One of them was a cippus, on which was engraven the name of Jerusalem; perhaps a memorial of that alliance between the Jews and the Lacedæmonians, which is mentioned

mentioned in the Maccabees. The two others were the sepulchral inscriptions of Lysander and Agesilaus.

Night drew on apace, when I reluctantly quitted these renowned ruins, the shade of Lycurgus, the recollection of Thermopylæ, and all the fictions of fable and history. The sun sank behind the Taygetus, so that I had beheld him commence and finish his course on the ruins of Lacedæmon. It was three thousand five hundred and forty-three years, since he first rose and set over this infant city. I departed with a mind absorbed by the objects which I had just seen, and indulging in endless reflections. Such days enable a man to endure many misfortunes with patience, and above all, render him indifferent to many spectacles.

A NIGHT NEAR SPARTA.

After supper, Joseph brought me my saddle, which usually served me for a pillow; I wrapped myself in my cloak, and lay down under a laurel on the bank of the Eurotas. The night was so pure and so serene, and the Milky Way shed such a light, reflected by the current of the river, that you might see to read by it. I fell asleep, with my eyes fixed on the heavens, having the beautiful constellation of Leda's swan exactly over my head. I still recollect the pleasure which I formerly received from thus reposing in the woods of America, and especially from awaking in the middle of the night. I listened to the whistling of the wind through the wilderness; the braying of the does and stags; the roar of a distant cataract: while the embers of my half-extinguished fire glowed beneath the foliage of the trees. I loved even to hear the voice of the Iroquois, when he shouted in the recesses of his forests, and when, in the brilliant starlight, amid the silence of nature, he seemed to be proclaiming his unbounded liberty. All this may afford delight at twenty, because then life suffices, in a manner, for itself, and there is in early youth a certain restlessness and inquietude which incessantly encourage the creation of chimæras, *ipsi sibi somnia fingunt*; but, in maturer age, the mind contracts a relish for more solid pursuits, and loves, in particular, to dwell on the illustrious examples recorded in history. Gladly would I again make my couch on the banks of the Eurotas, or the Jordan, if the heroic shades of the three hundred Spartans, or the twelve sons of Jacob, were to visit my slumbers; but I would not go again to explore a virgin soil, which the plough-share has never lacerated. Give me now ancient deserts, where I can conjure up at pleasure the walls of Babylon, or the legions of Pharsalia—*grandia ossa*; plains whose furrows convey instruction, and where, mortal as I am, I trace the blood, the tears, the sweat, of human kind.

ARGOS.

At day-break, I arrived at Argos.—The village which has succeeded that celebrated city is neater and more lively than most of the villages of the Morea. Its situation is very beautiful, at the extremity of the Gulf of Naupli or Argos, a league and a half from the sea: on one side it has the mountains of Cynuria and Arcadia, and on the other the heights of Troezene and Epidaurus.

But, whether my imagination was oppressed by the recollection of the misfortunes and the excesses of the Pelopides, or I was struck by the real truth, the country appeared to me uncultivated and desolate, the mountains naked and dreary—a kind of nature, fertile in great crimes and in great virtues. I went to survey what are called the remains of Agamemnon's Palace, the ruins of a theatre, and of a Roman aqueduct; I went up to the citadel solicitous to see every stone that could possibly have been touched by the hand of the king of kings. What can boast of enjoying any glory beside those families, sung by Homer, Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, and Racine? But when you see on the spot where they flourished how little remains of those families, you are marvellously astonished.

It is a considerable time since the ruins of Argos ceased to correspond with the greatness of its name. In 1756, Chandler found them absolutely in the same state as they were seen by me: the Abbé Fourmont in 1746, and Pellegrin in 1719, were not more fortunate. The Venetians in particular, have contributed to the demolition of the monuments of this city, by using their materials in the construction of the castle of Palamis. In the time of Pausanias, there was at Argos, a statue of Jupiter, remarkable for having three eyes, and still more remarkable on another account: it was brought from Troy by Sthenelus, and was said to be the very statue, at the foot of which Priam was

put to death in his palace by the son of Achilles:

Ingens ara fuit, juxtaque veterrima laurus,
Incumbens aræ, atque umbrâ complexa Penates.

But Argos, which doubtless exulted in the possession of the Penates that betrayed the house of Priam, Argos itself soon exhibited a striking example of the vicissitudes of fortune. So early as the reign of Julian the apostate, its glories were eclipsed to such a degree, that, on account of its poverty, it could not contribute to the re-establishment of the Isthmian games. Julian pleaded its cause against the Corinthians: his speech on this occasion, is still extant in his works. It is one of the most extraordinary documents in the history of things and of mankind. Finally, Argos, the country of the king of kings, having become in the middle ages the inheritance of a Venetian widow, was sold by her to the republic of Venice for five hundred ducats, and an annuity of two hundred. Coronelli records the bargain. *Omnia vanitas!*

CORINTH.

Corinth stands at the foot of mountains, in a plain which extends to the sea of Crissa, now the Gulf of Lepanto, the only modern name in Greece that vies in beauty with the ancient appellations. In clear weather, you discern, beyond this sea, the top of Helicon and Parnassus; but from the town itself the Saronic sea is not visible. To obtain a view of it, you must ascend to Acro-Corinth, when you not only overlook that sea, but the eye embraces even the citadel of Athens and Cape Colonna. "It is," says Spon, "one of the most delicious views in the world." I can easily believe him, for even from the foot of Acro-Corinth, the prospect is enchanting. The houses of the villages, which are large, and kept in good repair, are scattered in groups over the plain, embosomed in mulberry, orange, and cypress, trees. The vines, which constitute the riches of this district, give a fresh and fertile appearance to the country; they do not climb in festoons upon trees, as in Italy, nor are they kept low, as in the vicinity of Paris. Each root forms a detached verdant bush; round which the grapes hang, in autumn, like crystals. The summits of Parnassus and Helicon, the Gulf of Lepanto, which resembles a magnificent canal, Mount Oneius covered with myrtles, form the horizon of the picture to the north and east; while the Acro-Corinthus, and the mountains of Argolis and Sicyon rise to the south and west. As to the monuments of Corinth, there is not one of them in existence. M. Foucherot has discovered among their ruins but two Corinthian capitals, the sole memorial of the order invented in that city.

A maritime people, a king who was a philosopher, and who became a tyrant, a Roman barbarian, who fancied that the statues of Praxiteles might be replaced like soldiers' helmets; all these recollections render Corinth not very interesting: but, to make some amends, you have Jason, Medea, the fountain of Pirene, Pegasus, the Isthmian games instituted by Theseus and sung by Pindar; that is to say, fable and poetry, as usual.

The traveller surveys the site of this celebrated city; he discovers not a vestige of the altars of paganism, but he perceives some christian chapels rising from among the cottages of the Greeks. The apostle might still, from his celestial abode, give the salutation of peace to his children, and address them in the words, "Paul to the church of God, which is at Corinth."

MOUNT ONEIUS.

A wall, six miles in length, frequently demolished and built up again, obstructed the access to the isthmus, in a place denominated Hexamillia. It was at this spot that we began to ascend Mount Oneius. I frequently stopped my horse amidst pines, laurels, and myrtles, to look behind me. Sorrowfully did I contemplate the two seas, especially that which extended to the west, and seemed to tempt me with the recollection of France. That sea, how placid! the distance how small! In a few days I might be again in the arms of my friends! —I surveyed the Peloponnese, Corinth, the isthmus, the place where those once famous games were celebrated. What a desert! what silence! Unfortunate country! unhappy Greeks!

MEGARA.

The first thing that struck me at Megara, was a number of Albanian women, who were, indeed, inferior in beauty to Nausicaa and her companions: they were merrily washing linen at a spring, near which were seen some shapeless remains of an aqueduct. If this was the

fountain

fountain of the Sithnides, and the aqueduct of Theagenes, Pausanias has extolled them too highly.

Megara, which yet retains its name, and the harbour of Nisæa, formerly contained some fine monuments. Greece, under the Roman emperors, must have nearly resembled Italy during the last century; it was a classic region, every city of which teemed with master-pieces. At Megara, were to be seen the twelve superior deities, by Praxiteles, a Jupiter Olympius, begun by Theocosmos and Phidias, and the tombs of Alcmene, Iphigenia, and Tereus. On the last of these, the figure of the hoopoe was seen for the first time, whence it was concluded that Tereus was metamorphosed into that bird, as his victims were transformed into the swallow and the nightingale. As I was making a poetical tour, I could do no other than firmly believe with Pausanias, that the adventures of the daughter of Pandion began and ended at Megara. I perceived, moreover, from Megara, the two summits of Parnassus, and this was sufficient to remind me of the lines of Virgil and La Fontaine:

Qualis populea mœrens Philomela, &c.

Night or Darkness, and Jupiter Conius, had temples at Megara, and it may be asserted, that those two deities still continue to reside there. You see here and there some fragments of walls; whether they are part of those which Apollo erected, in conjunction with Alcathous, I cannot tell. The god, while engaged in this work, laid his lyre upon a stone, which has ever since emitted an harmonious sound when it is touched with a pebble. I did not look for Euclid's school: I should have been much better pleased to discover the house of that pious female who interred Phocion's bones beneath her hearth.

ELEUSIS.

While I was at the door, giving directions to Joseph, a Greek came up and saluted me in Italian. He immediately gave me his history: he was a native of Athens, and was a friend of M. Fauvel. I was delighted at meeting with this man, hoping that I should obtain from him some information respecting the ruins and the places in the neighbourhood. I therefore requested him to give me some account of the places before me, and to inform me what things were worth seeing. Laying his hand upon his breast, in the manner of the Turks, he made a low bow. "I have," replied he, "often heard M. Fauvel explain all that; but, for my own part, I am but an ignorant man, and don't even know whether it is all true or not. In the first place, you see to the west, above the promontory, the top of a mountain perfectly yellow; that is the Telo Vouni (the Little Hymettus). The island on the other side of that arm of the sea is Colouri; M. Fauvel calls it Salamis, and says that, in the channel opposite to you, a famous battle was fought between the fleets of the Greeks and Persians. The Greeks were stationed in this channel; the Persians on the other side towards the Lion's Port (the Piræus). The king of those Persians, whose name I have forgotten, was seated on a throne placed at the point of that cape. As to the village where we are, M. Fauvel gives it the name of Eleusis; but we call it Lepsina. He says, that there was once a temple (the temple of Ceres) below this house; and, if you will take the trouble to walk a few steps, you may see the spot where stood the mutilated idol of that temple (the statue of Ceres Eleusina); but it has been taken away by the English."

I strolled among the ruins, went down to the port, and paused to survey the Streight of Salamis. The festivities and the glory of Eleusis are past; profound silence pervaded both the land and the sea: no acclamations, no songs, no pompous ceremonies on shore; no warlike shouts, no shock of galleys, no tumult of battle on the waves. My imagination was too confined now to figure to itself the religious procession of Eleusis; now to cover the shore with the countless host of Persians watching the battle of Salamis. Eleusis is, in my opinion, the most venerable place in Greece, because the unity of God was there inculcated, and because it witnessed the grandest struggle ever made by men in defence of liberty.

Who would believe that Salamis is, at the present day, almost wholly effaced from the memory of the Greeks. The reader has seen how my Athenian expressed himself. "The island of Salamis," says M. Fauvel, in his Memoirs, "has not retained its name; it is forgotten, together with that of Themistocles." Spon relates, that he lodged at Salamis with the papas Joannis, "a man," he adds, "less ignorant than any of his parishioners, since he knew that the island was formerly called Salamis; and this information he received

from his father." I did not return till night drove me from the shore. The waves, raised by the evening breeze, broke against the beach and expired at my feet; I walked for some time along the shore of that sea which bathed the tomb of Themistocles: and in all probability I was at this moment the only person in Greece that called to mind this great man.

APPROACH TO ATHENS.

At length arrived the great day of our entrance into Athens. At three in the morning, we were all on horseback, and proceeded in silence along the Sacred Way; and never did the most devout of the initiated experience transports equal to mine. We had put on our best clothes for the solemn occasion; the janissary had turned his turban, and, as an extraordinary thing, the horses had been rubbed down and cleaned. We crossed the bed of a stream called Saranta-Potamo, or the Forty Rivers, probably the Eleusinian Cephisus; and saw some ruins of Christian churches, which stand on the site of the tomb of that Zarex whom Apollo himself instructed in the art of song. Other ruins indicated the monuments of Eumolpe and Hippothoon. We found the Rhiti, or currents of salt water, where, during the feasts of Eleusis, the populace insulted passengers in memory of the abuse with which an old woman had once loaded Ceres. Proceeding thence to the extreme point of the canal of Salamis, we entered the defile formed by Mount Parnes and Mount Ægaleon; this part of the Sacred Way was denominated the Mystic. We perceived the monastery of Daphne, erected on the ruins of the temple of Apollo, and the church of which is one of the most ancient in Attica. A little farther we observed some remains of a temple of Venus. The defile then began to widen; we made a circuit round Mount Pœcile placed in the middle of the road as if to hide the scenery beyond it, and the plain of Athens suddenly burst upon our view.

The first thing that struck me was the citadel illumined by the rising sun. It was exactly opposite to me, on the other side of the plain, and seemed to be supported by Mount Hymettus, which formed the back ground of the picture. It exhibited, in a confused assemblage, the capitals of the Propylæa, the columns of the Parthenon and of the temple of Erectheus, the embrasures of a wall planted with cannon, the Gothic ruins of the Christians, and the edifices of the Mussulmans.

Two small hills, the Anchesmus and the Museum, rose to the north and south of the Acropolis. Between these two hills, and at the foot of the Acropolis, appeared Athens itself. Its flat roofs interspersed with minarets, cypresses, ruins, detached columns, and the domes of its mosques crowned with the large nests of storks, produced a pleasing effect in the sun's rays.

It is not in the first moment of a strong emotion that you derive most enjoyment from your feelings. I proceeded towards Athens with a kind of pleasure which deprived me of the power of reflection; not that I experienced any thing like what I had felt at the sight of Lacedæmon. Sparta and Athens have, even in their ruins, retained their different characteristics; those of the former, are gloomy, grave, and solitary; those of the latter, pleasing, light, and social. At the sight of the land of Lycurgus, every idea becomes serious, manly, and profound; the soul, fraught with new energies, seems to be elevated and expanded: before the city of Solon, you are enchanted, as it were, by the magic of genius; you are filled with the idea of the perfection of man, considered as an intelligent and immortal being. The lofty sentiments of human nature assumed, at Athens, a degree of elegance which they had not at Sparta. Among the Athenians, patriotism and the love of independence were not a blind instinct, but an enlightened sentiment, springing from that love of the beautiful in general, with which heaven had so liberally endowed them. In a word, as I passed from the ruins of Lacedæmon to the ruins of Athens, I felt that I should have liked to die with Leonidas, and to live with Pericles.

We proceeded rapidly through the two first of the regions into which the plain of Athens appeared to be divided, the waste and the cultivated region. On this part of the road nothing is to be seen of the monument of the Rhodian, and the tomb of the courtezan; but you perceive the ruins of some churches. We entered the olive wood; and before we reached the Cephisus we met with two tombs and an altar to Jupiter the Indulgent. We soon distinguished the bed of the Cephisus, between the trunks of the olive-trees which bordered it like

aged willows. I alighted to salute the river and to drink of its water; I found just as much as I wanted in a hollow, close to the bank; the rest had been turned off higher up, to irrigate the plantations of olives. I have always taken a pleasure in drinking at the celebrated rivers which I have passed in my life: thus I have drunk of the water of the Mississipi, the Thames, the Rhine, the Po, the Tiber, the Eurotas, the Cephisus, the Hermus, the Granicus, the Jordan, the Nile, the Tagus, and the Ebro. What numbers on the banks of those rivers might say with the Israelites: *Sedimus et flevimus!*

I perceived, at some distance on my left, the ruins of the bridge over the Cephisus, built by Xenocles of Lindus. I mounted my horse without looking for the sacred fig-tree, the altar of Zephyrus, or the pillar of Anthemocritus; for the modern road deviates in this part from the ancient Sacred Way. On leaving the olive-wood, we came to a garden surrounded with walls, which occupies nearly the site of the outer Ceramicus. We proceeded for about half an hour, through wheat stubbles, before we reached Athens. A modern wall, recently repaired, and resembling a garden wall, encompasses the city. We passed through the gate, and entered little rural streets, cool, and very clean: each house has its garden, planted with orange and fig-trees. The inhabitants appeared to me to be lively and inquisitive, and had not the dejected look of the people of the Morea. We were shewn the house of the consul.

I could not have had a better recommendation than to M. Fauvel, for seeing Athens. He has resided for many years in the city of Minerva, and is much better acquainted with its minutest details than a Parisian is with Paris. Some excellent Memoirs by him, have been published; and to him we are indebted for most interesting discoveries relative to the site of Olympia, the plain of Marathon, the tomb of Themistocles at the Piræus, the temple of Venus in the gardens, &c. Invested with the appointment of consul at Athens, which merely serves him as a protection; he has been, and still is, engaged as draughtsman upon the *Voyage pittoresque de la Grèce*. M. de Choiseul Gouffier, the author of that work, had favoured me with a letter for the artist, and I was furnished, by the minister, with another for the consul.

ATHENS.

About four in the afternoon, the heat beginning to abate, M. Fauvel ordered his janissary and mine to attend us, and we went out preceded by our guards. My heart palpitated with joy, and I was ashamed of being so young. My guide pointed out the relics of an antique temple, almost at his own door; then, turning to the right, we proceeded along small but very populous streets. We passed through the bazar, abundantly supplied with butchers' meat, game, vegetables, and fruit. Every body saluted M. Fauvel, and enquired who I was, but not one was able to pronounce my name. We find the same inquisitive disposition as in ancient Athens: "All the Athenians," says St. Luke, "spent their time in nothing else but either to tell or to hear some new thing." As to the Turks, they exclaimed: *Fransouse! Effendi!* and continued to smoke their pipes, their favorite amusement. The Greeks, on seeing us pass, raised their arms above their heads, and cried: *Kalos ilthete Archondes! Bate kala eis palæo Athinan!* "Welcome, gentlemen! A good journey to the ruins of Athens!" and they looked as proud as if they had said to us: you are going to Phidias or to Ictinus. I had not eyes enough to embrace the objects that struck my view, and fancied that I discovered antiquities at every step.

On passing the middle of modern Athens, and proceeding directly west, the houses begin to be more detached, and then appear large vacant spaces, some inclosed within the walls of the city, and others lying without the walls. In these forsaken spaces we find the temple of Theseus, the Pnyx, and the Areopagus. I shall not describe the first, of which there are already so many descriptions, and which bears a great resemblance to the Parthenon; but comprehend it in the general reflections which I shall presently make on the subject of the architecture of the Greeks. This temple is in better preservation than any other edifice in Athens: after having long been a church dedicated to St. George, it is now used for a store-house.

The Areopagus was situated on an eminence to the west of the citadel. You can scarcely conceive how it was possible to erect a structure of any magnitude on the rock, where its ruins are to be seen. A little valley, called in ancient Athens, *Cele*, the hollow, sepa-

rates the hill of the Areopagus from the hill of the Pnyx, and that of the citadel. In the Cœle were shewn the tombs of the two Cymons, of Thucydides, and Herodotus.

The Pnyx, where the Athenians first held their popular assemblies, is a kind of esplanade, formed on a steep rock, at the back of the Lycabettus. A wall composed of enormous stones supports this esplanade on the north side; on the south stands a rostrum, hewn out of the solid rock, with an ascent of four steps, likewise cut out of the rock. I take notice of these circumstances because ancient travellers were not accurately acquainted with the form of the Pnyx. Lord Elgin, a few years since, caused this hill to be cleared of the rubbish; and to him we are indebted for the discovery of the steps. As you are not yet quite at the top of the rock, you cannot perceive the sea without ascending above the rostrum. The people were thus deprived of the view of the Piræus, that factious orators might not lead them so easily into rash enterprizes, as if they had before their eyes the spectacle of their power and of their fleets. The Athenians were ranged on the esplanade, between the circular wall which I have mentioned, on the north, and the rostrum on the south.

In this rostrum then it was that Pericles, Alcibiades, and Demosthenes, delivered their orations; that Socrates and Phocion harangued the people in the most mellifluous and the most expressive language in the world. It was here that so many unjust acts were committed; that so many iniquitous and cruel decrees were pronounced. This was, perhaps, the spot where Aristides was exiled, where Melitus triumphed, where the entire population of a city was sentenced to die, where a whole nation was doomed to slavery.

Having sufficient time left before it would be dark, we proceeded from the Pnyx to the hill of the Museum. This hill, as every body knows, is crowned by the monument of Philopappus, a monument in a bad taste: but in this instance, it is the person and not the tomb that deserves the attention of the traveller. This man then, whose name was Antiochus Philopappus, was the rightful heir to the crown of Syria. Pompey had transported the descendants of King Antiochus to Athens, where they had become private citizens.

The monument of Philopappus served us as a kind of observatory to contemplate other vanities. M. Fauvel shewed me the various places where the walls of the ancient city had stood; he pointed out the ruins of the theatre of Bacchus, at the foot of the citadel, the dry channel of the Ilissus, the sea without ships, and the deserted ports of Phalereus, Munychia, and Piræus.

The next morning, at half past four, we went up to the citadel: the top of the hill is surrounded with walls, partly of ancient and partly of modern construction; other walls formerly encompassed its base. In the space comprised within these walls are, in the first place, the relics of the Propylæa, and the ruins of the temple of Victory. Behind the Propylæa, on the left, towards the city, you next find the Pandroseum, and the double temple of Neptune Erectheus and Minerva Polias; lastly, on the most elevated point of the Acropolis stands the temple of Minerva. The rest of the space is covered with the rubbish of ancient and modern buildings, and with the tents, arms, and barracks, of the Turks.

The first thing that strikes you in the edifices of Athens is the beautiful colour of those monuments. In our climate, in an atmosphere overcharged with smoke and rain, stone of the purest white soon turns black, or of a greenish hue. The serene sky and the brilliant sun of Greece merely communicate to the marble of Paros and Pentelicus, a golden teint resembling that of ripe corn or the autumnal foliage.

The correctness, the simplicity, and the harmony, of the proportions next demand your admiration. You here see neither order upon order, column upon column, nor dome upon dome. The temple of Minerva, for example, is a simple oblong parallelogram, adorned with a vestibule, a *pronaos* or portico, and raised upon three steps, which run all round. This pronaos occupied near one-third of the total length of the edifice. The interior of the temple was divided into two distinct naves, which were separated by a wall, and which received all their light from the door. In one was seen the statue of Minerva, the work of Phidias; and in the other was kept the treasure of the Athenians. The columns of the vestibule and portico rested immediately upon the steps of the temple; they were without bases, fluted, and of the Doric order: they were forty-two feet in height, and seventeen and a half

half in diameter at the bottom; the intercolumniation was seven feet four inches; and the whole structure was two hundred and eighteen feet in length, and ninety-eight and a half in breadth. The frieze of the vestibule was decorated with triglyphs of the Doric order: metopes, or small tablets of marble, intervened between the triglyphs. On these metopes, Phidias or his pupils had sculptured the battle between the Centaurs and the Lapithæ. The top of the wall of the temple, or the frieze of the Cella, was decorated with another basso relievo, probably representing the festival of the Panathenæa. Pieces of excellent sculpture, but of the time of Adrian, the period of the renovation of the art, adorned the two pediments of the temple. Votive offerings, and likewise the shields taken from the enemy in the Persian war, were suspended on the outside of the edifice. The circular marks left by the latter are still to be seen in the architrave of the pediment facing Mount Hymettus. This circumstance leads M. Fauvel to presume that the entrance was on that side, contrary to the general opinion which places it at the opposite end. Between these shields were placed inscriptions, probably in letters of brass, if we may judge from the marks of the nails by which they were affixed. M. Fauvel conceived that these nails might perhaps have served to fasten up garlands, but he coincided in my opinion, when I pointed out to him the regular disposition of the holes. Similar marks have sufficed for restoring and reading the inscription of the square edifice at Nimes; and I am convinced that, if the Turks would give permission, the inscriptions of the Parthenon might in like manner be decyphered.

Such was the temple, justly considered as the master-piece of architecture, both ancient and modern. The harmony and the strength of all its parts are still conspicuous in its ruins; for we should form a very erroneous idea of it, were we to represent it to ourselves as merely a handsome but small structure, loaded with chasing and festoons, in our manner. There is always something puny in our architecture when we aim at elegance, or heavy when we aspire to majesty. See how every thing is contrived at the Parthenon! The order is the Doric, and the comparative shortness of the column, in that order, immediately conveys the idea of duration and solidity; but this column, which moreover is without base, would have been too heavy; Ictinus has recourse to his art, he makes the column fluted, and raises it upon steps, by which means he combines almost the lightness of the Corinthian with the gravity of the Doric. The only decorations are two pediments and two sculptural friezes. The frieze of the vestibule is composed of small marble tablets, regularly divided by a triglyph: in fact, each of these tablets is a master-piece. The frieze of the Cella runs like a fillet along the top of a solid and level wall. This is all, absolutely all.

Next to their general harmony, their accordance with places and sites, their adaptation to the purposes for which they were designed, what must be admired in the edifices of Greece, is the high finish of all the parts. In them, the object which is not intended to be seen, is wrought with as much care as the exterior compositions. The junctures of the blocks which form the columns of the temple of Minerva are so perfect as to require the greatest attention to discover them, and to leave a mark no thicker than the finest thread.

The roses, the plinths, the mouldings, the astragals, all the details of the edifice, exhibit the same perfection. The lines of the capital, and the fluting of the columns of the Parthenon, are so sharp, that you would be tempted to suppose that the entire column had passed through a lathe. No turner's work in ivory can be more delicate than the Ionic ornaments of the temple of Erectheus: and the cariatides of the Pandroseum are perfect models. If, after viewing the edifices of Rome, those of France appeared coarse to me, the structures of Rome now seem barbarous in their turn, since I have seen the monuments of Greece: not even excepting the Panthenon, with its disproportionate pediment. The comparison may be easily made at Athens, where the Grecian architecture is often placed quite close to the architecture of Rome.

I had fallen into a common error respecting the monuments of the Greeks: I had an idea that they were perfect as a whole, but deficient in grandeur. I have shewn that the genius of the architects has given in proportional grandeur to these monuments, what they may want in size; and Athens moreover is full of prodigious works. The Athenians, a people neither rich nor numerous, raised gigantic piles: the stones of the Pnyx are absolute masses of rock; the

Propylæa

Propylæa were an immense undertaking, and marble slabs, with which they were covered, surpassed in dimensions any thing that was ever seen of the kind; the height of the columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympius, perhaps exceeds sixty feet, and the whole temple was half a mile in circumference; the walls of Athens, including those of the three harbours, extended over a space of near nine leagues; the walls which connected the city with the Piræus, were so broad that two chariots might run abreast upon them, and were flanked with square towers at intervals of fifty paces. The Romans themselves never erected fortifications of greater magnitude.

We passed the whole morning in the examination of the citadel. The Turks had formerly stuck the minaret of a mosque to the portico of the Parthenon. We ascended by the half-destroyed staircase of this minaret; we seated ourselves on a broken part of the frieze of the temple, and looked around us. We had Mount Hymettus on the east; the Pentelicus on the north; the Parnes on the north-west; the Mounts Icarus, Cordyalus, or Ægalæa, on the west, and beyond the former was perceived the summit of the Cithæron; and to the south-west and south appeared the sea, the Piræus, the coasts of Salamis, Ægina, Epidaurus, and the citadel of Corinth.

Below us, in the hollow, whose circumference I have just described, were seen the hills and most of the monuments of Athens; to the south-west, the hill of the Museum, with the tomb of Philopappus; to the west, the rocks of the Areopagus, the Pnyx, and the Lycabettus; to the north, the little Mount of Achesmus, and to the east, the hills which overlook the Stadium. At the very foot of the citadel lay the ruins of the theatre of Bacchus and of Herodes Atticus. To the left of these ruins stood the huge detached columns of the temple of Jupiter Olympius; and still farther off, looking toward the north-west, we perceived the site of the Lyceum, the course of the Ilissus, the Stadium, and a temple of Diana or Ceres. In the west and north-west quarter, towards the large wood of olive-trees, M. Fauvel pointed out the site of the outer Ceramicus, the Academy, and its road bordered with tombs. Lastly, in the valley formed by the Anchesmus and the citadel, was seen the modern town.

You must now figure to yourself all this space, partly waste and covered with a yellow heath; partly interspersed with olive groves, fields of barley, and vineyards. Your imagination must represent shafts of columns and heaps of ancient and modern ruins, scattered among these cultivated lands; and whitened walls, and the inclosures of gardens intersecting them. You must scatter over this space Albanian women fetching water, or washing the garments of the Turks at the wells; peasants going and coming, driving asses, or carrying provisions on their backs, to the city. You must conceive all these mountains which have such fine names, all these celebrated ruins, all these islands, all these seas not less famous, illumined by a brilliant light. From the summit of the Acropolis, I beheld the sun rise between the two peaks of Mount Hymettus; the crows which build their nests around the citadel, but never soar to its summit, hovered below us; their black and polished wings were tinged with roseate hues by the first radiant beams of Aurora; columns of light, blue smoke ascended in the shade, along the sides of the Hymettus, and marked the gardens where the bees are kept; Athens, the Acropolis, and the ruins of the Parthenon, were colored with the most beautiful tints of peach-blossom; the sculptures of Phidias struck horizontally by a ray of gold, started into life and seemed to move upon the marble from the mobility of the shadows of the relief: in the distance, the sea, and the Piræus, were perfectly white with the light; and the citadel of Corinth reflecting the brilliancy of the rising day, glowed on the southern horizon like a rock of purple and fire.

From the spot where we were placed, we might, in the prosperous times of Athens, have seen her fleets standing out of the Piræus to engage the enemy, or to repair to the feasts of Delos; we might have heard the griefs of Œdipe, Philoctetus, and Hecuba, burst from the theatre of Bacchus; we might have listened to the applauses of the citizens and the orations of Demosthenes. But, alas! no sound met our ears, save a few shouts from an enslaved populace, issuing at intervals from those walls which so long re-echoed the voice of a free people. To console myself, I said what we are obliged to be continually repeating: every thing passes away, every thing must have an end in this world. Whither are fled those divine geniuses, who reared the temple on whose ruins I was seated?

This

This sun which, perhaps, beamed on the last moment of the poor girl of Megara, had witnessed the death of the brilliant Aspasia. This picture of Attica, this spectacle which I contemplated, had been surveyed by eyes that have been closed above two thousand years. I too shall soon be no more, and other mortals, transitory as myself, will make the same reflexions on the same ruins. Our lives and our hearts are in the hands of God; let him then do with both what he pleases.

RELICS.

On descending from the citadel I picked up a piece of marble belonging to the Parthenon; I had also preserved a fragment of the tomb of Agamemnon; and I have since made a practice of taking something away with me from the monuments I have visited. They are not such splendid memorials of my peregrinations as those collected by M. de Choiseul and Lord Elgin; but I am satisfied with them. I preserve them with as much care as the little marks of friendship which I have received from my hosts, among others, a bone box given me by Father Munoz, at Jaffa. When I survey these trifles, they immediately remind me of my pilgrimages and adventures. Ulysses returned home with large chests full of the rich presents made him by the Phæacians; I returned to my home with a dozen stones picked up at Sparta, Athens, Argos, and Corinth; three or four small heads in *terra cotta* given me by M. Fauvel, some chaplets, a bottle of the water of the Jordan, another from the Dead Sea, a few reeds from the Nile, a piece of marble from Carthage, and a plaster moulding from the Alhambra. I have spent fifty thousand francs on my tour, and left behind me my linen and my arms as presents. Had it lasted a little longer, I should have returned on foot with a white staff in my hand. Unfortunately I should not have found, on reaching my native land, a kind brother to say to me, like the old man in the *Arabian Nights*: "Here, brother, are a thousand sequins for you, buy camels and give up travelling."

THE PHALEREUS AND PIRÆUS.

On the 25th, we mounted our horses very early, and, leaving the city, took the road to the Phalereus. As we approached the sea, the coast gradually became more elevated, and terminated in heights, the sinuosities of which form, to the east and west, the harbours of Phalereus, Munychia, and Piræus. On the beach of the Phalereus, we discerned traces of the walls that encompassed the port, and other ruins which were mere heaps of rubbish; these were, perhaps, the temples of Juno and Ceres. Near this spot, lay the little field and tomb of Aristides. We went down to the harbour, a circular basin, with a bottom of fine sand, capable of containing about fifty boats.

From the harbour of Phalereus we proceeded to that of Munychia, which is of an oval figure, and rather larger than the former. Lastly, turning the extremity of a craggy hill, and advancing from cape to cape, we reached the Piræus.

If Chandler was astonished at the solitude of the Piræus, I can affirm that I was not less struck by it than he. We had explored a desert coast, we had surveyed three harbours, and in these three harbours had not perceived one single vessel. Nothing was to be seen but ruins, rocks, and the sea; and no sound met the ear, save the cries of the kingsfisher, and the dashing of the surges against the tomb of Themistocles, producing an incessant murmur in the abode of eternal silence. Washed away by the billows, the ashes of the conqueror of Xerxes reposed beneath them, commingled with the bones of the vanquished Persians. In vain my eye sought the temple of Venus, the long gallery and the statue emblematic of the people of Athens: the image of that inexorable people was for ever fallen near the well, to which the exiled citizens repaired, to no purpose, to reclaim their country. Instead of those superb arsenals, those porticoes whence the gallies were launched, those Agoræ, reverberating the shouts of the seamen; instead of those edifices, resembling the city of Rhodes in their general appearance and beauty; I saw nothing but a dilapidated convent and a magazine. Here, in a wretched hut of wood, a Turkish custom-house officer sits all the year round, the lonely sentinel of the coast, and a model of stupid patience: whole months elapse without his witnessing the arrival of a single vessel. Such is the present deplorable condition of these once-famous harbours.

It is near four miles from Athens to the Phalereus; three or four from the Phalereus to the Piræus, following the windings of the coast; and five from Piræus to Athens; so that, on our return to the city, we had been about twelve miles. We made haste to dine, and at four

four in the afternoon set out on another excursion.

We went out of the town on the side next to Mount Hymettus. My host took me to the village of Angelo Kipous, where, as he conjectures, he has discovered the temple of Venus in the gardens. We came to the Cephisus, which I had already saluted lower down on my way from Eleusis. We then turned back, still continuing our ride through the forest of olive-trees. We left on the right a small eminence covered with rocks. This was Colone, at the foot of which formerly stood the village containing the retreat of Sophocles, and the place where that great tragic poet drew the last tears from the eyes of the father of Antigone. We followed, for some distance, the Brazen Way, where are to be seen vestiges of the temple of the Furies; and then, on approaching Athens, we rambled for a considerable time in the environs of the Academy! Nothing now marks this retirement of the philosophic sages. Its first plantains fell by the axe of Sylla, and those with which Adrian probably caused it to be embellished, have not escaped the ravages of succeeding barbarians. The altars of Cupid Prometheus, and the Muses, are no more; every spark divine is extinguished in the groves where Plato so oft received inspirations.

It had been dark an hour before we thought of returning to Athens: the sky was studded with stars, and the air incomparably soft, pure, and transparent; our horses went at a slow pace, and we had both become silent. The way which we were pursuing, was probably the ancient road to the academy, bordered by the tombs of such citizens as had fallen for their country, and those of the greatest men of Greece. Here reposed the ashes of Thrasybulus, Pericles, Chabrias, Timotheus, Harmodius, and Aristogiton.

The tombs are destroyed; the illustrious dead, whom the Athenians had placed without the city, as for an advanced post, rose not to defend it, but suffered the Tartars to trample it under their feet. Time, violence, and the plough, as Chandler observes, have levelled every thing. In this place the plough is superfluous; and that single remark will convey a more accurate idea of the desolation of Greece, than all the reflections in which I could indulge.

DESPOTISM.

God forbid that I should fall, at the present day, into those declamations which have brought such calamities upon our country; but, if I had ever thought, with men for whose character and talents I have otherwise the highest respect, that an absolute government is the best of all governments, a few months' residence in Turkey would have completely cured me of that opinion.

The travellers who are content to visit civilized Europe are extremely fortunate: they penetrate not into those once-celebrated regions, where the heart is wounded at every step, where living ruins every moment divert the attention from the ruins of stone and marble. In vain you would give full scope in Greece to the illusions of the imagination: the mournful truth incessantly pursues you. Cabins of dried mud, more fit for the abode of brute animals than of man; women and children in rags, running away at the approach of the stranger and the janissary; the affrighted goats themselves scouring over the hills, and the dogs alone remaining to receive you with their barking—such is the scene that dispels the charm which fancy would fain throw over the objects before you.

The Peloponnese is a desert: since the Russian expedition, the Turkish yoke has borne with encreased weight on the inhabitants of the Morea; part of its population has been slaughtered by the Albanians. Nothing meets the eye but villages destroyed with fire and sword. In the towns, as at Misitra, whole suburbs are deserted; and I have often travelled fifteen leagues in the country without coming to a single habitation. Grinding oppression, outrages of every kind complete the destruction of agriculture and human life. To drive a Greek peasant from his cabin, to carry off his wife and children, to put him to death on the slightest pretext, is mere sport with the lowest aga of the most insignificant village. Reduced to the lowest depth of misery, the Morean abandons his native land, and repairs to Asia in quest of a lot less severe. Vain hope! He cannot escape his destiny: he there finds other cadis and other pachas, even in the sands of Jordan, and in the deserts of Palmyra.

Attica, with somewhat less wretchedness, is not less completely enslaved. Athens is under the immediate protection of the chief of the black eunuchs of the

the seraglio. A disdar or governor is the representative of the monstrous protector among the people of Solon. This disdar resides in the citadel, filled with the master-pieces of Phidias and Ictinus, without enquiring what nation left these remains behind it, without deigning to step beyond the threshold of the mean habitation which he has built for himself under the ruins of the monuments of Pericles: except very rarely when this automaton shuffles to the door of his den, squats cross-legged on a dirty carpet, and, while the smoke from his pipe ascends between the columns of the temple of Minerva, eyes with vacant stare the shores of Salamis and the sea of Epidaurus.

You would suppose that Greece herself intended, by the mourning which she wears, to announce the wretchedness of her children. The country in general is uncultivated, bare, monotonous, wild, and the ground of a yellow hue, the colour of withered herbage. There are no rivers that deserve the appellation; but small streams and torrents which are dry in summer. No farm-houses, or scarcely any, are to be seen in the country; you observe no husbandmen, you meet no carts, no teams of oxen. Nothing can be more melancholy than never to be able to discover the marks of modern wheels, where you still perceive in the rock the traces of ancient ones. A few peasants in tunics, with red caps on their heads, like the galley-slaves at Marseilles, dolefully wish you, as they pass, *Kali spera*, Good morning! Before them they drive asses or small horses with rough coats, which are sufficient to carry their scanty rustic equipage, or the produce of their vineyard. Bound this desolate region with a sea almost as solitary; place on the declivity of a rock a dilapidated watch-tower, a forsaken convent; let a minaret rise from the midst of the desert to announce the empire of slavery; let a herd of goats, or a number of sheep, browse upon a cape among columns in ruins; let the turban of a Turk put the herdsmen to flight, and render the road still more lonely; and you will have an accurate idea of the picture which Greece now presents.

MODERN GREEKS.

I have not seen enough of the modern Greeks to venture to form an opinion respecting their character. Full well I know how easy it is to slander the unfortunate; nothing is more natural than for those who are secure from all danger, to say: "Why do they not break the yoke under which they groan?" Any man may express in his own chimney-corner these lofty sentiments, and this proud spirit of independence. Besides, decisive opinions abound in an age when nothing is doubted of but the existence of God. But, as the general opinions which we form of nations are very often contradicted by experience, I shall beware of forming any. I merely think that there is still abundance of genius in Greece; I even think that our masters in every line still reside there: just as I conceive that human nature still preserves its superiority at Rome; by which, I would not be understood to say, that superior men are now to be found in that city.

But, at the same time, I fear that the Greeks are not too well disposed to break their chains. If even they were released from the tyranny which oppresses them, they would not lose in a moment the marks of their fetters. They have not only been crushed beneath the weight of despotism, but for these two thousand years they have been a superannuated and degraded nation. They have not been renovated, like the rest of Europe, by barbarous nations; and the very nation which has conquered them has contributed to their corruption. That nation has not introduced among them the rude and savage manners of the natives of the north, but the voluptuous customs of southern climes. To say nothing of the religious crime which the Greeks would have committed in abjuring their altars, they would have gained nothing by the adoption of the koran. In the book of Mahomet, there is no principle of civilisation, no precept that can impart elevation to the character: that book inculcates neither a hatred of tyranny nor a love of independence. In embracing the religion of their rulers, the Greeks would have renounced the arts, sciences, and letters, to become the soldiers of fortune, and blindly obey the caprice of an absolute sovereign. They would have spent their lives in ravaging the world, or in slumbering on a carpet among women and perfumes.

THE CYCLADES.

The sea having become calm, and the sky serene, I beheld, at different distances, all the Cyclades; Scyros, where

Achilles spent his infancy; Delos, celebrated for the birth of Diana and Apollo, for its palm-tree and its festivals; Naxos, which reminded me of Ariadne, Theseus, and Bacchus. But all these islands, once so enchanting, or perhaps so highly embellished by the imaginations of the poets, now wear no other appearance than that of desolation and sterility. Dreary villages rise in the form of a sugar-loaf upon the rocks; they are commanded by castles still more dreary, and sometimes surrounded with a double or a triple wall, within which the inhabitants live in perpetual fear of the Turks and of pirates. As these fortified villages are nevertheless falling to ruin, they convey to the mind of the traveller, an idea of every species of wretchedness at once. Rousseau somewhere says, that he wished himself exiled to one of the islands of the Archipelago. The eloquent sophist would soon have repented his choice. Separated from his admirers, banished among clownish and perfidious Greeks, he would have found neither flowers, nor brooks, nor shade, in the vallies schorched by the sun; he would have beheld around him no other objects than clumps of olive-trees, and reddish rocks covered with sage and balm: and I shrewdly suspect that he would not have wished to continue his walks for any length of time, to the whistling of the wind and the roaring of the sea, along an uninhabited coast.

CHIO.

In the night we came to an anchor in the port of Chio, the favoured country of Homer. I was in a sound sleep, from which Joseph did not wake me till seven in the morning. I lay upon the deck, and, when I opened my eyes, I fancied that I was transported into some fairy region. I found myself in the midst of a port full of shipping, having before me a charming town overlooked by hills, whose ridges were covered with olive, palm, mastick, and turpentine, trees. The quays were thronged with Greeks, Franks, and Turks, and the ear was saluted with the ringing of bells.

REFLECTIONS ON LEAVING SMYRNA.

I then recollected for the first time, that I was treading the plains of Asia; a quarter of the globe which had not yet beheld the traces of my steps, nor, alas! those sorrows, which I share with the rest of mankind. I felt impressed with profound respect for this ancient soil, which was the cradle of the human race, the abode of the patriarchs; where Tyre and Babylon reared their haughty heads; where the Eternal called Cyrus and Alexander; and where Christ accomplished the mystery of our salvation. A new world lay open before me; I was going to visit nations to which I was a stranger; to observe different manners and different customs; to behold other animals, other plants, new sky, and a new nature. I should soon pass the Hermus and the Granicus: Sardis was not far distant: I was advancing towards Pergamus and Troy. History unfolded to me another page of the revolutions of mankind.

THE GRANICUS.

This river of Sousonghirli is no other than the Granicus; and this unknown plain is the plain of Mysia.—What is then the spell of glory? A traveller comes to a river, in which he observes nothing remarkable; he is told that the name of this river is Sousonghirli: he crosses it and pursues his way. But should some one perchance call out to him; 'Tis the Granicus!—he starts, opens his astonished eyes, fixes them on the river, as if the water possessed a magic power, or as if a supernatural voice were to be heard on its banks. We halted three hours at Sousonghirli, and I spent the whole of that time in contemplating the Granicus. It is very narrow; the west bank is steep and rugged; and its water, which is bright and limpid, flows over a sandy bottom. This stream, in the place where I saw it, is not more than forty feet broad, and three and a half deep; but in spring it rises and runs with impetuosity.

Here fell an immense empire, and here rose an empire still more immense; the Indian Ocean heard the fall of the throne that was overturned near the shores of the Propontis; the Ganges beheld the approach of the leopard with four wings, which triumphed on the banks of the Granicus; Babylon, which the king built in the splendor of his power, opened her gates to admit a new master; Tyre, the queen of ships, was humbled, and her rival sprang up out of the sands of Alexandria.

TROY.

When I was told, at six in the morning of the 21st of September, that we were just going to double the castle of the Dardanelles, the fever was dispelled by the recollections of Troy. I crawled upon

upon deck; the first object that met my eye was a lofty promontory crowned with nine mills: this was Cape Sigeum. At the foot of the cape I distinguished two tumuli, the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus. The mouth of the Simois was on the left of the new castle of Asia; still farther a-stern of us appeared Cape Rhœtus and the tomb of Ajax. In the distance rose the chain of Mount Ida, the declivities of which, viewed from the point where I was, appeared gentle, and of an harmonious color; and Tenedos was a-head of us.

My eye expatiated over this picture, and involuntarily returned to the tomb of Achilles. I repeated these verses of the poet:

Ἀμφ' αὐτοῖσι δ' ἔπειτα μέγαν καὶ ἀμύμονα τύμβον
Χεύαμεν Ἀργείων ἱερὸς στρατὸς αἰχμητάων
Ἀκτῇ ἔπὶ προὐχούσῃ, ἐπι πλατεῖ Ἑλλησποντῳ
Ὡς κεν τηλεφανὴς ἐκ ποντόφιν ἀνδράσιν εἴη
Τοῖς οἳ νῦν γεγάασι καὶ οἳ μετόπισθεν ἔσονται.

Odyss. lib. 24.

"The army of the warlike Greeks erects on the shore a vast and admirable monument, which is perceived afar off by those who pass it on the sea, and will attract the notice of the present and of future generations."

The pyramids of the Egyptian monarchs are insignificant compared with the glory of that tomb of turf, which Homer sung and Alexander made the circuit of.

I experienced on this occasion a remarkable effect of the power of the feelings and the influence of the soul over the body: I had gone upon deck with the fever: but my head-ache suddenly left me; I recovered my strength, and, what is still more extraordinary, all the energies of my mind. Twenty-four hours afterwards, it is true, the fever had returned.

I had no reason to reproach myself: I did intend, in my progress through Anatolia, to visit the plain of Troy, and the reader has seen how I was obliged to relinquish that design. I then purposed to land there as I passed, and the captain of the ship obstinately refused to set me on shore, though he had engaged to do so by our contract. These crosses at first occasioned me a good deal of vexation, but at present I make myself easy on the subject. I have been wofully disappointed in Greece, and the same fortune perhaps awaited me at Troy. I have at least retained all my allusions respecting the Simois, and moreover had the good fortune to salute the sacred soil, to behold the waves that bathe it, and the sun by which it is illumined.

I am astonished that travellers who treat of the plain of Troy, should almost always overlook the circumstances of the Enéid. Troy is nevertheless the glory of Virgil, as well as that of Homer. It is a rare destiny for a country to have inspired the finest strains of the two greatest poets in the world. While the coast of Ilion receded from my view, I strove to recollect the verses which so admirably describe the Grecian fleet, leaving Tenedos, and advancing, *per silentia lunæ*, to these solitary shores, which were successively presented to my view. Horrid shrieks soon succeeded the silence of night, and the flames of Priam's palace reddened that sea which our vessel was peaceably ploughing.

RHODES.

We came to an anchor in the harbour of Rhodes, to take on board a pilot for the coast of Syria. I landed, and went to the house of the French consul. I was impatient for the termination of this interview, that I might at least get a sight of that celebrated Rhodes, where I had but a moment to spend. Here commenced for me an antiquity that formed the link between the Grecian antiquity which I had just quitted, and the Hebrew antiquity which I was about to explore. The monuments of the Knights of Rhodes roused my curiosity, which was somewhat fatigued by the ruins of Sparta and Athens. Some wise laws respecting commerce, a few verses, by Pindar, on the consort of the Sun and the daughter of Venus, some comic poets, and painters, and monuments more distinguished for magnitude than beauty, such I believe is all that can remind the traveller of ancient Rhodes. The Rhodians were brave; it is a singular circumstance, that they acquired celebrity in arms for having gloriously sustained a siege, like the knights their successors. Rhodes, honored with the presence of Cicero and Pompey, was contaminated by the residence of Tiberius.

Rhodes exhibited to me, at every step, traces of our manners, and memorials of my country. I found here a little France in the midst of Greece. I walked through a long street, still called the Street of the Knights. It consists of Gothic houses, the walls of which are studded with Gallic devices, and the arms of families that figure in our annals. I remarked the

lilies of France crowned, and as fresh as if they had just come from the hands of the sculptor. The Turks, who have every-where mutilated the monuments of Greece, have spared those of chivalry; christian honor astonished infidel bravery, and the Saladins felt respect for the Coucis.

At the end of the Street of the Knights, you come to three Gothic arches, which lead to the palace of the grand master. This palace is now converted into a prison. A half-ruined convent, inhabited by two monks, is the only memorial at Rhodes of that religion which there performed such miracles. The fathers conducted me to their chapel. You there see a Gothic virgin, with her child, painted on wood; the arms of d'Aubusson, the grand master, are carved at the bottom of the picture. This curious piece of antiquity was discovered some years since by a slave, who was at work in the garden belonging to the convent. In the chapel is a second altar dedicated to St. Louis, whose image is met with all over the east, and whose death-bed I saw at Carthage. I left my mite upon this altar, requesting the fathers to say a mass for my prosperous voyage, as if I had foreseen the dangers I should encounter on the coast of Rhodes, in my return from Egypt.

The commercial port of Rhodes would be very safe, if the ancient works which defended it were rebuilt. At the extremity of this harbour stands a wall flanked with two towers. These towers, according to a tradition current in the country, occupy the site of the two rocks which served as a base for the Colossus.

GREEK SAILORS.

It is really surprising to see how the Greeks navigate their ships. The pilot sits cross-legged, with his pipe in his mouth, holding the tiller, which, to be on a level with the hand that guides it, must graze the deck. Before this pilot, who is half reclined, and consequently can exert no force, stands a compass, which he knows nothing about, and which he never looks at. On the least appearance of danger, French or Italian charts are spread out upon the deck; the whole crew, with the captain at their head, lie down upon their bellies; they examine the chart; they follow the lines delineated upon it with their fingers; they endeavour to find out where they are, each gives his opinion: they conclude at last that it is impossible to make head or tail of these conjuring-books of the Franks, fold up the map again, lower the sails, or bring the wind a-stern: they then have recourse again to their pipes and their chaplets, recommend themselves to Providence, and await the event. In this way many a ship gets two or three hundred leagues out of her course, and finds herself off the coast of Africa instead of making that of Syria; but all this cannot prevent the crew from joining in a dance on the first gleam of sun-shine. The ancient Greeks were, in many respects, but amiable and credulous children, who passed with all the levity of infancy from grief to joy; and the modern Greeks have retained something of this character: happy at least to find in this versatility of disposition some relief from their woes!

APPROACH TO THE HOLY LAND.

At six in the morning, I was rouzed by a confused sound of voices: I opened my eyes, and perceived all the pilgrims looking towards the prow of the vessel: I asked what was the matter, and they called out to me, *Signior, il Carmelo!* Mount Carmel! A breeze had sprung up at eight the preceding evening, and in the night we had come in sight of the coast of Syria. As I had lain down in my clothes, I was soon on my legs, enquiring which was the sacred mountain. Each was eager to point it out to me, but I could see nothing of it because the sun began to rise in our faces.

This moment had something religious and august; all the pilgrims, with their chaplets in their hands, had remained in silence in the same attitude, awaiting the appearance of the Holy Land. The chief of the papas was praying aloud; nothing was to be heard but this prayer and the noise made in her course by the ship, wafted by a most favourable wind upon a brilliant sea. From time to time a cry was raised on the prow, when Carmel again appeared in sight.

At length I perceived that mountain myself, like a round spot beneath the rays of the sun; I fell upon my knees after the manner of the Latin pilgrims. I felt not that agitation which seized me on beholding, for the first time, the shores of Greece; but the sight of the cradle of the Israelites and the birth-place of christianity filled me with awe and veneration. I was just arriving in that land of wonders, at the sources of the most astonishing poesy, at the spot where, even humanly speaking, happened the greatest event that ever changed the face of the world; I mean the com-

ing of the Messiah: I was just reaching those shores which were visited in like manner by Godfrey de Bouillon, Raimond de St. Gilles, Tancred the Brave, Robert the Strong, Richard Cœur-de-Lion, and that St. Louis whose virtues were the admiration of infidels. But how durst an obscure pilgrim like me tread a soil consecrated by so many illustrious pilgrims?

THE SEA.

I spent part of the night in contemplating this sea of Tyre, which is called in Scripture the Great Sea, and which bore the fleets of the royal prophet when they went to fetch the cedars of Lebanon and the purple of Sidon; that sea where Leviathan leaves traces behind him like abysses; that sea to which the Lord set barriers and gates; that affrighted deep which beheld God and fled. This was neither the wild ocean of Canada, nor the playful waves of Greece: to the south extended that Egypt into which the Lord came riding upon a swift cloud to dry up the channels of the Nile, and to overthrow the idols; to the north was seated that queen of cities whose merchants were princes; "Howl, ye ships of Tarshish, for your strength is laid waste! The city of confusion is broken down; every house is shut that no man may come in. When thus it shall be in the midst of the land among the people; there shall be, as the shaking of an olive-tree, and as the gleaning grapes when the vintage is done." Here are other antiquities explained by another poet: Isaiah succeeds Homer.

But this was not all: this sea which I contemplated washed the shores of Galilee on my right, and the plain of Ascalon on my left. In the former I met with the traditions of the patriarchal life, and of the nativity of our Saviour; in the latter I discovered memorials of the Crusades, and the shades of the heroes of Jerusalem.

JAFFA.

Jaffa was formerly called Joppa, which, according to Adrichomius, signifies beautiful or agreeable. D'Anville derives the present name from the primitive form of Joppa, which is Japho. I shall observe, that, in the land of the Hebrews, there was another city of the name of Jaffa, which was taken by the Romans: this name perhaps was afterwards transferred to Joppa. According to some commentators, and Pliny himself, the origin of this city is of very high antiquity, Joppa having been built before the deluge. It is said, that at Joppa Noah went into the ark. After the flood had subsided, the patriarch gave to Shem, his eldest son, all the lands dependent on the city, founded by his third son Japhet. Lastly, according to the traditions of the country, Joppa contains the sepulchre of the second father of mankind.

According to Pococke, Shaw, and perhaps d'Anville, Joppa fell to the share of Ephraim, and, with Ramla and Lydda, formed the western part of that tribe: but other authors, and among the rest Adricomius, Roger, &c. place Joppa in the tribe of Dan. The Greeks extended to these shores the empire of fable, and asserted that Joppa derived its name from a daughter of Æolus. They placed in the neighbourhood of this city the adventure of Perseus and Andromeda. Scaurus, according to Pliny, transported from Joppa to Rome the bones of the sea-monster sent by Neptune. Pausanias assures us, that near Joppa was to be seen a fountain, where Perseus washed off the blood with which the monster had covered him; and, from this circumstance, the water ever afterwards remained of a red colour. Finally, St. Jerome relates, that in his time the rock and the ring to which Andromeda was bound, still continued to be pointed out at Joppa.

It was at Joppa that the fleets of Hiram, laden with cedar for the Temple, landed their cargoes; and here the prophet Jonah embarked when he fled before the face of the Lord. Joppa fell five times into the hands of the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and other nations, who made war upon the Jews, previously to the arrival of the Romans in Asia. It became one of the eleven toparchies where the idol Ascarlen was adored. Judas Maccabeus burned the town, whose inhabitants had slaughtered two hundred Jews. St. Peter here raised Tabitha from the dead, and received the men sent from Cæsarea in the house of Simon the tanner. At the commencement of the troubles of Judea, Joppa has destroyed by Gestius. The walls having been rebuilt by pirates, Vespasian again sacked it, and placed a garrison in the citadel.

Jaffa, while under the dominion o the Christians, had a bishop, suffragan to the see of Cæsarea. When the knights were compelled to take their final

final leave of the Holy Land, Jaffa, together with all Palestine, fell under the yoke of the sultans of Egypt, and afterwards under the dominion of the Turks.

APPROACH TO JERUSALEM.

Having crossed the stream, you perceive the village of Keriet Lefta on the bank of another dry channel, which resembles a dusty high road. El Biré appears in the distance, on the summit of a lofty hill, on the way to Nablous, Nabolos, or Nabolosa, the Shechem of the kingdom of Israel, and the Neapolis of the Herods. We pursued our course through a desert where wild fig-trees thinly scattered waved their embrowned leaves in the southern breeze. The ground, which had hitherto exhibited some verdure, now became bare; the sides of the mountains, expanding themselves, assumed at once an appearance of greater grandeur and sterility. Presently all vegetation ceased; even the very mosses disappeared. The confused amphitheatre of the mountains was tinged with a red and vivid colour. In this dreary region we kept ascending for an hour to gain an elevated hill which we saw before us; after which we proceeded for another hour across a naked plain bestrewed with loose stones. All at once, at the extremity of this plain, I perceived a line of Gothic walls, flanked with square towers, and the tops of a few buildings peeping above them. At the foot of this wall appeared a camp of Turkish horse, with all the accompaniments of oriental pomp. *El Cods!* "The Holy City!" exclaimed the guide, and away he went at full gallop.

I can now account for the surprise expressed by the crusaders and pilgrims, at the first sight of Jerusalem, according to the reports of historians and travellers. I can affirm, that whoever has, like me, had the patience to read near two hundred modern accounts of the Holy Land, the rabbinical compilations and the passages in the ancients relative to Judea, still knows nothing at all about it. I paused, with my eyes fixed on Jerusalem, measuring the height of its walls, reviewing at once all the recollections of history, from Abraham to Godfrey of Bouillon, reflecting on the total change accomplished in the world by the mission of the Son of man, and in vain seeking that Temple, not one stone of which is left upon another. Were I to live a thousand years, never should I forget that desert which yet seems to be pervaded by the greatness of Jehovah and the terrors of death.

JERUSALEM.

We entered Jerusalem by the Pilgrims' Gate, near which stands the tower of David, better known by the appellation of the Pisans' Tower. We paid the tribute, and followed the street that opened before us; then, turning to the left between a kind of prisons of plaster, denominated houses, we arrived, at twenty-two minutes past twelve, at the convent of the Latin Fathers. I found it in the possession of Abdallah's soldiers, who appropriated to themselves whatever they thought fit.

Those only who have been in the same situation as the Fathers of the Holy Land, can form a conception of the pleasure which they received from my arrival. They thought themselves saved by the presence of one single Frenchman. I delivered a letter from General Sebastiani, to Father Bonaventura di Nola, the superior of the convent. "Sir," said he, "it is Providence that has brought you hither. You have travelling firmans. Permit us to send them to the pacha; he will thence find that a Frenchman has arrived at the convent; he will believe that we are under the special protection of the emperor. Last year he forced us to pay six thousand piastres; according to the regular custom we owe him but four thousand, and that merely under the denomination of a present. He wishes to extort from us the same sum this year, and threatens to proceed to the last extremity if we refuse to comply with his demands. We shall be obliged to sell the consecrated plate, for during the last four years we have received no alms from Europe: if this should continue, we shall be forced to quit the Holy Land, and leave the tomb of Christ in the hands of Mahometans."

I thought myself extremely fortunate to have it in my power to render this small service to the superior. I requested, however, that he would permit me to make an excursion to the Jordan, before he sent the firmans; that the difficulties of a journey, which is always attended with danger, might not be farther increased: for Abdallah might have caused me to be assassinated by the way, and then have thrown the blame upon the Arabs.

While I was waiting for the moment

of departure, the religious began to sing in the church of the monastery. I enquired the reason of this singing, and was informed, that they were celebrating the festival of the patron of their order. I then recollected that it was the 4th of October, St. Francis' day, and the anniversary of my birth. I hastened to the church, and offered up my prayers for the felicity of her, who on this day had brought me into the world. I deem it a happiness that my first prayer at Jerusalem was not for myself. I contemplated with respect those religious singing praises to the Lord, within three hundred paces of the tomb of Christ; I was deeply affected at the sight of the feeble but invincible band which has continued the only guard of the Holy Sepulchre since it was abandoned by kings.

TOUR TO THE JORDAN.

We left Jerusalem to the north, behind us; on the west we had the mountains of Judea, and on the east, beyond the Red Sea, those of Arabia. We passed the convent of St. Elijah. The spot where that prophet rested on his way to Jerusalem, is sure to be pointed out to you, under an olive-tree that stands upon a rock by the side of the road. A league further on we entered the plain of Rama, where you meet with Rachel's tomb. It is a square edifice, surmounted with a small dome: it enjoys the privileges of a mosque, for the Turks, as well as the Arabs, honor the families of the patriarchs. The traditions of the christians agree in placing Rachel's sepulchre on this spot; historical criticism favors this opinion; but, in spite of Thevenot, Monconys, Roger, and many others, I cannot admit what is now denominated Rachel's tomb, to be an antique monument: it is evidently a Turkish edifice, erected in memory of a santon.

We perceived in the mountains, for night had come on, the lights of the village of Rama. Profound silence reigned around us. It was doubtless in such a night as this that Rachel's voice suddenly struck the ear: "A voice was heard in Rama, lamentation and bitter weeping; Rachel, weeping for her children, refused to be comforted, because they were not." Here the mothers of Astyanax and Euryalus are outdone; Homer and Virgil must yield the palm of pathos to Jeremiah.

BETHLEHEM.

We arrived by a narrow and rugged road at Bethlehem. We knocked at the door of the convent; its inhabitants were thrown into some alarm, because our visit was unexpected, and Ali's turban at first excited terror; but matters were soon explained to their satisfaction.

Bethlehem received its name, which signifies the *House of Bread*, from Abraham; and was surnamed *Ephrata*, the Fruitful, after Caleb's wife, to distinguish it from another Bethlehem, in the tribe of Zebulon. It belonged to the tribe of Judah, and also went by the name of the City of David, that monarch having there been born, and tended sheep in his childhood. Abijan, the seventh judge of Israel, Elimelech, Obed, Jesse, and Boaz, were, like David, natives of Bethlehem, and here must be placed the scene of the admirable eclogue of Ruth. St. Matthias the apostle, also received life in the same town where the Messiah came into the world.

The convent of Bethlehem is connected with the church by a court inclosed with lofty walls. We crossed this court, and were admitted by a small side-door into the church. The edifice is certainly of high antiquity, and, though often destroyed and as often repaired, it still retains marks of its Grecian origin.

On the pavement at the foot of this altar you observe a marble star, which corresponds, as tradition asserts, with the point of the heavens where the miraculous star that conducted the three kings became stationary. So much is certain, that the spot where the Saviour of the world was born, is exactly underneath this marble star in the subterraneous church of the manger, of which I shall presently have occasion to speak. The Greeks occupy the choir of the Magi, as well as the two other naves formed by the transom of the cross. These last are empty, and without altars.

Two spiral staircases, each composed of fifteen steps, open on the sides of the outer church, and conduct to the subterraneous church situated beneath this choir. This is the ever-to-be-revered place of the nativity of our Saviour.

At the farther extremity of this crypt, on the east side, is the spot where the Virgin brought forth the Redeemer of mankind. This spot is marked by a white

white marble, incrusted with jasper, and surrounded by a circle of silver, having rays resembling those with which the sun is represented. Around it are inscribed these words:

HIC DE VIRGINE MARIA
JESUS CHRISTUS NATUS EST.

At the distance of seven paces towards the south, after you have passed the foot of one of the staircases leading to the upper church, you find the Manger. You go down to it by two steps, for it is not upon a level with the rest of the crypt. It is a low recess, hewn out of the rock. A block of white marble, raised about a foot above the floor, and hollowed in the form of a manger, indicates the very spot where the Sovereign of Heaven was laid upon straw.

Two paces farther, opposite to the manger, stands an altar, which occupies the place where Mary sat when she presented the Child of Sorrows to the adoration of the Magi.

Nothing can be more pleasing, or better calculated to excite sentiments of devotion, than this subterraneous church. It is adorned with pictures of the Italian and Spanish schools. These pictures represent the mysteries of the place, the Virgin and Child after Raphel, the Annunciation, the Adoration of the Wise Men, the coming of the Shepherds, and all those miracles of mingled grandeur and innocence. The usual ornaments of the manger are of blue satin embroidered with silver. Incense is continually smoking before the cradle of the Saviour. I have heard an organ, touched by no ordinary hand, play during mass, the sweetest and most tender tunes of the best Italian composers. These concerts charm the Christian Arab, who, leaving his camels to feed, repairs, like the shepherds of old to Bethlehem, to adore the King of kings in his manger. I have seen this inhabitant of the desert communicate at the altar of the Magi, with a fervour, a piety, a devotion, unknown among the christians of the west.

From the grotto of the Nativity we went to the subterraneous chapel, where tradition places the sepulchre of the Innocents: "Herod sent forth and slew all the children that were in Bethlehem, and in all the coasts thereof, from two years old and under. Then was fulfilled that which was spoken by Jeremiah the prophet, saying: In Rama was there a voice heard," &c.

The chapel of the Innocents conducted us to the grotto of St. Jerome. Here you find the sepulchre of this Father of the church, that of Eusebius, and the tombs of St. Paula and St. Eustochium.

In this grotto St. Jerome spent the greater part of his life. From this retirement he beheld the fall of the Roman empire, and here he received those fugitive patricians, who, after they had possessed the palaces of the earth, deemed themselves happy to share the cell of a cenobite. The peace of the saint and the troubles of the world produce a wonderful effect in the letters of the learned commentator on the Scriptures.

We mounted our horses and set out from Bethlehem. Six Bethlehemite Arabs on foot, armed with daggers and long matchlocks, formed our escort: three of them marched before and three behind. We had added to our cavalry an ass, which carried water and provisions. We pursued the way that leads to the monastery of St. Saba, whence we were afterwards to descend to the Dead Sea and to return by the Jordan.

We first followed the valley of Bethlehem, which, as I have observed, stretches away to the east. We passed a ridge of hills, where you see, on the right, a vineyard recently planted, a circumstance too rare in this country for me not to remark it. We arrived at a grot called the Grotto of the Shepherds. The Arabs still give it the appellation of Dta el Natour, the Village of the Shepherds. It is said that Abraham here fed his flocks, and that on this spot the shepherds of Judea were informed by the angel of the birth of the Saviour.

THE DEAD SEA.

As we advanced, the aspect of the mountains still continued the same, that is, white, dusty, without shade, without tree, without herbage, without moss. At half-past four we descended from the lofty chain of these mountains to another less elevated. We proceeded for fifty minutes over a level plain, and at length arrived at the last range of hills that form the western border of the valley of the Jordan and the Dead Sea. The sun was near setting, we alighted to give a little rest to our horses, and I contemplated at leisure the lake, the valley, and the river.

When we hear of a valley, we figure to ourselves a valley either cultivated or uncul-

uncultivated: if the former, it is covered with crops of various kinds, vineyards, villages, and cattle; if the latter, it presents herbage and woods. It is watered by a river, this river has windings in its course; and the hills which bound this valley have themselves undulations which form a prospect agreeable to the eye. Here nothing of the kind is to be found. Figure to yourself two long chains of mountains running in a parallel direction from north to south, without breaks and without undulations. The eastern chain, called the mountains of Arabia, is the highest; when seen at the distance of eight or ten leagues, you would take it to be a prodigious perpendicular wall perfectly resembling Jura in its form and azure color. Not one summit, not the smallest peak can be distinguished; you merely perceive slight inflections here and there, as if the hand of the painter who drew this horizontal line along the sky, had trembled in some places.

The western range belongs to the mountains of Judea. Less lofty and more unequal than the eastern chain, it differs from the other in its nature also: it exhibits heaps of chalk and sand, whose form bears some resemblance to piles of arms, waving standards, or the tents of a camp seated on the border of a plain. On the Arabian side, on the contrary, nothing is to be seen but black perpendicular rocks, which throw their lengthened shadow over the waters of the Dead Sea. The smallest bird of heaven would not find among these rocks a blade of grass for its sustenance; every thing there announces the country of a reprobate people, and seems to breathe the horror and incest whence sprung Ammon and Moab.

The valley, bounded by these two chains of mountains, displays a soil resembling the bottom of a sea that has long retired from its bed, a beach covered with salt, dry mud, and moving sands, furrowed, as it were, by the waves. Here and there stunted shrubs with difficulty vegetate upon this inanimate tract; their leaves are covered with salt, which has nourished them, and their bark has a smoky smell and taste. Instead of villages you perceive the ruins of a few towers. Through the middle of this valley flows a discolored river, which reluctantly creeps towards the pestilential lake by which it is engulphed. Its course amidst the sands can be distinguished only by the willows and the reeds that border it; and the Arab lies in ambush among these reeds to attack the traveller, and to plunder the pilgrim.

Such is the scene famous for the benedictions and the curses of Heaven. This river is the Jordan; this lake is the Dead Sea; it appears brilliant, but the guilty cities entombed in its bosom seem to have poisoned its waters. Its solitary abysses cannot afford nourishment to any living creature; never did vessel cut its waves; its shores are without birds, without trees, without verdure; and its waters excessively bitter, and so heavy, that the most impetuous winds can scarcely ruffle their surface.

When you travel in Judea, the heart is at first filled with profound disgust; but, when passing from solitude to solitude, boundless space opens before you, this disgust wears off by degrees, and you feel a secret awe, which, so far from depressing the soul, imparts life, and elevates the genius. Extraordinary appearances every-where proclaim a land teeming with miracles: the burning sun, the towering eagle, the barren fig-tree, all the poetry, all the pictures of Scripture, are here. Every name commemorates a mystery; every grot proclaims the future, every hill re-echoes the accents of a prophet. God himself has spoken in these regions: dried up rivers, riven rocks, half-open sepulchres, attest the prodigy: the desert still appears mute with terror, and you would imagine that it had never presumed to interrupt the silence since it heard the awful voice of the Eternal.

THE JORDAN.

I passed two whole hours in strolling on the banks of the Dead Sea in spite of my Bethlehemites, who urged me to leave this dangerous country. I was desirous of seeing the Jordan at the place where it discharges itself into the lake: an essential point which Hasselquist alone has hitherto explored; but the Arabs refused to conduct me to it, because the river near its mouth turns off to the left and approaches the mountains of Arabia. I was therefore obliged to make up my mind to proceed to the curve of the river that was nearest to us. We broke up our camp, and advanced for an hour and a half, with excessive difficulty, over a fine white sand. We were approaching a grove of balm-trees and tamarinds, which, to my great astonishment, I perceived in the midst of this steril tract. The Arabs all at once stopped, and pointed to something that I had not yet remarked at the bottom of a ravine.

Unable to make out what it was, I perceived what appeared to be sand in motion. On drawing nearer to this singular object, I beheld a yellow current, which I could scarcely distinguish from the sands on its shores. It was deeply sunk below its banks, and its sluggish stream rolled slowly on. This was the Jordan!

I had surveyed the great rivers of America with that pleasure which solitude and nature impart; I had visited the Tiber with enthusiasm, and sought with the same interest the Eurotas and the Cephisus; but I cannot express what I felt at the sight of the Jordan. Not only did this river remind me of a renowned antiquity, and one of the most celebrated names that the most exquisite poetry ever confided to the memory of man; but its shores likewise presented to my view the theatre of the miracles of my religion. Judea is the only country in the world that revives in the traveller the memory of human affairs and of celestial things, and which, by this combination, produces in the soul a feeling and ideas which no other region is capable of exciting.

THE ARABS.

The Arabs, wherever I have seen them, in Judea, in Egypt, and even in Barbary, have appeared to me to be rather tall than short. Their demeanor is haughty. They are well made and active. They have an oval head, the brow high and arched, aquiline nose, large eyes with a watery and uncommonly gentle look. Nothing about them would proclaim the savage, if their mouths were always shut; but, as soon as they begin to speak, you hear a harsh and strongly aspirated language, and perceive long and beautifully white teeth, like those of jackals and ounces: differing in this respect from the American savage, whose ferocity is in his looks, and human expression in his mouth.

The Arab women are still taller in proportion than the men. Their carriage is dignified; and, by the regularity of their features, the beauty of their figures, and the disposition of their veils, they somewhat remind you of the statues of the Priestesses and of the Muses. This must, however, be understood with some restriction: these beautiful statues are often clothed in rags; a wretched, squalid, and suffering look degrades those forms so elegant; a copper teint conceals the regularity of the features; in a word, to behold these women as I have just delineated them, you must view them at a distance, confine yourself to the general appearance, and not enter into particulars.

Most of the Arabs wear a tunic, fastened round the waist by a girdle. Sometimes they take one arm out of a sleeve of this tunic, and then they are habited in the antique style; sometimes they put on a white woollen covering, which serves for a toga, a mantle, or a veil, according as they wrap it round them, suspend it from their shoulders, or throw it over their heads. They go barefoot, and are armed with a dagger, a pike, and a long firelock. The tribes travel in caravans; the camels going in file. The first camel is fastened by a cord made of the tow of the palm to the neck of an ass, which is the guide of the troop. The latter, as leader, is exempt from all burden, and enjoys various privileges. Among the wealthy tribes, the camels are adorned with fringes, flags, and feathers.

The horses are treated according to the purity of their blood, with more or less honor, but always with extreme severity. They are never put under shelter, but left exposed to the intense heat of the sun, tied by all four legs to stakes driven in the ground, so that they cannot stir. The saddle is never taken from their backs; they frequently drink but once, and have only one feed of barley, in twenty-four hours. This rigid treatment, so far from wearing them out, gives them sobriety, patience, and speed. I have often admired an Arabian steed thus tied down to the burning sand, his hair loosely flowing, his head bowed between his legs to find a little shade, and stealing, with his wild eye, an oblique glance at his master. Release his legs from the shackles, spring upon his back, and he will paw in the valley, he will rejoice in his strength, he will swallow the ground in the fierceness of his rage, and you recognise the original of the picture delineated by Job.

THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

I repaired to the church which encloses the tomb of Jesus Christ. All preceding travellers have described this church, the most venerable in the world, whether we think as philosophers or as Christians.

It no longer exists; having been totally destroyed by fire since my return from Judea. I am, I may say, the last traveller by whom it was visited, and, for the

the same reason, I shall be its last historian.

I found nothing satisfactory on the subject of the Holy Sepulchre in Pococke, Shaw, Maundrell, Hasselquist, and some others. The scholars and travellers who have written in Latin concerning the antiquities of Jerusalem, as Adamannus, Bede, Brocard, Willibald, Breydenbach, Sanuto, Ludolph, Reland, Adrichomius, Quaresmius, Baumgarten, Fureri, Bochart, Arias Montanus, Reuwich, Hesse, and Cotovie, would impose the necessity of making translations, which, after all, would furnish the reader with no new information. I have, therefore, adhered to the French travellers, and among these I have preferred the description of the Holy Sepulchre by Deshayes.

Deshayes will, therefore, furnish us with the description of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, to which I shall subjoin my observations.—It comprehends the Holy Sepulchre, Mount Calvary, and several other sacred places. It was partly built by direction of St. Helena, to cover the Holy Sepulchre; but the Christian princes of succeeding ages caused it to be enlarged, so as to include Mount Calvary, which is only fifty paces from the sepulchre.

The church of the Holy Sepulchre is very irregular, owing to the nature and situation of the places which it was designed to comprehend. It is nearly in the form of a cross, being one hundred and twenty paces in length, exclusive of the descent to the discovery of the Holy Cross, and seventy in breadth. It has three domes, of which that covering the Holy Sepulchre serves for the nave of the church. It is thirty feet in diameter, and is covered at top like the Rotunda at Rome. There is no cupola, it is true; the roof being supported only by large rafters, brought from Mount Lebanon. This church had formerly three entrances, but now there is but one door, the keys of which are cautiously kept by the Turks, lest the pilgrims should gain admittance without paying the nine sequins, or thirty-six livres, demanded for this indulgence: I allude to those from Christendom; for the Christian subjects of the Grand Signor pay no more than half that sum. This door is always shut; and there is only a small window, crossed with an iron bar, through which the people without hand provisions to those within, who are of eight different nations.

The first is that of the Latins or Romans, which is represented by the Franciscan friars. They are the keepers of the Holy Sepulchre; the place on Mount Calvary, where our Lord was nailed to the cross; the spot where the sacred Cross was discovered; the Stone of Unction, and the Chapel where our Lord appeared to the blessed Virgin after his resurrection.

The second nation is that of the Greeks, who have the choir of the church, where they officiate: in the midst of it is a small circle of marble; the centre of which they look upon as the middle of the globe.

The third is the nation of the Abyssinians, to whom belongs the chapel containing the pillar of *Impropere.*

The fourth nation is that of the Copts, who are Egyptian Christians: these have a small oratory near the Holy Sepulchre.

The fifth nation is the Armenian. They have the chapel of St. Helena, and that where the soldiers cast lots for, and divided the, apparel of our Lord.

The sixth nation is that of the Nestorians, or Jacobites, who are natives of Chaldea and of Syria. These have a small chapel near the spot where our Lord appeared to Mary Magdalen in the form of a gardener, and which is, on that account, denominated Magdalen's Chapel.

The seventh is the nation of the Georgians, who inhabit the country between the Euxine and the Caspian Sea. They keep the place on Mount Calvary where the cross was prepared, and the prison in which our Lord was confined till the hole was made to set it up in.

The eighth nation is that of the Maronites, who inhabit Mount Lebanon. Like us, they acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope.

On entering the church, you come to the Stone of Unction, on which the body of our Lord was anointed with myrrh and aloes, before it was laid in the sepulchre. Some say that it is of the same rock as Mount Calvary; and others assert that it was brought to this place by Joseph and Nicodemus, secret disciples of Jesus Christ, who performed this pious office, and that it is of a greenish color. Be that as it may, on account of the indiscretion of certain pilgrims, who broke off pieces, it was found necessary to cover it with white marble, and to surround it with an iron railing, lest people should walk over it. This stone is eight feet, wanting three inches, in length, and two feet, wanting one inch, in breadth; and above it, eight lamps are kept continually burning.

The Holy Sepulchre is thirty paces from this stone, exactly in the centre of the great dome, of which I have already spoken: it resembles a small closet, hewn out of the solid rock. The entrance, which faces the east, is only four feet high, and two feet and a quarter broad, so that you are obliged to stoop very much to go in. The interior of the sepulchre is nearly square. It is six feet, wanting an inch, in length, and six feet, wanting two inches, in breadth; and from the floor to the roof eight feet one inch. There is a solid block of the same stone, which was left in excavating the other part. This is two feet four inches and a half high, and occupies half of the sepulchre; for it is six feet, wanting one inch, in length, and two feet and five sixths wide. On this table the body of our Lord was laid, with the head towards the west, and the feet to the east: but, on account of the superstitious devotion of the Orientals, who imagine that, if they leave their hair upon this stone, God will never forsake them, and also because the pilgrims broke off pieces, it has received a covering of white marble, on which mass is now celebrated. Forty-four lamps are constantly burning in this sacred place, and three holes have been made in the roof for the emission of the smoke. The exterior of the sepulchre is also faced with slabs of marble, and adorned with several columns, having a dome above.

At the entrance of the sepulchre there is a stone about a foot and a half square, and a foot thick, which is of the same rock, and served to support the large stone which closed the access to the sepulchre. Upon this stone was seated the angel when he spoke to the two Marys; and, as well on account of this mystery, as to prevent the sepulchre from being entered, the first Christians erected before it a little chapel, which is called the Angel's Chapel.

Twelve paces from the Holy Sepulchre, turning towards the north, you come to a large block of grey marble, about four feet in diameter, placed there to mark the spot where our Lord appeared to Mary Magdalen in the form of a gardener.

Farther on is the Chapel of the Apparition, where, as tradition asserts, our Lord first appeared to the Virgin Mary after his resurrection. This is the place where the Franciscans perform their devotions, and to which they retire; and hence they pass into chambers, with which there is no other communication.

Ten paces from this chapel you come to a very narrow staircase, the steps of which are of wood at the beginning, and of stone at the end. There are twenty in all, by which you ascend to Mount Calvary. This spot, once so ignominious, having been sanctified by the blood of our Lord, was an object of the particular attention of the first Christians. Having removed every impurity, and all the earth which was upon it, they surrounded it with walls, so that it is now like a lofty chapel enclosed within this spacious church. It is lined in the interior with marble, and divided by a row of arches into two parts. That towards the north is the spot where our Lord was nailed to the cross. Here thirty-two lamps are kept continually burning: they are attended by the Franciscans, who daily perform mass in this sacred place.

In the other part, which is to the south, the Holy Cross was erected. You still see the hole dug in the rock, to the depth of about a foot and a half, besides the earth which was above it. Near this is the place where stood the crosses of the two thieves. That of the penitent thief was to the north, and the other to the south; so that the first was on the right-hand of our Saviour, who had his face turned towards the west, and his back to Jerusalem, which lay to the east. Fifty lamps are kept constantly burning in honour of this holy spot.

Below this chapel are the tombs of Godfrey de Bouillon and his brother Baldwin, on which you read these inscriptions:

HIC JACET INCLYTUS DUX GODEFRIDUS DE BULION, QUI TOTAM ISTAM TERRAM ACQUISIVIT CULTUI CHRISTIANO, CUJUS ANIMA REGNET CUM CHRISTO. AMEN.

REX BALDUINUS, JUDAS ALTER MACHABEUS
SPES PATRIÆ, VIGOR ECCLESIÆ, VIRTUS UTRIUSQUE,
QUEM FORMIDABANT, CUI DONA TRIBUTA FEREBANT
CÆDAR ET ÆGYPTUS, DAN AC HOMICIDA DAMASCUS.
PROH DOLOR! IN MODICO CLAUDITUR HOC TUMULO.

Mount Calvary is the last station of the church of the Holy Sepulchre; for, twenty paces from it, you again come to the Stone of Unction, which is just at the entrance of the church

It is obvious in the first place, that the church

church of the Holy Sepulchre is composed of three churches: that of the Holy Sepulchre, properly so called; that of Calvary; and the church of the Discovery of the Holy Cross.

The first is built in the valley at the foot of Calvary, on the spot where it is known that the body of Christ was deposited. This church is in the form of a cross, the chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, constituting in fact the nave of the edifice. It is circular, like the Pantheon at Rome, and is lighted only by a dome, beneath which is the sepulchre. Sixteen marble columns adorn the circumference of this rotunda: they are connected by seventeen arches, and support an upper gallery, likewise composed of sixteen columns and seventeen arches, of smaller dimensions than those of the lower range. Niches corresponding with the arches appear above the frieze of the second gallery, and the dome springs from the arch of these niches. The latter were formerly decorated with mosaics, representing the twelve apostles, St. Helena, the emperor Constantine, and three other portraits unknown.

The choir of the church of the Holy Sepulchre is to the east of the nave of the tomb: it is double, as in the ancient cathedrals; that is to say, it has first a place with stalls for the priests, and beyond that a sanctuary raised two steps above it. Round this double sanctuary run the aisles of the choir, and in these aisles are situated the chapels.

It is likewise in the aisle on the right, behind the choir, that we find the two flights of steps leading, the one to the church of Calvary, the other to the church of the Discovery of the Holy Cross. The first ascends to the top of Calvary, the second conducts you down underneath it: for the cross was erected on the summit of Golgotha, and found again under that hill. To sum up then what we have already said, the church of the Holy Sepulchre is built at the foot of Calvary, its eastern part adjoins that eminence, beneath and upon which have been constructed two other churches, connected by walls and vaulted staircases with the principal edifice.

The origin of the church of the Holy Sepulchre is of high antiquity. The author of the Epitome of the Holy Wars (*Epitome Bellorum sacrorum*) asserts, that forty-six years after the destruction of Jerusalem by Vespasian and Titus, the Christians obtained permission of Adrian to build, or rather to rebuild, a church over the tomb of their God, and to enclose, in the new city, the other places venerated by the Christians. This church, he adds, was enlarged and repaired by Helena, the mother of Constantine. Quaresmius contests this opinion, "because," says he, "the believers were not allowed till the reign of Constantine to erect such churches." This learned monk forgets that, anterior to the persecution by Dioclesian, the Christians possessed numerous churches, and publicly celebrated the mysteries of their religion. Lactantius and Eusebius boast of the opulence and prosperity of the believers at this period.

This church was ravaged by Cosroes II. king of Persia, about three hundred years after its erection by Constantine. Heraclius recovered the genuine Cross; and Modestus, bishop of Jerusalem, rebuilt the church of the Holy Sepulchre. Some time afterwards, the chalif Omar made himself master of Jerusalem, but he allowed the Christians the free exercise of their religion. About the year 1009, Hequem, or Hakem, who then reigned in Egypt, spread desolation around the tomb of Christ.

The Crusaders, having gained possession of Jerusalem the 15th of July, 1099, wrested the tomb of Christ from the hands of the Infidels. It remained eighty-eight years in the power of the successors of Godfrey of Bouillon. When Jerusalem again fell under the Mahometan yoke, the Syrians ransomed the church of the Holy Sepulchre with a considerable sum of money, and monks repaired to defend with their prayers a spot entrusted in vain to the arms of kings. Thus, amid a thousand revolutions, the piety of the early Christians preserved a church of which the present age was destined to witness the destruction.

Christian readers will perhaps inquire, what were my feelings on entering this awful place. I really cannot tell. So many reflections rushed at once upon my mind, that I was unable to dwell upon any particular idea. I continued near half an hour upon my knees in the little chamber of the Holy Sepulchre, with my eyes rivetted on the stone, from which I had not the power to turn them. One of the two religious who accompanied me remained prostrate on the marble by my side, while the other, with the Testament in his hand, read to me, by the light of the lamps, the passages relating to the sacred tomb. Between each verse he

repeated a prayer: *Domine Jesu Christe, qui in horâ diei vespertinâ de cruce depositus, in brachiis dulcissimæ Matris tuæ reclinatus fuisti, horâque ultimâ in hoc sanctissimo monumento corpus tuum exanime contulisti,* &c. All I can say is, that, when I beheld this triumphant sepulchre, I felt nothing but my own weakness; and that, when my guide exclaimed with St. Paul, "O death, where is thy victory! O grave, where is thy sting!" I listened as if death were about to reply that he was conquered, and enchained in this monument.

We visited all the stations till we came to the summit of Calvary. Where shall we look in antiquity for any thing so impressive, so wonderful, as the last scenes described by the Evangelists? These are not the absurd adventures of a deity foreign to human nature: it is the most pathetic history—a history, which not only extorts tears by its beauty, but whose consequences, applied to the universe, have changed the face of the earth. I had just beheld the monuments of Greece, and my mind was still profoundly impressed with their grandeur; but how far inferior were the sensations which they excited to those which I felt at the sight of the places commemorated in the Gospel!

OTHER SACRED PLACES.

I returned to the convent at eleven o'clock, and an hour afterwards I again left it to follow the *Via Dolorosa*. This is the name given to the way by which the Saviour of the world passed from the residence of Pilate to Calvary.

Pilate's house is a ruin, from which you survey the extensive site of Solomon's Temple, and the mosque erected on that site. The governor of Jerusalem formerly resided in this building, but at present these ruins serve only for stabling for his horses.

Christ, having been scourged with rods, crowned with thorns, and dressed in a purple robe, was presented to the Jews by Pilate. *Ecce Homo!* exclaimed the judge; and you still see the window from which these memorable words were pronounced.

According to the tradition current among the Latins at Jerusalem, the crown of Jesus Christ was taken from the thorny tree, called *Lycium spinosum*. Hasselquest, a skilful botanist, is, however, of opinion, that the *nabka* of the Arabs was employed for that purpose.

Another tradition at Jerusalem preserves the sentence pronounced by Pilate on the Saviour of the world, in these words:

Jesum Nazarenum, subversorem gentis, contemptorem Cæsaris, et falsum Messiam, ut majorum suæ gentis testimonio probatum est, ducite ad communis supplicii locum, et eum ludibriis regiæ majestatis in medio duorum latronum cruci affigite. I, lictor, expedi cruces.

A hundred paces from the arch of the *Ecce Homo*, I was shewn on the left the ruins of a church formerly dedicated to *Our Lady of Grief*. It was on this spot that Mary, who had been at first driven away by the guards, met her son bending beneath the weight of the cross. Eighteen centuries of persecutions without end, of incessant revolutions, of continually increasing ruins, have not been able to erase or to hide the traces of a mother going to weep over her son.

Fifty paces farther we came to the spot where Simon, the Cyrenean, assisted Jesus to bear his cross.

Here the road, which before ran east and west, makes an angle, and turns to the north. I saw on the right the place where dwelt the indigent Lazarus, and, on the opposite side of the street, the residence of the obdurate rich man.

The distance from the Judicial Gate to the summit of Calvary, is about two hundred paces. Here terminates the *Via Dolorosa*, which may be in the whole about a mile in length. If those who read the history of the Passion in the gospels are overcome with sacred melancholy and profound admiration, what must be his feelings who traces the scenes themselves at the foot of Mount Sion, in sight of the Temple, and within the very walls of Jerusalem?

After this description of the *Via Dolorosa*, and the church of the Holy Sepulchre, I shall say very little concerning the other places of devotion in the city. I shall merely enumerate them in the order in which they were visited by me, during my stay at Jerusalem.

1. The house of Anna, the priest, near David's Gate, at the foot of Mount Sion, within the wall of the city. The Armenians possess the church erected on the ruins of this house.

2. The place where our Saviour appeared to Mary Magdalen, Mary, the mother of James, and Mary Salome, between the castle and the gate of Mount Sion.

3. The

3. The house of Simon the Pharisee, where Magdalen confessed her sins. Here, in the eastern part of the city, is a church totally in ruins.

4. The monastery of St. Anne, the mother of the Blessed Virgin, and the grotto of the immaculate Conception, under the church of the monastery. This convent has been turned into a mosque, but admission may be obtained for a trifling sum.

5. The prison of St. Peter, near Calvary. This consists of nothing but old walls, in which are yet shewn some iron staples.

6. Zebedee's house, situated very near St. Peter's prison; now a spacious church belonging to the Greek Patriarch.

7. The house of Mary, the mother of John Mark, where St. Peter took refuge when he had been set at liberty by the angel. It is a church, the duty of which is performed by the Syrians.

8. The place of the martyrdom of St. James the Great. This is the Armenian convent, the church of which is very rich and elegant.

MOUNT SION.

Turning to the left, as soon as we had passed the gate, we proceeded southward, and passed the Pool of Beersheba, a broad deep ditch, but without water; and then ascended Mount Sion, part of which is now without the city.

The name of Sion doubtless awakens grand ideas in the mind of the reader, who is curious to hear something concerning this mount, so mysterious in Scripture, so highly celebrated in Solomon's song—this mount, the subject of the benedictions or of the tears of the prophets.

This hill, of a yellowish color and barren appearance, open in form of a crescent towards Jerusalem. This sacred summit is distinguished by three monuments, or more properly by three ruins; the house of Caiaphas, the place where Christ celebrated his last supper, and the tomb or palace of David. From the top of the hill you see, to the south, the valley of Ben-Hinnon; beyond this the Field of Blood, purchased with the thirty pieces of silver given to Judas, the Hill of Evil Counsel, the tombs of the judges, and the whole desert towards Hebron and Bethlehem. To the north, the wall of Jerusalem, which passes over the top of Sion, intercepts the view of the city, the site of which gradually slopes from this place towards the valley of Jehoshaphat.

The residence of Caiaphas is now a church, the duty of which is performed by the Armenians. David's tomb is a small vaulted room, containing three sepulchres of dark-colored stone; and, on the spot where Christ held his last supper, stand a mosque and a Turkish hospital, formerly a church and monastery, occupied by the Fathers of the Holy Land. This last sanctuary is equally celebrated in the Old and in the New Testament. Here David built himself a palace and a tomb; here he kept for three months the Ark of the Covenant; here Christ held his last passover, and instituted the sacrament of the Eucharist; here he appeared to his disciples on the day of his resurrection; and here the Holy Ghost descended on the apostles. The place hallowed by the Last Supper was transformed into the first Christian temple the world ever beheld, where St. James the Less was consecrated the first Christian bishop of Jerusalem, and St. Peter held the first council of the church. Finally, it was from this spot that the apostles, in compliance with the injunction, to go and teach all nations, departed without purse and without scrip, to seat their religion upon all the thrones of the earth.

POOL OF SILOE.

Having descended Mount Sion, on the east side, we came at its foot, to the fountain and pool of Siloe, where Christ restored sight to the blind man. The spring issues from a rock, and runs in a silent stream, according to the testimony of Jeremiah, which is contradicted by a passage of St. Jerome. It has a kind of ebb and flood, sometimes discharging its current like the fountain of Vaucluse, at others retaining and scarcely suffering it to run at all.

According to Josephus, this miraculous spring flowed for the army of Titus, and refused its waters to the guilty Jews. The pool, or rather the two pools, of the same name, are quite close to the spring. They are still used for washing linen as formerly; and we there saw some women, who ran away abusing us. The water of the spring is brackish, and has a very disagreeable taste; people still bathe their eyes with it, in memory of the miracle performed on the man born blind.

Near

Near this spring is shewn the spot where Isaiah was put to death. Here you also find a village called Siloan: at the foot of this village is another fountain, denominated in Scripture Rogel. Opposite to this fountain is a third, which receives its name from the Blessed Virgin. It is conjectured that Mary came hither to fetch water, as the daughters of Laban resorted to the well from which Jacob removed the stone. The Virgin's fountain mingles its stream with that of the fountain of Siloe.

VALLEY OF JEHOSHAPHAT.

The valley of Jehoshaphat is also called in Scripture the Valley of Shaveh, the King's Valley, the Valley of Melchisedeck. It was in the valley of Melchisedeck that the king of Sodom went to meet Abraham, to congratulate him on his victory over the five kings. Moloch and Beelphegor were worshipped in this same valley. It was afterwards distinguished by the name of Jehoshaphat, because that king caused his tomb to be constructed there.

The valley of Jehoshaphat exhibits a desolate appearance: the west side is a high chalk cliff, supporting the walls of the city, above which you perceive Jerusalem itself; while the east side is formed by the Mount of Olives and the Mount of Offence, *Mons Offensionis*, thus denominated from Solomon's idolatry. These two contiguous hills are nearly naked, and of a dull red color. On their desolate sides are seen here and there a few black and parched vines, some groves of wild olive-trees, wastes covered with hyssop, chapels, oratories, and mosques in ruins. At the bottom of the valley you discover a bridge of a single arch, thrown across the channel of the brook Cedron. The stones in the Jew's cemetery look like a heap of rubbish at the foot of the Mount of Offence, below the Arabian village of Siloan, the paltry houses of which can scarcely be distinguished from the surrounding sepulchres. Three antique monuments, the tombs of Zachariah, Jehoshaphat, and Absalom, appear conspicuous amid this scene of desolation. From the dullness of Jerusalem, whence no smoke rises, no noise proceeds; from the solitude of these hills, where no living creature is to be seen; from the ruinous state of all these tombs, overthrown, broken, and half open, you would imagine that the last trump had already sounded, and that the valley of Jehoshaphat was about to render up its dead.

THE GARDEN OF OLIVET.

On the brink and near the source of Cedron, we entered the garden of Olivet.

At the entrance of this garden we alighted from our horses, and proceeded on foot to the stations of the Mount. The village of Gethsemani was at some distance from the garden of Olivet. On leaving the Virgin's sepulchre, we went to see the grotto in the garden of Olivet, where our Saviour sweated blood as he uttered the words: "Father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me."

On leaving the grotto of the Cup of Bitterness, and ascending by a rugged winding path, the drogman stopped us near a rock, where it is said that Christ, surveying the guilty city, bewailed the approaching desolation of Sion.

You now ascend a little higher, and come to the ruins, or rather to the naked site, of a chapel. An invariable tradition records that in this place Christ recited the Lord's Prayer.

"And it came to pass, that, as he was praying in a certain place, when he ceased, one of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray as John also taught his disciples. And he said unto them, When ye pray, say: "Our Father which art in Heaven," &c.

Thirty paces further, bearing a little towards the north, is an olive-tree,* at the foot of which the Son of the Eternal Arbiter foretold the general judgment.

Proceeding about fifty paces farther on the mountain, you come to a small mosque, of an octagonal form, the relic of a church formerly erected on the spot from which Christ ascended to heaven after his resurrection. On the rock may be discerned the print of a man's left foot. I am silent, out of respect, without however being convinced, before authorities of considerable weight; St. Augustine, St. Jerome, St. Paulina, Sulpicius Severus, the venerable Bede, all travellers, ancient and modern, assure us that this is a print of the foot of Jesus Christ!

THE CITADEL.

On leaving the convent we proceeded to the citadel. No person was formerly

* The olive-tree may be said to be immortal, since a fresh tree constantly springs up from the same root.

permitted

permitted to enter; but now, that it is in ruins, you may obtain admittance for a few piastres. D'Anville proves that this castle, called by the Christians the Castle or Tower of the Pisans, is erected upon the ruins of an ancient fortress of David, and occupies the site of the tower Psephina. It has nothing remarkable: it is one of those Gothic fortresses of which specimens are to be found in every country, with interior courts, ditches, covered ways, &c.

The keep of the castle overlooks Jerusalem from west to east, as the Mount of Olives commands a view of it from east to west. The scenery surrounding the city is dreary: on every side are seen naked mountains, with circular or flat tops, several of which, at great distances, exhibit the ruins of towers, or dilapidated mosques. These mountains are not so close as not to leave intervals through which the eye wanders in quest of other prospects; but these openings display only a back-ground of rocks just as bare and barren as the fore-ground.

It was from the top of this tower that the royal prophet descried Bethsheba bathing in the garden of Uriah.

The citadel was guarded, when I saw it, by a kind of half-negro aga. He kept his women shut up in it, and he acted wisely, to judge from their eagerness to shew themselves in this dreary ruin. Not a gun was to be seen, and I am doubtful whether the recoil of a single piece would not shake all these ancient battlements into ruins.

THE INHABITANTS.

Having examined the castle for an hour, we left it, and took a street which runs eastward, and is called the street of the Bazar: this is the principal street, and the best quarter of Jerusalem. But what wretchedness, what desolation! We will not encroach upon the general description. We did not meet with a creature, for most of the inhabitants had fled to the mountains on the pacha's arrival. The doors of some forsaken shops stood open; through these we perceived small rooms, seven or eight feet square, where the master, then a fugitive, eats, lies, and sleeps, on the single mat that composes his whole stock of furniture.

On the right of the Bazar, between the Temple and the foot of Mount Sion, we entered the Jews' quarter. Fortified by their indigence, these had withstood the attack of the pacha. Here they appeared covered with rags, seated in the dust of Sion, seeking the vermin which devoured them, and keeping their eyes fixed on the Temple. The drogman took me into a kind of school: I would have purchased the Hebrew Pentateuch, in which a rabbi was teaching a child to read; but he refused to dispose of the book. It has been observed that the foreign Jews, who fix their residence at Jerusalem, live but a short time. As to those of Palestine, they are so poor as to be obliged to send every year to raise contributions among their brethren in Egypt and Barbary.

From the Jews' quarter we repaired to Pilate's house, to view the mosque of the Temple through one of the windows; all Christians being prohibited, on pain of death, from entering the court that surrounds this mosque. The description of it I shall reserve till I come to treat of the buildings of Jerusalem. At some distance from the prætorium of Pilate, we found the pool of Bethesda, and Herod's palace. This last is a ruin, the foundations of which belong to antiquity.

We went towards the gate of Sion, when Ali Aga invited me to mount with him upon the walls; the drogman durst not venture to follow us. I found some old twenty-four pounders fixed upon carriages without wheels, and placed at the embrasures of a Gothic bastion.

In this heap of rubbish, denominated a city, the people of the country have thought fit to give the appellation of streets to certain desert passages.

Jerusalem is comprehended in the pachalik of Damascus, for what reason I know not, unless it be a result of that destructive system which is naturally, and, as it were, instinctively, pursued by the Turks. Cut off from Damascus by mountains, and still more by the Arabs, who infest the deserts, Jerusalem cannot always prefer its complaints to the pacha, when oppressed by its governors. It would be much more natural to make it dependent on the pachalik of Acre, which lies near it; the Franks and the Latin fathers might then place themselves under the protection of the consuls residing in the ports of Syria; and the Greeks and Turks would be able to make known their grievances. But this is the very thing that their governors are desirous of preventing; they would have a mute slavery, and not insolent wretches who dare complain of the hand that oppresses them.

Jerusalem is therefore at the mercy of

an almost independent governor: he may do with impunity all the mischief he pleases, if he be not afterwards called to account for it by the pacha. It is well known that, in Turkey, every superior has a right to delegate his authority to an inferior; and this authority extends both to property and life. For a few purses a janissary may become a petty Aga, and this Aga may, at his good pleasure, either take away your life or permit you to redeem it. Thus executioners are multiplied in every town of Judea. The only thing ever heard in this country, the only justice ever thought of, is—*Let him pay ten, twenty, thirty, purses—Give him five hundred strokes of the bastinado—Cut off his head.* One act of injustice renders it necessary to commit a still greater. If one of these petty tyrants plunders a peasant, he is absolutely obliged to plunder his neighbour also; for, to escape the hypocritical integrity of the pacha, he must procure, by a second crime, sufficient to purchase impunity for the first.

It may perhaps be imagined that the pacha, when he visits his government, corrects these evils and avenges the wrongs of the people. So far from this, however, the pacha is himself the greatest scourge of the inhabitants of Jerusalem. His coming is dreaded like that of a hostile chief. The shops are shut up; the people conceal themselves in cellars; they feign to be at the point of death on their mats, or withdraw to the mountains.

The truth of these facts I am able to attest, since I happened to be at Jerusalem at the time of the pacha's visit. Abdallah is sordidly avaricious, like almost all the Mussulmans: in the capacity of commander of the caravan of Mecca, and under the pretext of raising money for the better protection of the pilgrims, he thinks that he has a right to multiply his extortions; and he is always devising new ways of fleecing the people. One of the methods which he most frequently employs is, to fix a very low maximum for all kinds of provisions. The people are delighted, but the dealers shut up their shops. A scarcity commences; the pacha enters into a secret negociation with the shop-keepers, and, for a certain number of purses, grants them permission to sell at any price they please. These men are of course desirous to recover the sums which they have given the pacha: they raise the price of necessaries to an extraordinary height, and the people, dying a second time for want, are obliged to part with their last rag to keep themselves from starving.

I have seen this same Abdallah practise a still more ingenious vexation. I have observed that he sent his cavalry to pillage the Arabian farmers beyond the Jordan. These poor people, who had paid the *miri*, and who knew that they were not at war, were surprised in the midst of their tents and of their flocks. They were robbed of two thousand two hundred sheep and goats, ninety-four calves, a thousand asses, and six mares of the purest blood: the camels alone escaped, having followed a shiek who called them at a distance. These faithful children of the desert carried their milk to their masters in the mountains, as if they had known that these masters were bereft of every other species of nourishment.

An European could scarcely guess what the pacha did with his booty. He put more than twice as high a price upon each animal as it was worth, rating each goat and sheep at twenty piastres, and each calf at eighty. The beasts, thus appraised, were sent to the butchers and different persons in Jerusalem, and to the chiefs of the neighbouring villages, who were obliged to take them and pay for them at the pacha's price, upon pain of death. I must confess that, had I not been an eye-witness of this double iniquity, I should have thought it absolutely incredible. As to the asses and horses, they became the property of the soldiers; for, according to a singular convention between these robbers, all the beasts with a cloven hoof taken in such expeditions belong to the pacha, and all the other animals fall to the share of the troops.

Having exhausted Jerusalem, the pacha departs; but, in order to save the pay of the city guards, and to strengthen the escort of the caravan of Mecca, he takes the soldiers along with him. The governor is left behind with about a dozen men, who are insufficient for the police of the city, much less for that of the adjacent country. The year before my visit, he was obliged to conceal himself in his house, to escape the pursuit of a band of robbers who entered Jerusalem, and were on the point of plundering the city.

No sooner is the pacha gone, than another evil, the consequence of his oppression, begins to be felt. Insurrections take place in the plundered villages; they attack each other, mutually intent on wreaking

wreaking hereditary revenge. All communication is interrupted; agriculture perishes; and the peasant sallies forth at night to pillage his enemy's vine, and to cut down his olive-tree. The pacha returns the following year; he demands the same tribute from a country whose population is diminished. In order to raise it, he is obliged to redouble his oppressions and to exterminate whole tribes. The desert gradually extends; nothing is to be seen but here and there habitations in ruins, and near them cemeteries which keep continually increasing: each succeeding year witnesses the destruction of a house, the extinction of a family, and soon nothing is left but this cemetery to mark the spot where once stood a village.

CARTHAGE.

The ship in which I left Alexandria having arrived in the port of Tunis, we cast anchor opposite to the ruins of Carthage. I looked at them, but was unable to make out what they could be. I perceived a few Moorish huts, a Mahometan hermitage at the point of a projecting cape, sheep browzing among ruins;—ruins, so far from striking, that I could scarcely distinguish them from the ground on which they lay. This was Carthage.

Devictæ Carthaginis arces
Procubuere, jacent infausto in littore turres
Eversæ. Quantùm illa metûs, quantùm illa laborum
Urbs dedit insultans Latio et Laurentibus arvis!
Nunc passim vix reliquias, vix nomina servans,
Obruitur propriis non agnoscenda ruinis.

In order to discover these ruins, it is necessary to go methodically to work. I suppose then, that the reader sets out with me from the fort of the Goletta, standing, as I have observed, upon the canal by which the lake of Tunis discharges itself into the sea. Riding along the shore in an east-north-east direction, you come, in about half an hour, to some salt-pits, which extend toward the west, as far as a fragment of wall, very near to the Great Reservoirs. Passing between these salt-pits and the sea, you begin to discover jetties running out to a considerable distance under water. The sea and the jetties are on your right; on your left you perceive a great quantity of ruins, upon eminences of unequal height; and below these ruins is a basin of a circular form, and of considerable depth, which formerly communicated with the sea by means of a canal, traces of which are still to be seen. This basin must be, in my opinion, the Cothon, or inner port of Carthage. The remains of the immense works discernible in the sea, would, in this case, indicate the site of the outer mole. If I am not mistaken, some piles of the dam constructed by Scipio, for the purpose of blocking up the port, may still be distinguished. I also observed a second inner canal, which shall be, if you please, the cut made by the Carthaginians when they opened a new passage for their fleet.

We first find the remains of a very extensive edifice, which seems to have formed part of a palace, or of a theatre. Above this edifice, ascending to the west, you come to the beautiful cisterns which are generally accounted the only relics of ancient Carthage: they were probably supplied with water by an aqueduct, some fragments of which may be seen in the plain. This aqueduct was fifty miles in length, commencing at the springs of Zawan and Zungar. There were temples above these springs. The largest arches of the aqueduct are seventy feet high, and the columns which support these arches, are sixteen feet square. The cisterns are prodigious; they form a series of vaults, communicating with each other, and are bordered throughout their whole length by a corridor. This is a truly magnificent work.

From the summit of Byrsa, the eye embraces the ruins of Carthage, which are more numerous than is generally imagined: they resemble those of Sparta, having nothing left in tolerable preservation, but covering an extensive space. I saw them in the month of February; the fig, olive, and carob, trees were already clothed with their young leaves; large angelicas and acanthuses formed verdant thickets among fragments of marble of every color. In the distance my eye wandered over the isthmus, the double sea, distant islands, a pleasing country, bluish lakes, and azure mountains. I beheld forests, ships, aqueducts, Moorish villages, Mahometan hermitages, minarets, and the white buildings of Tunis. Millions of starlings in flocks, that looked like clouds, flew over my head. Surrounded by the grandest and the most moving recollections, I thought of Dido, of Sophonisba, of the noble wife of Asdrubal; I contemplated the vast plains which entomb the legions of Hannibal, Scipio, and Cæsar; my eyes sought the site of Utica; but, alas! the ruins of the palace of Tiberius still exist at Capri, and in vain you look for the

spot occupied by Cato's house at Utica! The terrible Vandals and the light Moors passed successively before my memory; which exhibited to me, as the last picture, St. Louis expiring on the ruins of Carthage.

THE REMAINS OF

JOSEPH BLACKET;

CONSISTING OF

POEMS, DRAMATIC SKETCHES,

The TIMES, An ODE,

AND A MEMOIR OF HIS LIFE;

By Mr. PRATT.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

[We cheerfully lend our tribute of admiration to the unsophisticated and original genius of BLACKET. He was known to us, and we can speak from personal knowledge of his intellectual powers and genuine worth. He was a true noble of nature, in person, manners, virtue, and genius. The only consideration that diminishes our concern at his falling the early victim of sedentary habits, or malformation of the chest, is the circumstance that he enjoyed the protection of the benevolent Author of Sympathy, who contributed to his comfort all the relief that could be afforded by medical friends, and by the bounty of opulence.—In perusing the melancholy records of eccentric genius, how gratifying would it be, if, on similar occasions, our Otways, Savages, Dermodys, and Chattertons, had had for their contemporaries a benevolent kindred genius, such as Blacket found in Pratt. We have only to add, that these volumes have been published for the benefit of his orphan child,—and need we say more to those whom Nature has blessed with feelings, and Fortune with affluence?]

THE AUTHOR'S ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.*

I WAS born, 1786, at an obscure village, called Tunstill, in the north of Yorkshire, two miles from Catterick, and about five from Richmond, a respectable market-town. My father was a day-labourer, and had for many years been employed in the service of Sir John Lawson, bart. whose goodness and humanity to the neighbouring poor render him universally beloved.

I was the youngest, except one, of twelve children, eight of whom were living at the time that I was first sent to school, which was early in youth, owing to the village school-mistress being very partial to me, and giving me a free education. With her I staid until the age of seven; when, another school being opened by a man, whom my parents thought better able to instruct, I was placed by them under his tuition, and continued to write and learn arithmetic till the age of eleven; when my brother, a ladies' shoemaker, in London, expressed a desire of taking me as an apprentice, on the most liberal terms; namely, to provide me with every thing for the space of seven years, an opportunity which my parents lost not; so, leaving school and bidding adieu to the place of my nativity, playmates, &c. I set forward, in the waggon, for London, which place I reached in ten days; was bound by indenture and commenced my trade.

My brother, to whom I must give due praise, lest I should forget the little learning I had gathered in the country, (which was very trivial, never being farther in arithmetic than reduction, and being capable of reading, as the villagers thought, tolerably well,) frequently kept me at home to write on a Sunday, which, though painful to me at that time, was undoubtedly of essential service. He is a man who has read much, and has a good collection of books, chiefly on religious subjects: in perusing which I past my leisure hours, and, before I was fifteen, had read Josephus, Eusebius's Ecclesiastical History, Fox's Martyrs, and a number of others, from which I never failed to gather some knowledge. At that time the drama was totally unknown to me, a play I had neither seen nor read; in fact, I had no desire, until a juvenile friend, who was in the habit of frequenting the theatres, solicited my company to see Kemble play Richard the Third, at Drury-Lane. I went, and, having seen, and soon after read, forgot the cruelties exercised in queen Mary's reign, and left the celebrated Jewish historians and others to be cherished by more permanent admirers.

Thus, sir, did the Muse of Shakespeare, with a single glance, banish the ideas of Jerusalem's wars, which memory had carefully collected, and awakened a desire in my breast to become acquainted with no other language than that of nature. To do which, I frequently robbed my pillow of its due, and, in the summer-season, would read till the sun had far retired, then wait with

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* In a letter to Mr. Pratt, dated February 3, 1809.

with anxious expectation for his earliest gleam, to discover to my enraptured fancy the sublime beauties of that great master. And thus did I continue to cultivate with the Muse a friendship, for so I must call it, most dear and congenial to my heart, with that divine poet, at all borrowed or stolen hours, until the expiration of my apprenticeship, when I became a lodger of the brother I had served, but whose wife unfortunately died in a consumption about this period. Her sister, sometime after, I married, and lived happy for three years, during which time I assiduously courted the Muse of Tragedy, who continued to claim all the attention I could spare from my business, which I prosecuted with tolerable success, and made my family comfortable and happy; but, alas! I soon experienced a sad reverse.

In 1807, after a long illness, I lost the wife I so much loved, who fell a victim to the same complaint as her sister. At that wretched period, to add to my misfortunes, her sister, who had previously been sent for from the country to attend her, was confined to her bed by a raging fever, which deprived her for a considerable time of reason, and nearly of life. Judge of my situation, sir; a dear wife stretched on the bed of death; a sister senseless, whose dissolution in that state I expected every hour; an infant piteously looking round for its mother; creditors clamourous; friends cold or absent! I then found, like the melancholy Jaques, that, "when the deer was stricken, the herd would shun him." It will not appear strange to you, sir, when informed, that I was under the necessity of disposing of every thing, which I actually did, and, with the sum, discharged a part of the debts I had unavoidably contracted. After the burial of my wife, her sister, thank heaven, recovered; when, sending my little daughter to a kind friend at Deptford, where she still remains, I quitted the roof of departed happiness with anguish; and, to alleviate my sufferings, in tedious solitude, began to commit to paper some of those thoughts which my kind friend, Mr. Marchant, introduced to your perusal, and which you have had the goodness to examine.

"Thus, sir, I have given a brief sketch of my life, which, latterly, has been one continued scene of trouble; but, I hope, through the medium of your kind friendship, to be enabled to taste once more of happiness among my fellow-countrymen, and publicly display those ideas and sentiments which, in secret, I have cherished with unabating ardour." J. B.

"P. S. I have omitted one thing, sir, in my memoir, of which you may probably wish to be informed, viz. the names of the several poets, to the perusal of whose works I had dedicated my leisure hours, and to whose exalted sentiments I owe the expansion of my ideas: for your information on this point, I will here enumerate them.—Shakespeare, Milton, Pope, Young, Otway, Rowe, Beattie, Thompson, &c. together with one volume of Virgil's Æneid, with which I was much delighted, and read with particular attention: indeed, one or other of these authors was constantly in my pocket or under my pillow. I might add the History of the Heathen Gods, and every book that I could either borrow or buy, which I thought likely to improve me on any of my favourite subjects. I do not know, sir, whether you may not think it wandering from the objects of my scattered studies to observe, that I have visited most of the exhibitions of painting and sculpture; and from the subjects of the artist have collected many ideas, which, probably, otherwise I could never have attained."

HIS DEATH, DESCRIBED IN A LETTER TO MR. PRATT, FROM THE REV. MR. WALLIS.

Sir, *Seaham, Sep.* 11, 1810.

"Ever since Mr. Blacket became a resident here, I have felt particularly interested in his welfare, as well on account of his uncommon talents, as his engaging manners. To Sir Ralph and Lady Milbanke, he was peculiarly indebted for kindly and liberally supplying him with every comfort and convenience in their power; and from their amiable and accomplished daughter, who is a favourite of the Muses as well as he was himself, he received the most marked and unremitting attention. It was, alas! but too soon perceived and announced by the faculty, notwithstanding the hopes occasionally indulged by his friends, that his malady was without remedy, which he communicated to me about two months ago, saying, at the same time, "that his wife went off in a similar manner."

"After that, I thought my visits, as a friend, should bear a relation to those of a clergyman, and accordingly, when I next saw him, I introduced the painful subject of his declining state, and hinted the propriety of having recourse

to prayer, which with uplifted hands he gladly assented to. In this manner, I continued to visit him till the 22d ult. when I was called at 5 o'clock in the morning to attend him. On entering his room, he accosted me with his usual kind, but too expressive, look, sitting up, supported by pillows, breathing quick, perfectly sensible, but hardly able to speak. After prayers, he signified with his hand that I should sit down on the bed near him, when he with difficulty said, "Miss Milbanke and you will fix upon a spot, a romantic one, for me to lie in, and the management of the rest, I leave to Lady Milbanke and you." This was all he said concerning his worldly affairs to me, but in his last moments he expressed a wish to his sister, that Miss Milbanke would say something on a stone to his memory. An hour or two after taking leave, I returned and administered the holy sacrament to him, which he only survived till twelve o'clock next day, when he departed this life, like one falling asleep, in full reliance on his Redeemer, and with that calm resignation and fortitude which a true faith can only inspire.

The funeral took place the 26th of August, 1810, and he was buried in the church-yard of Seaham; the following lines taken from his own "Reflections at Midnight," are engraven on his tomb.

"Shut from the light, 'mid awful gloom,
Let clay-cold honour rest in state;
And, from the decorated tomb,
Receive the tributes of the great.

Let ME, when bade with life to part,
And in my narrow mansion sleep,
Receive a tribute from the heart,
Nor bribe the sordid eye to weep."

BEDLAM; OR, THE EFFUSIONS OF MADNESS.

Written after hearing Penrose's Ode on Madness, never before having met with that exquisite poem. J. B.

HARK! from Bedlam's frenzied cells,
How the mad'ning tumult swells!
Songs of fury! horrid groans!
Shouts exulting! plaintive moans!
There the Maniac, stung with pain,
Rends his hair and gnaws his chain!
Direst Rage, with stare aghast,
Grasps his clinking fetters fast!
Desperation, frantic driv'n,
Rails at man, and curses Heav'n!
Pensive Melancholy stands
With weeping eye and wither'd hands!
Mad Revenge, with gasping breath,
Thunders out the yell of death!
And the injur'd love-lorn fair
Moping sits with stedfast stare.
The soldier shouts, the battle's won:
But, hold! the horrid din's begun!

1st MANIAC.—*(Rage.)*

Oh! for a crag, as huge as Ossa's self!
That I might grasp it in my desperate hand,
And hurl it at yon moon?—yon moon, my curse!
My bane! The cause of all my frenzied acts.
Soft! let me think.—Ha! by my swelling veins,
'Twill be a deed befitting my great soul
To snap my chain and bind it round the world!
Then hang it o'er her horns; and, with a tilt,
Drive both among the stars! ha! ha! ha! ha!
How will my keeper stare!

2d MANIAC.—*(Joy.)*

Hush, make no noise!
Or you will frighten the dear youth away,
And I shall lose the promis'd violet.
Joy! see he comes, the flow'ret in his hand:
Oh! rapture, transport! in my circling arms,
I'll fold him thus.

3d MANIAC.—*(Revenge.)*

Vengeance pursue thee!
Vengeance and curses, fatal as the wound
Which now my dagger deals thee! Treacherous,
Perfidious, miscreant, down! and let mankind
Learn, from the noble justice of this blow,
To guard against the fury of a king.

4th MANIAC.—*(Female Revenge.)*

Now all is quiet, and the traitor sleeps,
Where is my pointed blade? hist! 'twas the owl:
Her screech has wak'd him! see, he rubs his eyes:
But, with my song, I'll lull him to repose,
Then stab him slily.

AIR.

God of sleep, with magic wand,
Hover thou his eyelids o'er,
That my bold revengeful hand
May seal them up for evermore!

5th MANIAC.—*(Heroic Exultation.)*

Yes,—yes;—
A mine beneath that citadel would blow
The fort and garrison to atoms! ha!
The thought has struck me: yes, by heav'n,
'twill do!
Quick form the raveline and counterscarp;
Pioneers, down with these entangling thickets:
Level your cannon lower by a foot.
That's well; a breach will shortly now be made:

Plant

Plant the light infantry within the wood.
See! they intend a *sortie!* Bring my horse,
Charge from the right.—They fly! enter the gates.
Huzza! huzza! 'tis won! the day's my own!

6th MANIAC.

Exhibiting the subtilty and cunning said to be observed in the insane.

Ha! now his back is turn'd;—where is the cup?
And where have I conceal'd the murd'ring drug?
An opportunity like this once lost
Is lost for ever!—hark! he hums a tune:—
'Tis his own knell!—there, precious poison!—there,—
Mix with his wine;—and, when he drinks, unhinge
His springs of life, that I may laugh.—Methinks
Enough is mix'd.—Come, drink again, my love;
It freezes keen,—the howling blast is bleak,
Hark! how it roars!—nay, nay, don't refuse it,
'Twill cheer thy heart:—that's well:—delicious draught,—
I thank thee.—See how pale he turns:—he falls!
Vengeance is mine!—he writhes!—ha! ha! ha! ho!
Ruin, how I love thee!—he gasps his last!
'Tis done,—my soul rejoice;—he dies! he dies!
Now for my hated self.—What!—not a drop!
Drain'd to the very dregs.—Now, this is churlish:
But, hold,—no matter;—there's a way yet left
To bid the world farewel.—Against these walls
'Twill not be hard to dash these brains out;—thus!
Ha!—my hated keeper here!—what, is't a dream?
Oh murder'd hope! Oh curse! soft, let me hide
Beneath the straw;—he'll pass, and think I sleep.

THE DYING HORSE.

These lines are not the effect of imagination, indulged in private, but were actually written by the side of the animal described, whom I discovered, in one of my solitary rambles near Hampstead, in the last struggling agonies of death. August, 1808.—J. B.

HEAV'N! what enormous strength does Death possess!
How muscular the giant's arm must be
To grasp that strong-bon'd horse, and, spite of all
His furious efforts, fix him to the earth!
Yet, hold, he rises!—no,—the struggle's vain;
His strength avails him not. Beneath the gripe
Of the remorseless monster, stretch'd at length
He lies, with neck extended; head hard press'd
Upon the very turf where late he fed.
His writhing fibres speak his inward pain!
His smoking nostrils speak his inward fire!
Oh, how he glares!—and, hark! methinks I hear
His bubbling blood, which seems to burst the veins.
Amazement! Horror! what a desp'rate plunge!
See, where his iron'd hoof has dash'd a sod
With the velocity of lightning. Ah!—
He rises,—triumphs;—yes, the victory's his!
No,—the wrestler, Death, again has thrown him!
And, oh! with what a murd'ring dreadful fall!
—Soft;—he is quiet. Yet, whence came that groan?
Was't from his chest, or from the throat of Death
Exulting in his conquest? I know not.
But, if 'twas his, it surely was his last;
For, see, he scarcely stirs; soft! Does he breathe?
Ah, no! he breathes no more. 'Tis very strange!
How still he's now:—how firey hot,—how cold!
How terrible,—how lifeless! all within
A few brief moments!—my reason staggers!
Philosophy, thou poor enlighten'd dotard,
Who canst assign for every thing a cause,
Here take thy stand beside me, and explain
This hidden mystery. Bring with thee
The headstrong atheist, who laughs at heav'n,
And impiously ascribes events to *chance*,
To help to solve this *wonderful enigma!*
First, tell me, ye proud haughty reas'ners,
Where the vast strength this creature late possess'd
Has fled to? How the bright sparkling fire,
Which flash'd but now from these dim rayless eyes,
Has been extinguish'd?—*Oh! he's dead*, you say.
I know it well:—but, how, and by what means?
Was it the arm of chance which struck him down,
In height of vigor and in pride of strength,
To stiffen in the blast? Come, come, tell me:
Nay, shake not thus the heads that are enrich'd
With eighty years of wisdom, glean'd from books,
From nights of study, and the magazines
Of knowledge, which your predecessors left.
What!

What! not a word!—I ask you, once again,
How comes it that the wond'rous essence,
Which gave such vigour to these strong-nerv'd limbs,
Has leapt from its inclosure, and compell'd
This noble workmanship of Nature thus
To sink into a cold inactive clod?
Nay, *sneak not off thus cowardly!*——Poor fools!
Ye are as destitute of information
As is the lifeless subject of my thoughts!
—The subject of my thoughts?—yes,—there he lies,
As free from life as if he ne'er had liv'd.
Where are his friends, and where his old acquaintance,
Who borrow'd from his strength, when, in the yoke,
With weary pace, the steep ascent they climb'd?
Where are the gay companions of his prime,
Who with him ambled o'er the flow'ry turf,
And, proudly snorting, pass'd the way-worn hack
With haughty brow; and, on his ragged coat,
Look'd with contemptuous scorn? Oh, yonder see,
Carelessly basking in the mid-day sun,
They lie, and heed him not;—little thinking,
While there they triumph in the blaze of noon,
How soon the dread annihilating hour
Will come, and Death seal up *their* eyes,
Like his, for ever! Now, moraliser,
Retire! Yet, first proclaim this sacred truth;
Chance rules not over Death; but, when a fly
Falls to the earth, 'tis heav'n that gives the blow!

The WITHERED TREE,*

Which was intended by the author as a companion to the foregoing poem.

Ye silken sons of opulence, who bask
In Fortune's sunshine, and with light hearts dance
The roundelay of pleasure; whose moments,
Uninterrupted by the frowns of care,
Are spent beside the spirit-cheering bowl,
Or in the arms of facinating beauty;
Whose glowing cheeks the icy blast of want
Or bleak adversity hath never pal'd;
Whose flatt'ring imaginations warm
Picture the joys you taste perpetual,
And cheat the sense with an illusive view
Of lasting bliss and ever-new delights;
Attend my steps, and let us contemplate
On yonder wither'd, solitary, Tree.

Time, that remorseless ravager, whose scythe,
Unblunted by six thousand years of service,
Spares not the lofty monarch of the woods;
But, wielded by a strong and vig'rous arm,
With sweep devastative, alike cuts down
The deeply rooted oak and slender rose!

Oh, beauty! grandeur! proud gigantic strength!
What are ye, but the pageants of an hour!
How soon ye wither, and how soon ye die!
Or, worse than death, in palsied, tott'ring, age,
Ye live to be the mock and scorn of youth;
Degraded, laugh'd at, and, oh shame! despis'd!

Now, ye deluded youths, who, to yourselves
Promise unceasing raptures, health, and vigour;
Who think it spiritless, and height of folly,
Toward life's verge to cast the startled eye;
To you I call:—to you, like Phaëton,
Who wish to guide the chariot of the sun
In glory's pomp, and castles build in air,—
I call, with harsh but friendly voice, to warn,
As much ye need it, that ye are but men!
And, by a fibre weaker than a hair,
Hang between life and immortality!

Mortals!—suspend the vanities of life,
And listen to the moral of my lay!
Attentive view this poor old ragged trunk,
White with the snows of twice two hundred years,
By lightning blasted, and by tempests torn;
But, hark! methinks e'en now I hear it say,
"Oh, that some friendly axe would lay me low,
That I might stand no more to witness thus
Mine own infirmity and misery!
Time was, when April in his richest garb
Array'd me; when the cheerful summer-months
All danc'd around my head; when, vain of heart,
I stretch'd my foliage to the glitt'ring sun,
And laugh'd the seasons round; plum'd in gay trim,
The flocks admir'd and shelter'd in my shade.
Distinguish'd favor, paid me by the world,
Fill'd all my breast with pride; and, when the weak
And despicable sapling, tempest-torn,
Solicited assistance and relief,
I thrust my brawny arms full at his front,
And superciliously refus'd his suit.

"Thus did I flourish, heedless of the grave,
In height of arrogance, in pride of life,
In honors great, in grandeurs dignified!
When, oh! the red-wing'd lightning crush'd my hopes,
In hour unthought of—all my beauty wither'd,

Bereav'd

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* This tree may now be seen standing in the centre of one of Mr. Willan's fields, near Primrose-hill.—J. B.

Bereav'd me in a moment of my pow'r,
And left me standing as a monument
For man to gaze on:—tremble,—and be WARN'D!"

THE BARDS OF BRITAIN.*

TO SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS.

On his presenting the author with the "Cabinet of English Poetry."

FRIEND of the advent'rous poet's infant muse,
Receive this tribute, nor the lay refuse;
Thy gift invests me with a godlike band,
The boast, the glory, of my native land!

Dear, doubly dear, the precious treasures giv'n;
Dear as the ruddy beam of light from heav'n;
Unsullied treasures!—with no dross comb'in'd,
Unsullied treasures of the immortal MIND!
Long sigh'd-for volumes, stor'd with truths divine,
And fancy's richest flow'rs,—ye all are mine!

Though adverse fortune on my youth has frown'd,
And faithless friends inflicted many a wound,
Unnotic'd long; though oft, with grief sincere,
I heav'd the sigh and dropp'd the anguish'd tear;
Yet, Hope, at length, has built her downy nest,
Oh! blessed change! within this throbbing breast;
This breast, where late the Raven of Despair
Sat brooding on the thorns of with'ring Care.
Kind heav'n! all-bounteous! gives a Friend to save,
I seem re-born, or rescued from the grave!
And, in the precious boon which Phillips sends,
My raptur'd heart receives a host of friends!
Friends, who will soothe me in misfortune's gloom,
And to the MUSE'S COURT convert my narrow room!

Methinks, e'en now, I see the *mighty train*
Encircle me around; and each, alternate,
Accept, with smiles, my homage. In the midst,
With deathless laurel blooming round thy brows,
My gaze is bent on thee, immortal youth!
On thee, whom most I pity, love, admire!
The beams of gladness sparkle in thine eyes,
Which, on the portrait of my fost'ring bard,
Seem stedfast riveted;—and sure I hear
Thy voice exclaim

[CHATTERTON.]

Happie itte bie for thie!
Reet mycle comforte wele betide thine houre!
Synne, frae the mokie denne obscuritye,
Whilom, lyke myne, thie ruthful thornye bedde,
An helpen hannde hes gathered thie flowres,
Whilk growen by the sun uncheryshed,
Ande them haes setten, where hys beem devyne
May keepe them frae a Walpole's scowlyng eyne.

Ill-fated bard! I mourn thy hapless fall!
But, as a sky-harp'd seraph, now I hail
Thy form divine! and, with exultance proud,
What thou hast left to this ungrateful world,
Pronounce as mine!

TO MILTON.

Oh! heaven-illumin'd bard!
Whose wing seraphic soar'd above all height
In majesty of song, forgive! forgive!
That my rash hand should dare, upon thy throne,
Thy starry throne! to place a hapless youth,
Though proudly favor'd by the weeping Nine,
Thy great superior alone in sorrow!
Mournful pre-eminence! Yes, thou wilt pardon;—
And MILTON'S tear, on CHATTERTON'S pale urn,
Shall drop, like balm from weeping cherub's eye!
Oh! how thy awful daring I revere;
Thou, through the gloom of *Chaos* and old *Night*,
Despotic rulers o'er the drear profound,
Travers'd, with stedfast soul, the pathless way;
Thou, from the Stygian pool, on heirarch's wing,
Soar'd dreadfully sublime; and, 'yond the stars,
Where human eye had never dar'd to look,
Explor'd the regions of eternal day,
And on heav'n's pearly pavement fearless trod!
With reverential awe, my trembling hand
Shall turn, at midnight's hour, thy volumes o'er;
Mount, on the wings of Fancy, by thy side;
Visit the liquid deeps of hell below;
Then, rising on the pinion of the mind,
To heav'n's extremest verge shall rapt ascend;
'Till, for a moment, I forget myself,—
Forget I sprang from dust and am a worm!

TO DRYDEN.

Dryden, too, appears,
To charm my wond'ring ears!

* This poem was written immediately on receiving the present. The happy imitation of the different styles of the personified bards demonstrates the accuracy with which our young poet had read and studied such authors as were within his reach, and which, luckily for him, happened to be the best among our national poets.—Mr. PRATT.

See, see, he rises in a car of state!
His heav'n-train'd steeds proclaim
His never-dying fame!
The reins upheld with daring hand,
He guides them o'er the rugged mountain's brow,
Around whose base the limpid waters flow.
Hark! hark! his thund'ring wheels resound
Through ether's concave wide!
His coursers feel the biting lash,
The swift revolving axles flash.
He spurns the trembling ground!
See, checking now with fierce command
Their dread career, in fullest pride,
He mounts, on cherub wing, magnificently great!

TO POPE.

With piercing eye, deep vers'd in Nature's lore,
Resolv'd the realms of reason to explore;
The paths of science, the retreats of sense,
And justify the ways of Providence;

POPE next I see, the bard whose various fire
Attunes the hallow'd or the tender lyre;
Tears off the fraudful mask that screens the mind,
And awes the varying follies of mankind:
Instructs the *serious*, and delights the *gay*,
Shews Fame's proud fane, and leads himself the way!

TO YOUNG.

With coffin'd shrouds surrounded, big with thought,
With painful thought, which moves yet mends the heart,
And swells to aw'd solemnity, see, YOUNG
Deigns, too, to dwell beneath my humble roof!
The reliques of the dead, with full-fix'd eye,
Denoting deep reflection, he surveys,
And smiles at "weak mortality!" Absorb'd
In contemplation, on the jarring world
He looks indignant. 'Cross the shoreless tide
Of full eternity his stedfast gaze
Is fix'd; nor once returns, save that he casts
One look of pity on disastrous man!

TO THOMPSON.

And THOMPSON, Nature's limner, *thou* art mine!
Thou, who hast painted the all-blessed year,
Bringing the seasons full within my view,
E'en when sequester'd in this nook I sit;
The flow'ry dale, the steep aspiring hill,
The velvet bank, the desolated waste,
The pebbled streamlet, and the roaring flood,—
Spring's tender fragrance,—Summer's noontide blaze,—
Autumnal breezes,—Winter's icy blasts,—
In all their sweet diversity of change!

TO COLLINS.*

And COLLINS, too,
To thee I bow,
Bright Fancy's *fav'rite* child,
Who, in the desolated wild,
With all the varied sweets of song,
Pour'd forth the strain,
As o'er the plain,
Fleet echo did thy swelling notes prolong!
And, when the PASSIONS fir'd thy breast,
Upon some rocky steep,
Which fearful overhung the deep,
Thou, with the frenzy of poetic fire,
Drew'st all the FURIES round thy magic lyre;
And, 'mid the hideous yell
Of grisly spectres, fell
Revenge! Despair!
And haggard Care!
With harp in hand,
Did'st take thy stand,
Now made them frantic rave, now lull'd them all to rest.

TO SHENSTONE.

And late from the blade-waving mead,
Enamell'd with SPRING's vernal flowers,
The murmurs of Corydon's reed,
Were plaintively heard from the bowers.

Around him the frolicsome lambs,
In wantonness frisk'd to the note;
While wistfully gaz'd the fond dams,
Who seem'd on the younglings to doat.

As centinel, laid at his feet,
Poor Tray watch'd the flock on the plain;
And, pour'd from the thicket's retreat,
Was heard the mellifluous strain.

Suspended, his crook, on the tree,
Hung ready his hand to receive;
The ballad was plac'd on his knee,
Which taught his fond bosom to heave.

But, broken is Corydon's reed,
Ah! ne'er shall we hear it again!
No longer, his lambkins to feed,
The shepherd shall traverse the plain.

But, though he to death is consign'd,
And no more the lov'd bard shall we see,
His song in a wreath is entwin'd,
And that wreath forms a GARLAND for me!

TO GRAY.

Next see ethereal GRAY,
Whose daring fancy took her flight,
On eagle-wing, to huge Plinlimmon's height,
And, as above his snow-capt brow she soar'd,
The fall of Cambria's children dear!
The heav'nly maid, in wild dismay,

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* In characterising the genius of Blacket, we are warranted in assimilating it to that of Collins more than to any other poet.—M.M.

Wit

With Hoel's harp deplor'd,
While from her eyelids gush'd the soul-assuaging tear!

And oft, when Caution penn'd the guarded fold,
Wrapt in his strain I took my lonely way,
And listen'd pensive as *his* "curfew toll'd
The dreary knell of the departed day!"

With ling'ring step, at midnight's awful noon,
I sought the death-bed of the lab'ring hind;
Explor'd with him the spot with grass o'ergrown,
And the rude stone which rustic skill design'd.

Oft shall his numbers soothe me to repose,
Oft shall my bosom own their magic pow'r;
His moral lay the hallow'd truth disclose,
And oft beguile the solitary hour!

TO GOLDSMITH.

Next hapless AUBURN's friend my bosom cheers,
Whom NATURE loves and ev'ry Muse reveres!
To him was given the high victorious art,
To gain a conquest o'er the human heart;
No party-theme his gen'rous bosom fir'd,
Far other strains his social soul inspir'd;
In thy blest cause, O VIRTUE, he engag'd,
And 'gainst thy foes alone fierce war he wag'd!
He saw oppression seize the poor man's soil,
And bade the tyrant quit the impi-us spoil;
With grief he saw the dome of pow'r arise,
With shame he heard the hapless maiden's sighs!
He saw the prince, encompass'd by a train
Of flatt'ring slaves, who spurn'd the harmless swain;
With weeping eye he view'd the lab'rer's lot,
Driv'n, like an exile, from his plunder'd spot!
Each realm he trac'd, recording in his strains,
That land most blest,—where prosper'd most the swains!

Poet belov'd! my vanquish'd heart is thine,
And beats with transport thus to call *thee* mine!

TO BURNS.

And whae is he that syngs sae weel,
And pens "Addresses to the Deil?"*
Whae gies the sang syke bonny turns?
Daft Gowk! ye ken it's sonsie BURNS!

His gabby tales I looe to hear,
They please sae meikle, run sae clear;
That ilka time, good traith, I read,
I'se wiser baith i' heart an head.

I wad advise, when runkled care
Begins to mak ye glow'r and stare,
That ye wad furst turn ow'r his leaf,
'Twill mak ye suon forget ye'r grief!

And, should auld mokie sorrow freeten,
Hes blythesome tale ye'r hearts will leeten;
And suor I am, ye grief may banter,
By looking ow'r his "Tam o'Shanter,"*

And, while I breathe, whene'er Ise scant,
Of cheerfu friends,—and fynde a want
Of something blythe to cure my glumps,
And free me frae the doleful dumps,

I'll tak his beuk, and read awhile,
Until he mak me wear a smile;
And, then, if I hae time to spare,
I'll learn his "Bonny banks of Ayr!"†

MORNING LANDSCAPES.

1805.

The rural landscapes, entitled "Morning, Mid-day, Sunset, and Midnight," were written at seventeen years of age, when the author assures me he had not read those of Cunningham, called "Day, Noon, and Evening." It will, therefore, be pleasing to trace the accidental similitudes and the original ideas of two poets, in the most pastoral period of their lives, employed on the same subjects. The resemblances, however, are very few, in comparison with the unborrowed native touches, which are general and appropriate; and, without at all detracting from the engaging simplicity of Cunningham's sketches, those of Mr. Blacket will be found no way inferior. It is to be observed, that the ideas of Mr. Blacket were not drawn from recollection, having been an eye-witness of the various objects pourtrayed.—Mr. PRATT.

Now the rosy orb of day
O'er the waves begins to rise,
Tinging with his glowing ray
June's unclouded morning skies;

With what joy the soaring lark
Hails him with her matin song
As she upward soars;—and, hark!
How the shepherd pipes along.

Now the peasant's door unbars,
While the housewife fills his flask,
He the ripping scythe prepares,
Sharpen'd for its daily task.

Anxious, waiting at his feet,
See poor Tray expectant stands,
As the homely crust is eat',
For the morsel from his hands.

* A poem of Burns so called.

* A poem of Burns so called.

† The title of one of the most beautiful songs in the whole collection of the Scottish bard.

While the early-rising cock,
Rouzes all his feather'd brood,
And the fleecy pent-up flock
Long to nip their dew-wash'd food.

See the tripod now is plac'd;
And the laughing dairy-maid
Fills the frothy pail with haste,
Underneath the elm-tree's shade.

Loudly groans a trembling oak,
While the forest deep resounds;
Murm'ring at the woodman's stroke,
Widening still its gaping wounds!

Smirking younkers now are seen,
By their playful fancies led,
In wild frolic on the green,
Where the daisy rears its head.

MID-DAY.

Same Date.

From the scorching heat of noon,
Panting cattle leave the glade;
Faint the mower sits him down
At the headland in the shade.

Drooping lags the toiling ox,
Heedless of the plough-boy's goad;
Who, delighted, hears the clocks
Speak the dinner on the road.

In the fields appear the boys,
Loos'd from school, in frolic gay;
Echo, at the gladsome noise,
Seems to share their holiday!

Resting 'neath yon bow'ry tree,
Shelter from the sun-beams, cool,
See the flock,—the heifers see
Plunging in the sullied pool.

Close behind the motley crowd,
See the cur, with half-shut eye,
Skulking lies,—and barks aloud
At the trav'ller passing by.

Now the tender flow'rs decay,
Wither'd by the scorching heat,
And the warblers wing their way
To the thicket's deep retreat.

Pleas'd, the sun-embrowned swain
Hears the well-known halloo swell
From the farm, across the plain,
Substitute for dinner-bell!

Slumb'ring in their liquid beds,
Finny shoals now heedless lay;
While the sun above their heads,
Tells the blazing noon of day!

SUNSET.

Same Date.

Gently, on the western waves,
See, the sun reclines his head,
Faintly smiling as he laves,
Placid on his glassy bed.

Gloomy frowns the mountain steep,
Now deserted by his beams,
Bending o'er the noisy deep,
Where its broad'ning shadow swims.

Dim and faint the skiff is seen
Sailing to its destined place,
Murky cloudings intervene,
Leaving not the smallest trace.

Hark! the sheep-dog's barking noise
From the wide-stretch'd dewy wold,
Faithful to the shepherd's voice,
Driving flocks within the fold.

Now, within his rustic shed,
The returning peasant sees
Supper on the table spread,
And his children clasp his knees!

Through the air, in lofty height,
Rooks their ev'ning course pursue,
Still ascending in their flight,
Keeping still their wood in view.

Now the landscape's sunk from sight,
Homeward run the youthful train,
As the fast-approaching night
Steals across the dusky plain!

Darkness now obscures the ground,
Far has fled the cheering sun;
Now the fire is circled round,
And the goblin-tale's begun!

MIDNIGHT.

Same Date.

The wearied hind is now at rest,
And the ember'd fire decays,
While the cricket, latest guest,
Cherups o'er the dying blaze.

Slowly rising o'er the hill,
Cynthia, bright, the prospect cheers;
And her figure on the rill,
Lovely as herself appears.

Morpheus now has banish'd care,
And each breast enjoys repose,
Save yon wretched love-lorn fair,
Breathing to the night her woes.

Swift the silver'd scene is chang'd,
Tempests dark obscure the sight;
Clouds of heav'n's artill'ry rang'd,
Muster on the brow of night.

Dreadful howls the raging blast,
Furious o'er creation driv'n,
While the atheist stares aghast,
Trembling at offended heav'n!

Wildly foams the surge; and, hark!
To the drowning seaman's groan!
As the billow-beaten bark,
Plunging, sinks for ever down!

Awful silence is restor'd!
And the hurricano pass'd!
Quiet sleep the winds which roar'd
O'er the desolated waste!

Quiet

Gracious now the orbs of light,
Brighten up the delug'd plains;
And the bell from yonder height,
Tells that tranquil midnight reigns!

ALLEN'S COT.

A Song.

In a green fertile spot, the blue mountains among,
O'erlooking the valleys and dells,
Near a slow-stealing streamlet, which ripples along,
Stands the cot—where my lov'd Allen dwells;
O'er the spot rosy health and contentment preside;
And my bosom thus faithfully tells,—
That still to be happy is still to reside
In the cot—where my lov'd Allen dwells!

Give splendor to vain ones, to Pride her desires,
All the baubles which Fortune's lap swells;
But give Ellen the heart of the man she admires,
And the cot—where her lov'd Allen dwells!

SENTIMENTS

OF

THE DEAD TO THE LIVING.

Ye flutt'ring gay, ye thoughtless proud,
Who tread this ball,
A bloodless corpse now calls aloud;
Then mark its call!

Mark it all you, who careless run
This life away;
Who, basking in your rising sun,
Consume the day:

Know that your lives are but a sleep,
By dreams oppress'd;
And those, who stay behind to weep,
Will soon find rest.

My spirit's fled with early flight
Above the sky,
To dwell in realms of endless light,
With God on high!

My troubled hours that here roll'd by,
Were scarce a breath;
For those who creep, and those who fly,
Must rest in death.

Then what's this giddy round of dust,
On which we tread?
What? but a spacious field in trust,
For all the dead!

And, what are you, who, on this ball,
Draw your harsh breath?
The rich, the poor, the mighty, all
Are dusty death!

SERMONS

Preached on Public Occasions,

With Notes, and an Appendix,

On Various and Important Subjects.

By R. VALPY, D.D. F.A.S.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

[If Dr. VALPY's name and character were not already well known to the public as the author of many valuable works, these Sermons and their Notes would fully entitle him, as a clergyman and politician, to the epithets of liberal, judicious, and enlightened. Among the following extracts, all of which possess eminent claims to attention, the Observations on the Church of England, are particularly curious, as proceeding from a zealous member of its establishment, who candidly admits some of its imperfections and dangers, and freely points out the practicable means of combining reform with security.]

CHRISTIAN SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

IN the year 1701, a Society was formed by some distinguished characters of the Church of England, with the pious design of extending the influence of the Gospel, in various parts of the world, particularly in the British Plantations in America. This zealous body of men received the approbation and support of King William III. who granted them a charter under the denomination of The Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Some Members of that Society, who had originally formed a plan for advancing the honor of God, and the good of mankind, by promoting Christian knowledge both at home and in other parts of the world, established a Society distinct from the Corporation, and are known by the name of The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge.

Zealous were the endeavours, and extensive were the benefits, of these Societies. Christian knowledge began to dawn over countries, which had hitherto been involved in the gloom of ignorance and superstition, by the exertions of the former. The first object of the latter was to procure and encourage the establishment of Charity Schools in all parts of the kingdom, for the education of children of both sexes, in religious knowledge and useful industry. An important part of their attention was directed to disperse, both at home and abroad, Bibles,

Bibles, Prayer-books, and Religious Tracts, to increase the knowledge and practice of our holy religion. Missions were soon after undertaken to the East Indies; and measures were taken to promote the cause of the Gospel in Asia Minor, Arabia, and Egypt, by printing the New Testament and Psalter in Arabic, and by a judicious appropriation of their funds, in sowing the seeds of eternal life in various parts of the world.

But the calamities produced by the ravages of the French Revolution, which rendered property insecure, and the comforts of life precarious, called for consolations of a more extensive nature. Religion alone appeared to hold out a permanent blessing to counterbalance the miseries of the times. The Word of God was the only substantial relief, which could soothe the mind oppressed with trouble, and fainting with despair. It was necessary that Christian benevolence should exert all its faculties in communicating that divine treasure to the world. An accession of strength was demanded. The two Societies possessed the zeal, but wanted the means, to complete the plan, which they had originally put in execution. The exertions of one were from its nature confined to a single object; the attention paid by the other to charity schools and missions, did not permit as wide a circulation of the Scriptures, as was now become expedient, in order to fulfil the great design of Eternal Wisdom. As both the Societies were confined to Members of the Church of England, they were deprived of the assistance of Dissenters of all denominations, who desired an opportunity of inlisting under the banners of that host of Christian beneficence. The numerous Christian sects on the Continent were likewise excluded from a general co-operation. A new Society became therefore necessary, which should combine the contributions of the universal body of Christians. This country has long been the favored seat of Mercy and Charity. In the exercise of those divine qualities, she knows no boundaries but those of nature, she submits to no restrictions but those of necessity. She has therefore begun the work, which, in conjunction with the old Societies, and under the protection of the God of Love, has already produced effects, which the most sanguine hopes of human success could scarcely have anticipated. The gain of the new Society has indeed, in the words of the Prophet, been consecrated unto the Lord, and its substance unto the Lord of the whole earth.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

Their object is to distribute, at an expense of not more than half the common price, the Old and New Testament, in every language of the civilised world. Their principles are those of pure Christianity, without bias to any particular sect or distinction. Hence the Bible is printed without notes or comment, because they might be said to convey sentiments, and inculcate the tenets, of some particular Church. By this impartial universality, all descriptions of Christians are equally interested in promoting the design of the Society, because they all ground their belief on the Scriptures. One very important end has been attained by this expansion of general interest. The Society has diffused the principles of universal benevolence. It has brought all parties together; and mutual communication and interchange of sentiments, have proved that the real difference between them is far from being irreconcileable. Not only individual, but national, animosities have been softened, and perhaps it is not too much to hope that they may be finally healed. It is a most cheering sight to see in the London Committee, Britons and foreigners, members of the Church of England and of other communions, brought together, and joined like brethren dwelling together in unity. Thus may the Society be represented, in the words of our great poet, as "a hoop of Gold, to bind the nations in." How far it is patronised by the Church of England, you will easily form an estimate, when you are informed that the archbishop of Cashell, and the bishops of London, Durham, Salisbury and St. David's, are at the head of the establishment. And the bishop of this diocese, being requested to become the President of this auxiliary establishment, has appeared gratified by the distinction.

Although the Society is yet in its infancy, its proceedings have already been marked by the most important consequences. The sphere of its exertions, though confined to a period of less than five years, has been extended, —North and South, from Iceland and

Lapland to the Cape of Good Hope and Van Diemen's land;—East and West, from Hindoostan and the Caspian Sea to the River Plata and great lakes of North America.

To be more particular:—20,000 Bibles and 30,000 Testaments have been stereotyped in Cambridge in the Welsh language, and distributed in the principality. The Highlands of Scotland have been supplied with Testaments in the Gaelic language; and in Ireland the distribution of Bibles and Testaments has not been less extensive.

The expence of printing in this country, and of carriage through the continent, particularly in these times of unexampled exclusion, presented obstacles to the diffusion of the Scriptures. To obviate these difficulties, the Society have, by munificent donations of money, and sometimes of types, encouraged the establishment of similar associations on the continent. On this foundation Institutions have been formed at Nuremberg, in Bavaria, Swabia, and Prussia; and 250,000 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed in the German states.

At Sarepta, types have been purchased for printing Calmuck Bibles; and the banks of the Wolga are already cheered with the sounds of the Gospel. Two thousand copies of St. John's Gospel in the Mohawk language have been sent to America. To insure the accuracy of the Testament in the Icelandic tongue, the Society made an arrangement, by which 5000 copies have been printed at Copenhagen, and sent to the island. The various casts and languages in India have received the Word of God. The bleak countries of the North, of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, have been warmed with religious zeal by the study of the Scriptures. To close the climax of the efforts which have been made, the New Testament is now translating into the Chinese language.

JERSEY AND GUERNSEY.

The importance of the islands of Jersey and Guernsey to this country has not always been duly appreciated. In time of war, their situation affords the most effectual means of annoyance to the ships of the enemy, and of protection to those of England. The effects of their hostility were so severely felt by the parliamentarians in the 17th century, that, in the memorials presented by the London merchants to government for protection against those active defenders of the monarchy, they declared that trade could not exist, if it were not secured against the depredations of the "Jersey pirates." In the American war, when the commerce of our enemies excited the ardor of enterprise, upwards of 70 privateers, carrying 3,500 men, were sent to sea from the islands, exclusive of the numbers employed in the navy. During more than seven centuries, since England was conquered by their ancestors, they have manifested the most heroic and inflexible attachment to this country, which they regarded as their parent state, since the reduction of Normandy to a province of France. They have repelled every attack, to which their situation exposes them, in the words of Edward III. "with firmness and magnanimity." They will maintain their affectionate loyalty to the crown of England to the last gasp of their existence.

Sensible of this disposition, many of the English monarchs have granted them charters for the protection of their rights and immunities, and for the security of their commercial advantages. These privileges have been since the revolution ratified by parliament, in order, in the words of an Act of the 3d. of George I. "to encourage the said inhabitants to continue that steady and firm loyalty to the crown of Great Britain, which they have formerly steadfastly shown to the crown of England, and for their better support."

But these privileges referred to the commodities of their own growth and manufacture, to the importation of the necessaries of life, and of a certain quantity of wool, from England; their external commerce was cramped by many restrictions. That of Jersey was confined to the Newfoundland fisheries; and Guernsey became the emporium of contraband articles. In order to extend the limits of their legal trade, the islands petitioned, in 1785, for permission to trade to the West Indies, and other parts of the British empire, with proper security to the revenue. This permission was refused by a minister, for a reason, which displayed a remarkable instance of caution and prudence, "because it might lead to consequences, which he could not at that time foresee!" What added to the mortification of the islands, was, that they had lately seen a proposal in parliament, to admit the Americans,

aliens

aliens as they were, to the full enjoyment of that trade which was denied to them. A bill had been introduced by Mr. Pitt, which, according to the expression of Lord Sheffield, "had it passed into a law, would have affected our most essential interests in every branch of commerce, and in every part of the world; would have deprived of their efficacy our navigation laws, and undermined the whole naval power of Britain." Happily this bill was rejected in consequence of an event, which the state of parties had made necessary; the coalition of two great statesmen, who were assailed by all the weapons of obloquy, because, to use the words of an elegant writer, "they had abjured their mutual animosity without waiting for the consent of the public."

In time of war, the channels of the commercial resources of Jersey are obstructed; but those of Guernsey still continued open till lately, when the administration effectually closed them. Seven cutters of war were sent to cruise round the island, to prohibit the importation of those foreign articles, which were smuggled into England. This easy expedient had been suggested to Lord North, to Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox; but they saw that it would only ruin the islands of Guernsey and Alderney, whose prosperity increased the general wealth of the empire, and transfer the advantages of that trade to our enemies. This event has taken place; and the smuggler now repairs to the harbours on the French coast, where he is received with open arms. But another mischievous consequence has added to our difficulties. Contraband articles were paid for in Guernsey, partly in Bank of England notes and London bills of exchange, and partly in British manufactures; but now nothing can be received by the French but specie. Hence a cause of no small magnitude of the depreciation of paper money. As soon as this tranfer was made from Guernsey to the French coast, guineas began to bear a premium of two shillings on the Eastern coast of England for the use of the smuggler.

OPINIONS OF MODERN CATHOLICS.

In the year 1788, a Committee of the English Catholics waited on Mr. Pitt, respecting their application for the repeal of the Penal Laws.—He requested to be furnished with authentic evidence of the opinions of the Roman Catholic Clergy, and the Roman Catholic Universities abroad, "on the Existence and Extent of the Pope's dispensing Power."—Three questions were accordingly framed and sent to the universities of Paris, Louvain, Alcala, Douay, Salamanca, and Valladolid, for their opinions. The questions proposed to them were,

1. Has the pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, any civil authority, jurisdiction, power, or pre-eminence, whatsoever, within the realm of England?

2. Can the pope, or cardinals, or any body of men, or any individual of the church of Rome, absolve or dispense with His Majesty's subjects from their oath of allegiance, upon any pretext whatsoever?

3. Is there any principle in the tenets of the Catholic faith, by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or other persons differing from them in religious opinions, in any transaction, either of a public or private nature?

Abstract from the Answer of the Sacred Faculty of Divinity of Paris, to the above Queries.

After an introduction, according to the usual forms of the University, they answer the first query by declaring—

Neither the pope, nor the cardinals, nor any body of men, nor any other person of the church of Rome, have any civil authority, civil power, civil jurisdiction, or civil pre-eminence whatsoever, in any kingdom; and, consequently, none in the kingdom of England, by reason or virtue of any authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence by divine institution inherent in, or granted, or by any other means belonging to the pope or the church of Rome. This doctrine, the sacred faculty of divinity of Paris, has always held, and upon every occasion maintained, and upon every occasion has rigidly proscribed the contrary doctrines from her schools.

Answer to the second query.—Neither the pope, nor the cardinals, nor any body of men, nor any person of the church of Rome, can, by virtue of the keys, absolve or free the subjects of the King of England from their oath of allegiance.

This and the first query are so intimately connected, that the answer to the first immediately and naturally applies to the second, &c.

Answer to the third query.—There is no tenet in the Catholic church, by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, or those who differ from

from them in matters of religion. The tenet, that it is lawful to break faith with heretics, is so repugnant to common honesty and the opinions of Catholics, that there is nothing of which those, who have defended the Catholic faith against Protestants, have complained more heavily, than the malice and calumny of their adversaries in imputing this tenet to them, &c. &c. &c.

University of Doway.

Jan. 5, 1789.

At a Meeting of the Faculty of Divinity of the University of Doway, &c. &c.

To the first and second queries, the sacred faculty answers—That no power whatsoever, in civil or temporal concerns, was given by the Almighty either to the pope, the cardinals, or the church herself, and, consequently, that kings and sovereigns are not, in temporal concerns, subject, by the ordination of God, to any ecclesiastical power whatsoever; neither can their subjects, by any authority granted to the pope or the church, from above, be freed from their obedience, or absolved from their oath of allegiance.

This is the doctrine which the doctors and professors of divinity hold and teach in our schools; and this, all the candidates for degrees in divinity maintain in their public theses, &c. &c. &c.

To the third question, the sacred faculty answers—That there is no principle of the Catholic faith, by which Catholics are justified in not keeping faith with heretics, who differ from them in religious opinions. On the contrary, it is the unanimous doctrine of Catholics. that the respect due to the name of God so called to witness, requires that the oath be inviolably kept, to whomsoever it is pledged, whether Catholic, Heretic, or Infidel, &c. &c. &c.

University of Louvain.

The faculty of divinity at Louvain, having been requested to give her opinion upon the questions above stated, does it with readiness—but struck with astonishment that such questions should, at the end of this eighteenth century, be proposed to any learned body, by inhabitants of a kingdom that glories in the talents and discernment of its natives. The faculty being assembled for the above purpose, it is agreed, with the unanimous assent of all voices, to answer the first and second queries absolutely in the negative.

The faculty then proceeds to declare, that the sovereign power of the state is in nowise (not even indirectly as it is termed) subject to, or dependant upon, any other power; though it be a spiritual power, or even though it be instituted for eternal salvation, &c. &c.

That no man, nor any assembly of men, however eminent in dignity and power, not even the whole body of the Catholic church, though assembled in general council, can, upon any ground or pretence whatsoever, weaken the bond of union between the sovereign and the people; still less can they absolve or free the subjects from their oath of allegiance.

Proceeding to the third question, the said faculty of divinity (in perfect wonder that such a question should be proposed to her) most positively and unequivocally answers—That there is not, and that there never has been, among the Catholics, or in the doctrines of the church of Rome, any law or principle which makes it lawful for Catholics to break their faith with heretics, or others of a different persuasion from themselves in matters of religion, either in public or private concerns.

The faculty declares the doctrine of the Catholics to be, that the divine and natural law, which makes it a duty to keep faith and promises, is the same; and is neither shaken nor diminished, if those, with whom the engagement is made, hold erroneous opinions in matters of religion, &c.

University of Alcala.

To the first question it is answered—That none of the persons mentioned in the proposed question, either individually, or collectively, in council assembled, have any right in civil matters; but that all civil power, jurisdiction, and pre-eminence, are derived from inheritance, election, the consent of the people, and other such titles of that nature.

To the second it is answered, in like manner--That none of the persons above-mentioned, have a power to absolve the subjects of his Britannic Majesty from their oaths of allegiance.

To the third question it is answered—That the doctrine which would exempt Catholics from the obligation of keeping faith with heretics, or with any other persons who dissent from them in matters of religion, instead of being an article of Catholic faith, is entirely repugnant to its tenets.

University of Salamanca.

To the first question it is answered—That neither pope, nor cardinals, nor any assembly or individual of the Catholic church, have, as such, any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence, in the kingdom of England.

To the second it is answered—That neither pope, nor cardinals, nor any assembly or individual of the Catholic church, can, as such, absolve the subjects of Great Britain from their oaths of allegiance, or dispense with its obligations.

To the third it is answered—That it is no article of Catholic faith, that Catholics are not bound to keep faith with heretics, or with persons, of any other description, who dissent from them in matters of religion.

University of Valladolid.

To the first question it is answered—That neither pope, cardinals, nor even a general council, have any civil authority, power, jurisdiction, or pre-eminence, directly or indirectly, in the kingdom of Great Britain; or over any other kingdom or province in which they possess no temporal dominion.

To the second it is answered—That neither pope, nor cardinals, nor even a general council, can absolve the subjects of Great Britain from their oaths of allegiance, or dispense with their obligations.

To the third it is answered—That the obligation of keeping faith is grounded on the law of nature, which binds all men equally, without respect to their religious opinions; and, with regard to Catholics, it is still more cogent, as it is confirmed by the principles of their religion.

PLAN OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

I.—*All ranks and degrees of men, from the age of 17 to that age of 27, shall be trained to arms, and form an internal force, which shall receive no pay, unless called out for actual service, to be called* THE DEFENCE.

In order to prevent partialities and jealousies, it is proposed that no young man, unless incapacitated by nature, or actively employed in the navy, army, or militia, shall be exempted from the Defence. We are informed by Strype, that Bishop Aylmer called on the clergy of his diocese to arm themselves in support of the Queen's person and dominions, then threatened by the Spaniards. Is the force of the whole continent, now wielded against us, less formidable than the army of Spain in the time of Queen Elizabeth? The influence of the clergy, enforced by their personal example, would infuse an indescribable spirit into their flocks, and inflame their hearts with a zeal, which no dangers could cool, and no obstacles resist. It is worthy of remark that in the year 1798, when the volunteer system began to be established, several corps had been formed under the command of Clergymen, but disbanded themselves in one diocese, as soon as a high ecclesiastical authority deprived them of their leaders. The clergy of England are bound to their families and to their country by the ties which attach other men; but they feel a peculiar interest in defending the altar and the throne. Few are the individuals of that sacred order, who would not gladly enlist themselves during the four first years of their ministry to maintain that Christian establishment, which is to be through the remainder of their life the object of their present labors, and the ground of their future hopes. Few there are, who, in the hour of trial, would not gladly animate the courage of their followers by the love of their country, and cheer their souls by the sanctions and comforts of the Gospel. A zealous clergyman would teach his brother soldiers that Religion is the source of true bravery; that he who has made his peace with God by Faith and Repentance is not afraid to die, that he braves danger in its most frightful forms, and obeys his commanders with dauntless resolution: but that he who has a troubled conscience, sees in the fire of the cannon the eternal flames ready to swallow him, and therefore shrinks from danger by the fear of future punishment. It is not necessary to point out the expedience of enforcing, in the same manner, the union of the military and professional services of medical men.

II.—*They shall be privately trained, then join the corps of the district, and be exercised once in a fortnight.*

It is presumed that these regular periods of exercise will possess many negative, as well as positive, advantages. Men will not leave their families, and thus incur the hazard of acquiring habits of idleness and immorality. One afternoon in a fortnight will not essentially detract from the produce of their labors; day-laborers and mechanics will be enabled to demand their full wages for the day of exercise. They will thus be preserved in the practice of every part of the necessary

necessary service, and by the skill and attention of their officers will deserve that character, which many volunteer corps obtained, of being fit to act with troops of the line. By these periodical returns of drill, the Jersey militia, comprising every man in the island from sixteen to forty-five years of age, have acquired such a degree of promptness, that a body of matrosses sent some years ago by government to instruct them in the use of artillery, were obliged to confess their inferiority to the islanders, and to put themselves under their tuition.

III.—*Every regiment shall consist of a body of men greater or smaller according to the populousness of the district, so that no man shall be obliged to march to an inconvenient distance for the centrical place of meeting.*

IV.—*Government shall appoint a Commanding officer, an Adjutant, and a drill Serjeant, who shall receive full pay; the other officers shall be recommended by the corps to the Lord Lieutenant of the county, for his approbation, and shall rise by seniority. Those officers, serjeants, and corporals, who have served in the army or militia, shall have the preference.*

It is an object of primary importance that officers and men, who have been in regular service, should be incorporated into the regiments of Defence. They will be the pivots, on which the whole establishment must turn. If they stand to their posts in the hour of trial, the body of the regiment will never give way. Raw inexperienced troops, left to themselves, will be discouraged when they find, at the onset of the attack, that the first charge does not produce a decisive effect.

They will not be convinced that success depends on steadiness and perseverance unless they receive an example from the conduct of soldiers, in whom they will place the confidence due to their experience. It was not until General Pichegru had incorporated veteran soldiers and experienced officers into the new levies, that the French began to conquer. The campaigns of Flanders, Egypt, Spain, and Portugal, have given us a sufficient number of brave men and skilful officers to place at the head, and to consolidate the ranks, of the regiments of Defence. Nor can the imagination of danger to the liberties of the people be permitted to have one moment's range. From the present race of officers, with their civil connexions and constitutional principles, the expectation of public benefit is certain, the apprehension of danger is visionary. But in the present situation of affairs, the first object is, "That the state shall suffer no detriment," and the most liberal confidence must be placed in the executive power.

V.—The Defence *shall be trained to the service of the light infantry and rifle men; to that service, which will be required of them in case of an invasion.*

Above half a million of young men will thus be kept in a constant state of ready discipline. This force will, by the swiftness of its motion, instantly fly to every scene of action. It was by this celerity of movement that the French have achieved their most important conquests. They boasted that they had defeated the armies of Germany in 1805, "not by their arms but by their legs," by that rapidity, which occupied every advantage, and seized every commanding post, before the arrival of the heavy troops of their enemies.

VI.—*No member of the* Defence *shall be exempted from the ballot for the Militia, or for any other levies, which may be necessary for the naval or military service of the country.*

VII.—*Every year, all young men, who shall attain the age of seventeen, shall be enrolled; and those who are entered into their twenty-eighth year shall be discharged.*

Thus, in a short time, the whole country will form a mass of military strength, unattackable; or, if attacked, invincible. And thus every branch of a family protected by the active part of it, will securely enjoy the blessings of perfect confidence.

INTERESTS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Of all the Religious systems which have been established on the principles of the Gospel, by the knowledge of the Scriptures, the wisdom of experience, the sincerity of truth, and the zeal of piety, none can be compared,—in the opinion of one, who has not been an inattentive observer of Christian sects,—to the church of England. That establishment was the result of long, deep, and severe, investigation. It was not, as it has been often objected by the enemies of the Reformation, the casual effect of the passions of Henry VIII. The materials for the destruction of the system of corruption in doctrine, and abuses in practice, had been forming during many

years; he himself had vainly endeavoured to prevent their accumulation. The pile was at last completed, and he brought the torch which gradually effected the conflagration; but his hand was only the instrument of the will of the people. To collect the component parts of the new edifice was the work of three reigns. Tenet was to be confronted with tenet, errors of interpretation were to be corrected, false opinions were to be rectified, original meanings were to be recovered, primitive simplicity was to be resorted to, and perfection, as far as it is compatible with the nature of man, was to be attained. Length of time was necessary; length of time was given, and the work was completed.

To him, who admires the beauty, and appreciates the excellence, of this structure, it is a subject of wonder that so many schisms should exist in this country. That difference of opinion, ever in a state of activity, which is not permitted to alter and mould the political constitution at pleasure, is at liberty to vary the forms of religious worship. Hence the love of independence, and the impatience of restraint, natural to mankind, find in a variety of sects an ample field of exercise.

The guardians of the Church of England should act with the greatest vigilance. They should be always at their post; for, although the citadel is built on a rock, against which the open or secret attacks of its enemies shall not prevail, yet the outposts are frequently threatened to be driven in by irruptions from so many quarters, that it is their duty to acquire a knowledge of the causes which promote those inroads.

Of these causes, a few shall be exposed, with a view to point the public attention to the practicability of their removal.

I.—One of these is found in the incessant efforts made by some sectaries to extend their numbers and their influence! To counteract this disposition by corresponding labors, without persecution and without hostility, is the object of a wise policy. But, while we lament the existence, and deprecate the increase, of sectaries, prudence suggests the advice of the doctor of the law in Jerusalem: Refrain from these men, and let them alone. The government will respect their prejudices, and be satisfied with enacting regulations consistent with their liberty of conscience, but tending to correct the abuses, which by the nature of things will silently creep into every human system. From these the Church of England has not been perfectly free; but the legislature has from time to time judiciously applied the necessary correctives. It seems equally expedient that Dissenters should submit to the same control, exercised with lenity, moderation, and judgment.

The principal source of the evils of schism is the abuse of the Act of Toleration. "An unlimited toleration of all religions," says an ingenious writer, attached to the civil and ecclesiastical establishments of his country, "is the most effectual means of putting an end to all religious dissensions, which thrive under persecution, and, when they cease to be opposed, cease to exist." But, although the jewel is to be scrupulously preserved, it is necessary sometimes to shake off the dust which will settle on it, and in time obscure its brilliancy.

An indiscriminate admission of persons to the ministry, often without probation, sometimes without qualification, is not only derogatory to the dignity of the sect, but detrimental to the interests of religion. The evil is constantly spreading, both by new schismatics, who require a separate minister, and by new ministers, who are in want of congregations. "Where no uniform mode of public worship is to be adopted," says the same writer, "every man, who has a sense of religion, may make one for himself; from whence innumerable sects spring up, each of which may chuse a minister, who, being dependent for subsistence on the voluntary and precarious liberality of his congregation, must indulge their humours, submit to their passions, and learn of them what doctrines they wish to be taught; and consequently none but the most ignorant would undertake such an employment. A people thus left to the dominion of their own imaginations and passions, and the instructions of such teachers, would split into as many sects and parties, divisions and subdivisions, as artifice and enthusiasm can produce; each of which would be attacked with violence, and supported with obstinacy." On the other hand, an interested, sometimes a conscientious, founder of a new doctrine, may easily practise on the credulity of a set of men, by the charms of novelty, and form one of those new establishments of which we see frequent instances. Thus the cause and effect are easily commutable.

In

In the Church of England, in the Church of Rome, and in some other establishments, a regular system of education, of long and deep theological study, are necessary preparations for the ministry. A strict examination of the learning and fitness of a candidate, testimonials from beneficed clergymen of his moral and religious character, a repeated appeal to the people for objections to his claims, and a proof that a new laborer is wanted in the vineyard of the church, are punctually exacted in our Establishment. But an illiterate person, unknowing and unknown but by a small number of his equals, may by the Act of Toleration demand a licence to preach and explain the Scriptures to sectaries.

An attempt was lately made by an active and zealous friend of the Church of England to bring the subject before parliament. His object was, not to diminish the privileges, but to increase the dignity, of the dissenting ministry; to preserve the benefit, but to remedy the abuses, of the act; to promote the pure and reasonable service of God, without enforcing any particular mode of worship. The candor, the moderation, and the deference, with which the subject was introduced, seemed to secure its admission into a committee; but such was the alarm excited among all descriptions of dissenters, such was the spirit and number of the petitions, which burst upon the House, that the motion was rejected without a division, to the surprise not only of the noble mover, but of many of the firmest supporters of a liberal and judicious toleration. The principal argument urged in the addresses, was the danger of innovation, the apprehension that the slightest alteration in the act would lead to the total subversion of it. This sophistry has been already exposed in a former article. The Dissenters thus oppose the principles of the reformation, of the revolution, of every improvement in civil and political, as well as religious, establishments. If their reasoning has any force, it will for ever forbid them to petition for the repeal of the Test Act. They must be consistent in the application of their principle.

They deprecate all interference of the legislature in their ecclesiastical concerns. If an attempt were made to subject them to the jurisdiction of the heads of the Church of England, their objection would be valid. But no control over the appointment of their ministry is even in the most indirect manner suggested. It is the wish of many of their most constitutional friends to maintain the respectability of their ministers. This wish is consistent with a strict attention to their qualifications; it is founded on the earliest practice of Christianity. It is a principal object of St. Paul, in the ordination of Ministers of Christ, to check those, who desired to be teachers, understanding neither what they said, nor whereof they affirmed. He exercised the most cautious circumspection in the appointment of preachers of the word; he selected Timothy, whom he calls his own son in the faith; because he had learned and been assured of the things relating to the doctrine of the gospel, because from a child he had known the holy scriptures, and had consequently been dedicated to the ministry from his early youth. So apprehensive is the great apostle of the danger of the sudden and indiscriminate appointment of ministers that he charges him to lay hands suddenly on no man. Our Saviour himself chose his disciples, not because, though illiterate, they thought themselves qualified; but because his omniscience had discovered their peculiar fitness for the propagation of his gospel. And his instructions and his example, his words and his works, from the time that he first called them to that of his ascension, had eminently prepared them for the reception of his holy spirit. Ministers of the mysteries of God are sent forth as lights to the world; hence the brightness of their understanding, and the clearness of their faith, should be made manifest. St Paul directs an examination, not only of the religious, but of the moral character of the candidates. "Let them," says he, "first be proved;—then let them use the office of a deacon, being found blameless." In order to follow the traces of this enlightened founder of ecclesiastical discipline, it may humbly be suggested that every description of christians should chuse a committee of the heads of their sect, who should have the power to examine every candidate for the ministry, and whose report of his moral and religious qualifications should intitle him to all the clerical powers and civil privileges allowed by the constitution to ministers of religion. From this regulation the happiest consequences would flow to the public instruction of the people of all denominations in the doctrines of the gospel and in the service of God.

Some

Some of the most reflecting and conscientious among the regular dissenters allow the necessity of an ecclesiastical establishment in the state, although they cannot conform to all the doctrines and ritual of the Church of England. Perfection in an establishment cannot be attained by man; if it could, it would probably fail to receive universal assent, unless it were possible

"To make one reason have the same effect
Upon all apprehensions."

But the imperfection of human systems ought not to be the occasions of schism. "No man," to use the words of the writer before quoted, "can be bound in duty to desert a national religion on account of defects congenial to its nature, nor to search for perfection, which is no where to be found. Some religious establishment is absolutely necessary to the existence of every state: but it is not necessary that this should be perfect and free from all errors and corruption, nor even that it should be so esteemed by those who conform to it; it is sufficiently perfect for this purpose, if it contains nothing repugnant to the principles of sound morality, and the doctrines of Christ. The mass of the people in every country, being incapable of making any accurate inquiry into religious subjects, must have a religion ready made, or none at all; and in this, those of superior abilities may conscientiously join, without impeding their former researches into the dispensations of providence, and the duties of man.—Some religious establishment must be annexed to every civil government; the members of which are so far from being bound in duty to desert it, because it falls short of their ideas of purity and perfection, that they are obliged by all the ties of benevolence and society to conform to and support it, unless it requires any concession positively criminal.

"Should it be still insisted on, that every man is obliged to profess and exercise that religion, which appears to him most consonant to reason, and most acceptable to God, with which no government can have a right to meddle, or power to controul; I shall only answer, that all this is undoubtedly a mistake, which arises from applying propositions to men, as members of national communities, which are applicable to them only as individuals. Mankind ought always to be considered in a two-fold capacity; as individuals, and as members of society: that is, as men, and as citizens; in which different situations, so different are their relations and duties, that there is scarce a proposition, which we can affirm of them with truth in one, which is not false, if applied to them in the other. It is by this misapplication that the zealous advocates for unbounded liberty, civil and religious, deceive their followers, and sometimes themselves, and draw conclusions equally destructive of all government and religion. Thus, for instance, they assert that all men are by nature free, equal, and independent: this, when applied to men as a general species, is true; they then apply this assertion to men, who are members of civil communities, to whom subordination is necessary, and obedience to their superiors an indispensable duty, and therefore in regard to whom it is absolutely false: and yet from hence they endeavour to prove, that government is an infringement of the natural rights of mankind. In like manner they affirm, that every man is obliged to make choice of that religion, and to adhere to that mode of worship, which appear to his judgment to be the purest and most acceptable to his Creator: this proposition, likewise, with regard to men, considered as individuals, is true; but this they apply to members of national communities, and established churches: with regard to whom it is not true; for, as such, they are bound in duty to profess that religion, and practise that mode of worship, which the laws of that community enjoin, provided they find nothing in them positively evil; yet from hence they would persuade us, that every individual has a right to desert or even to oppose, the established religion of his country, whenever he finds, or fancies he can find a better. Thus are their unwary admirers deceived: the truth of these propositions they cannot deny, and have not perhaps sagacity sufficient to discover their misapplication."

Those who have perused the notes to the sermon for the Bible Society will not conclude from the expression of similar sentiments, that any opposition is intended to the regular and conscientious dissenters. I have beheld too much learning, candour, zeal for the diffusion of christianity, and desire of conciliation, in many of them, not to cherish every suggestion, that would bring us together into one fold, as we profess to follow one shepherd. I earnestly entreat them to consider the liberality and tenderness, which the Church of England exercises towards those of her children, whose sentiments are marked by slight shades

1

of difference on speculative points. The entreaty is founded on the conviction that they are capable of adorning by their conduct the doctrines of the Church. We seldom wish to associate with those, whom we think incapable of friendly intercourse, or unfit for the communication of the charities of life.

II.—The system of tithes is another ostensible cause of disaffection to the church. It would be easy to prove that tithes are equal in right and antiquity to the property of the land. Calculated at a tenth, they scarcely, in the hands of the clergy, amount to a twentieth of the produce. They are not, in fact, paid by the tenants, who are the loudest in censure; they are deducted from the rent. It is always observable that tithe-free estates are the dearest to the occupier.

But nothing should be suffered to eclipse the mutual reflection of love and kindness between the pastors and their flocks. In times like the present, when the prices of every article of necessity are rapidly increasing, it becomes reasonable that a proportionate augmentation should take place in the compositions, which are generally, and properly, made for tithes. This demand, however reasonable, occasions discontent; and the mind of the hearer, discontented with the preacher, becomes indisposed to receive instruction with docility and benefit. Appeals are frequently made to courts of law for decisions in tithe causes: and, although the verdict is generally in favor of the clergy, such is the perversity of human nature, that those, who have provoked the contention by their refusal to comply with an equitable proposal, are the most disposed to harbour resentment. *Proprium est humani generis odisse quem læseris.* A clergyman, in too many cases, finds himself obliged either to sacrifice a considerable portion of a moderate claim, or to incur the harrasing animosity, and therefore fail in convincing the understanding, in moving the hearts, and directing the conduct of his parishioners.

Influenced by a wish to remove these obstructions, some writers on public economy have exercised their sagacity in suggesting plans for a commutation of tithes. But they have been more attentive to the exoneration of the land than to the permanent interests of the clergy. A late minister had devised a scheme for the redemption of tithes, which would indeed have accelerated the extinction of the national debt, but would have destroyed the just independence of the church, and importance of the clerical character. Had not his authority been counteracted by the remonstrances of some eminent friends of the Establishment, the clergy of England would probably have been sunk into that state of degradation, to which French ecclesiastics are reduced.

The commutation, the most beneficial to all parties, seems to be that of the tithe into land. It is more free from objection than any other mode, that has been proposed; and its difficulties may be more easily removed than those of any other expedient. With proper security for the publicity of the conditions, and for the duration, of the lease of a clerical estate, an effectual provision would be made for the interest of the Church. This principle has been acknowledged in practice. It has placed in the hands of the clergy a certain quantity of glebe-land, which in some cases nearly amounts to a sufficient provision, and which never fails to increase the value of a living in a proportion greater than the extent of titheable land. In the case of inclosures, the clergy almost invariably take their proportion in land rather than in tithe. And the augmentation of small livings by Queen Anne's bounty cannot fully take place, unless a piece of land can be purchased to the amount of the sum allowed.—These are practical arguments in favor of this species of clerical property, which, it is presumed, are not undeserving of serious attention.

III.—A lamentable deficiency exists in the salary of many parishes in the established church. Many perpetual curacies, charged with the care of an extensive population, the lands of which are in the possession of laymen, yield an income of less than 30l. a year. By the official returns of the small livings in England and Wales in 1810, it appears that 3,998 are under the value of 150l. a year. Of these,

12 do not exceed 10l. a year,
72..... 20,
191..... 30,
353..... 40,
433..... 50,

In the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, the parishes of which average more than 2000 inhabitants, all of the Church of England, the clergy are constant in their residence, conscientious in the discharge of their office, and exemplary in their conduct,

conduct. So attached are the people to the performance of their religious duties, that more than one thousand persons have presented themselves at the altar, on the two Easter Sundays in a country parish in Jersey, and have all received the Sacrament from the hands of one clergyman. Nor are the public services of the clergy confined to their clerical functions. The invasion of that island in 1779 was chiefly defeated by the skill of one clergyman, and that of 1781 by the spirited conduct of another. It is not generally known, but the Government should be often reminded, that the great tithes constitute the salary of the governors, and that the clergy are therefore reduced to an income very inadequate to their merits.

The present funds for the increase of small livings are incommensurate to the magnitude of the object. The tenths, which were originally received by the High Priest from the Levites, were levied by the Pope on ecclesiastical livings, and, after the reformation, fell, together with the first fruits, to the crown. These funds were, by the pious munificence of Queen Anne, appropriated to the increase of small livings. But the amount of these, fixed in the reign of Edward I, is at present little more than nominal. The abolition of the first fruits would relieve the clergy from a burden, which in the case of small livings is often borne with difficulty. Instead of a tenth, if a twentieth of the net produce of tithes were impartially levied, every living would soon be provided with a decent subsistence. But this could not be done with justice, unless some equivalent advantages, or some proportionate exemptions, were granted to the clergy.—If no clergyman undertook the care of more than one church with double, or of two with single, duty, the salary of perpetual curacies in the patronage of laymen would soon be raised to a reasonable amount without any Episcopal or Parliamentary interference.

IV.—The internal causes of some of the difficulties, under which the clergy often labor, arise from the changes, which time has introduced into the exercise of the offices of society, and into the mild spirit of our courts of law, since the enactment of the ecclesiastical canons. The gentleness of liberality, of candor, and of conciliation, has gradually smoothed the features of institutions, in their origin necessarily strict and severe. But a clergyman is sometimes perplexed in the adoption of the letter or the spirit in his practice. It happens not unfrequently that he is convinced of the propriety of following the canon and the rubric: but the fear of singularity and of obloquy deters him from his purpose. The offices of Baptism, of Burial, and of the Communion, enjoin precautions and conditions, of which the conscientious observer might be involved in legal discussions. The wholesome strictness of the primitive Church, the relaxation of which is lamented in the rubric to the office of Commination, prevented by the fear of public exposure the commission of many sins, which is tolerated by the false delicacy of the age; which the clergy lament, but which they cannot expose without the danger of more than evil report.

V.—Another inconvenience, to which the Establishment is exclusively subject, is the difficulties which obstruct the erection of new places of worship. Among the sectaries, no sooner is the want of a Meeting-house suggested, than a commodious edifice greets the sight; no delay can arise, if the funds are supplied. But the erection of a new Church or Chapel demands the previous assent of the Bishop, Patron, and the Incumbent: and the private interests of the two last are sometimes opposed to this division, not only of the right of presentation, but of the income of the benefice. Chapels are indeed frequently built in the metropolis by private speculation; but these are of partial benefit, for few persons can be admitted, who do not pay for their seats a price adequate to the fair expectations of the proprietors. The Gospel is not preached to the poor. And disputes sometimes arise between the incumbent of the parish and the proprietors of the chapel, on the appointment of a preacher. The proper accommodation of all ranks of people on a scale graduated by the increase of population cannot be committed, consistently with the interests of religion, into any hands but those of the bishops, whose knowledge of their dioceses, and whose zeal in the cause of Christianity, render them peculiarly qualified for this purpose.

These causes might perhaps be removed by external regulations. But caution and firmness are equally necessary,

sary. The clamors of prejudice and suggestions of temporising inactivity are equally to be disregarded.

The suggestion of the internal improvements, which might promote the consolidation of our ecclesiastical strength, by checking religious dissention and drawing sectaries into the bosom of the church of England, is a delicate subject. But firmness and sincerity will disdain to imitate the conduct of those temporisers, who would gladly see errors rectified and abuses removed, but are afraid of injuring their private interest by proposing a correction. If they ever venture to make an inquiry into the truth, they come, like Nicodemus, in the night; they do not speak openly, for fear of the Jews. In this thing they desire to be pardoned, if they bow down themselves when they go into the house of Rimmon. A zealous supporter of the church of England will not be swayed by pusillanimous views of interest; he will eagerly sacrifice all party views and selfish expectations to the hope of being instrumental in promoting the prosperity of that establishment, on which he is convinced that the preservation of this country depends.

Behold, I send you forth as sheep in the midst of wolves; be you therefore wise as serpents, and harmless as doves. This advice of the great founder of the Christian church to its first ministers is strictly applicable to the clergy of the church of England, surrounded not only by the dangers of external hostility, but by perils by their own countrymen, by perils among false brethren.

I.—It is a subject of lamentation that an imperfect understanding, or a partial acceptation, of the articles of our church should have induced some of the clergy to adopt the most intolerant and proscriptive tenets of high Calvinism. They arrogate to themselves the exclusive title of Gospel Preachers; but in reality they preach not the doctrines of the Gospel, but lay a disproportioned stress on the doctrinal parts of St. Paul's Epistles, without a sufficient regard to his practical deductions. An examination of the progress of the reformation in this country, and of the genuine scriptural interpretations of the articles, would direct their faith and practice in the knowledge and promulgation of the purest tenets and precepts of Christianity.

But this disapprobation of a dangerous doctrine must not be construed into a recommendation of an opposite extreme. This cold, formal, inanimate, mode of inculcating mere morality has driven many members of the church, particularly in the lower ranks of life, to the conventicles of Calvinists and Methodists, where their attention is roused, their imagination struck, and their passions are excited, by warm familiar appeals, not to their reason, but to their feelings. It is this captivating mode of preaching,

"Which, without passing thro' the judgment, gains
The heart, and all its end at once attains."

But the true end of preaching is to convince the judgment, as well as to touch the heart; to appeal to the understanding as well as to the feelings; to inculcate the most beneficent duties of Christian morality, as well as the most lively principles of Christian faith. If the history of the opinions and of the modes of preaching in this country be examined, an undulation will be observed, sometimes rising to the giddy flights of enthusiasm, and sometimes sinking to the mere enforcement of moral obligations. At some periods the Son of God is represented as the only object of faith and adoration; in the sermons of other times, the name of Jesus is scarcely mentioned. It seems that at present we are rising from the latter extreme; many of the clergy, particularly of the younger part, have adopted a more scriptural illustration of the subjects of their discourses, and a nearer approximation to the unsophisticated doctrine of Salvation by Faith. Although they fail not in general to erect on this foundation the edifice of Christian works, without which the principle is lifeless, and the system miserably defective, they have been stigmatised by the adherents of morality; and the title of Gospel or Evangelical Preacher, which was originally assumed as a badge of Christian excellence, is in danger of being adopted to denote fanaticism and wild enthusiasm. Of this perversion of the sense of words we have instances in politics. Thus the terms of loyalty and patriotism have been used by the calumnies of party in an injurious sense: the former has been applied to the friends of corruption and abuses; the latter has been attributed to the factious and the discontented. Thus Gospel preaching has been by some appropriated to the extremes of Calvinism and to Methodism. We may indulge the hope that

the time will never come, when the principles of patriotism and loyalty in politics, and of the Gospel in religion, will be considered as derogatory to the character of a citizen and a Christian. When ministers shall cease to be evangelical ministers, when preachers shall no longer be Gospel preachers, then shall we be arrived at those disastrous times, to which our Saviour alludes, in these remarkable words: When the Son of man cometh, shall he find Faith on the earth?

By the union of zeal with that knowledge by which they are so eminently distinguished, the clergy of the Church of England may check the increase of Dissenters. With the patronage of the establishment to stimulate their diligence; with the testimony of approving conscience, if they make a proper use of the talent committed to their care; with the hope of drawing the blessings of heaven on their endeavors; with the certainty that their labor will not be vain in the Lord; they may be animated in the race of exertion to extend the pure and reasonable service of God, and adorn the doctrines of the Redeemer. So many advantages, external and internal; so much dignity in her establishment, so much soundness in her tenets, characterise the church of England, that their united power must be almost irresistible, if they are urged by her ministers with seriousness, fervor, and perseverance. But, in the midst of so much activity in her opponents, her sentinels must not slumber at their post; they must, in the words of the prophet, stand continually upon the watch-tower in the day-time, and be set in their wards whole nights.

Let a clergyman deliver the doctrines of the Gospel with fidelity and with zeal;—let him preach Repentance towards God, and Faith towards our Lord Jesus Christ, and inculcate the practice of Christian works founded on Christian principles;—let his addresses be made in a style adapted to the understandings and circumstances of his hearers;—let him not only deliver his exhortations from the pulpit, but let him by his private admonition instruct the ignorant, appal the sinner, and reclaim the wanderer;—let him not only teach, but familiarly explain, the catechism to children;—let him attend to the comfort and orderly behaviour of the poor, and the judicious application of charities;—let him visit the sick and afflicted, and pour the balm of religious consolation into their wounds;—let him reconcile divisions;—let him regulate, and even encourage, the occasional innocent recreations of his people;—let him banish moroseness from the service of religion;—let him prove that her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths peace;—above all, let his life be a transcript of his doctrine; and he will not fear the inroad of sectarian principles.

In imitation of our annual visitations, the sectarian ministers appoint frequent conferences, in which they not only attend to the exterior forms and interests of their establishments, but propose new modes of confirming the stability, and extending the number, of their congregations. For the latter object, the clergy of England should frequently hold social, confidential, meetings, in order to discuss,—not the patronage of the church,—but the means of preserving their flocks, the modes of conciliating their parishioners, and of turning the disobedient to the wisdom of the just, the discovery and recommendation of useful, and the detection and proscription of dangerous, publications. The clergy should assemble with all their shades of difference; by this communication of sentiments and collision of opinions, the moral preacher would adopt a more evangelical manner of instruction, and the evangelical preacher would lay a greater public stress on moral duties. One of the improvements suggested in this beneficial intercourse would be the establishment of an evening service. It would be found that some clergymen, on their promotion to extensive parishes in towns, observing the afternoon service of the church neglected, and the evening conventicles crouded, have deferred the service till the evening and have been gratified by a constant influx of devout worshippers. The universal adoption of this plan in populous places would be attended with many salutary effects. It would give an opportunity to those, whose sedentary or laborious employments require some occasional relaxation, to make an excursion in the country after the morning service. For it should not be forgotten that the Sabbath is not only a day of rest from secular business, and a time dedicated to the service of religion; but that a part of it should be employed in those sober and useful exercises, which promote the

purposes of health and recruit the animal spirits. It is a time, the use of which should give new vigor both to the body and to the soul.

II.—But the zealous labors of the clergy will fail in attaining the great objects in the view of the church of England, unless they become universal. To this end, they must be seconded and encouraged by the dispensers of ecclesiastical patronage. The highest dignities in the church should be bestowed on those, who by precept and example, by their theological learning and practical piety, by their faith and their works, have contributed to extend the kingdom of God and the salvation of mankind. These are the shining lights who should be commissioned, by the sovereign authority in the state, to enlighten the world, to dispel the mists of doubt, to clear the clouds of scepticism, to spread the bright effulgence of Revelation before the wanderer benighted in the gloom of ignorance. In the selection of these, neither private favor nor public interest should be permitted to operate. Ecclesiastical patronage should never be subservient to parliamentary influence. Connexions with the great by birth or domestic habits should not be an introduction to preferment; still less should services of a civil or political nature be rewarded by ecclesiastical dignities. Where high birth is united with spiritual endowments, with scriptural knowledge, and exemplary piety, a minister of state will act wisely in giving an occasional preference. There are now clergymen of noble families, whose talents and whose virtues claim the highest situations. These qualifications are the brightest gems, which should adorn the mitre. It is not sufficient that a candidate for ecclesiastical honors should be eminent for classical learning. Even a Huntingford and a Burgess would not have deserved the dignity to which they have been so judiciously raised, had they not been distinguished for literary and practical services to the cause of religion. It is not merely the publication of a few sermons, such as a person of moderate abilities may write, *quales ego vel Cluvienus*, that intitles him to aspire to the highest honors. The prelates of the church of England should combine all the great endowments of the head, and all the good qualities of the heart, which can adorn human nature. They should exemplify the character drawn by St. Paul: they should have a zeal of God according to knowledge; they should be blameless as the stewards of God, not given to filthy lucre; lovers of hospitality, lovers of good men; sober, just, holy, temperate; holding fast the faithful word, that they may be able by sound doctrine both to exhort and to convince; they should show themselves approved unto God; they should, in the emphatical words of his present Majesty, "not only preach Divinity, but act Morality."

These strictures are not meant to be confined to the highest dignities. The disposal of all benefices should be founded on the same conscientious, independent principles; it should have no other end in view than the external salvation of the souls committed to the care of the ministers, the prosperity of the church, and the advancement of the kingdom of God. If the dispensers of preferment disdained to listen to any plea but that of merit in the candidates, in the exercise of their sacred privilege, men would not enter into the church because their interest could raise them to benefices and dignities; the application of the reproach of Isaiah to the watchmen and shepherds of Israel would not be extended to us by the enemies of our establishment. No pastors would be appointed, but those who do not shun to declare all the counsel of God; who take heed unto themselves, and to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost has made them overseers, to feed the church of God, which he has purchased with his own blood.

As the oracles of God are, in a more especial manner, committed to the bishops, they should be more generally the dispensers of ecclesiastical preferment. Private patronage is one of the causes of the extension of schism; it is an abuse which loudly calls for redress. Among the sectaries, a minister is not raised to a station of eminence by casual connexions with the great, or because he has distinguished himself for his civil or political exertions in favor of a patron; but because he has by his zealous efforts extended the celebrity, and increased the numbers, of his sect. The spiritual care of their flocks is never exposed to sale.—Private patrons do not consider to what an awful responsibility they subject themselves; they are not aware that they are accountable to the great Shepherd of our souls for the neglect of the Christian flocks, over whom it is their duty to appoint attentive and faithful pastors. Patronage in the hands

of

of the laity affords a melancholy proof that, in this state of imperfection, even the most generous passions of men often introduce causes of corruption in the formation of the most beneficial systems of polity. The secular traffic, which sometimes perverts the institutions of the church, offers a serious ground of complaint, and a proper object of reform. This private patronage ought to be placed in the hands of the bishops, who are the best qualified to investigate and to reward the merits of the clergy, and who are the most interested in the prosperity of the church, and the honor of our holy religion. But, as private property should not be violated, a sum of money should be voted by Parliament, and a fund appropriated for the purchase of livings, the presentation of which should be vested in the natural guardians of the church. Perhaps a certain proportion might be taken from the produce of the yearly tenths, increased in a ratio, which has been already suggested, and employed in the gradual completion of a plan, which would be more beneficial to the fundamental interests of the country than the most successful, political, or financial, operation.

Organic Remains of a Former World.

AN

Examination of the Mineralised Remains

OF THE

VEGETABLES AND ANIMALS

OF THE

ANTEDILUVIAN WORLD,

GENERALLY TERMED

EXTRANEOUS FOSSILS.

By JAMES PARKINSON;

IN THREE VOLS.

The Third Volume; containing the Fossil Star-fish, Echini, Shells, Insects, Amphibia, Mammalia, &c.

[The public are deeply indebted to the industry and research of Mr. Parkinson, for the investigation of a subject that has never ceased to excite curiosity, but about which only vague ideas and much perplexity have hitherto existed. The present volume closes Mr. Parkinson's enquiries, and is not the least interesting of the series, because it exhibits on many points his general deductions, and tends to establish theories which may serve to direct future observation. In extracting from his text we render, however, but imperfect justice to Mr. Parkinson, who has enriched his work with the most beautiful collection of engravings, colored after nature, that we remember to have seen in any book on these subjects.]

FOSSIL CROCODILES.

THESE fossils were collected in the neighbourhood of Honfleur, by the Abbé Bachelet, an assiduous naturalist at Rouen, and were sent, by orders of the prefect of the department, to the Museum of Natural History! Similar fossils are also obtained at Havre. They were found in a bed of hard limestone, of a bluish grey color, which becomes nearly black when wet, and which is found along the shore on both sides of the mouth of the Seine, being in some places covered by the sea, and in others above its level, even at high water.

Remains of crocodiles have also been found in other parts of France; as, at Angers and Mans. Some of these remains seem to show, that at least one of the fossil species above noticed is also found in other parts of France besides Honfleur and Havre.

The remains of crocodiles have been also found in different parts of England; but particularly on the coast of Dorsetshire, and of Yorkshire, near Whitby; in the neighbourhood of Bath; and near Newark, in Nottinghamshire.

Somersetshire, particularly in the neighbourhood of Bath, the cliffs on the Dorsetshire, or Southern, coast, and on the Yorkshire, or Northern, coast, are the places in this island in which the remains of the animals of this tribe have been chiefly found. The matrix in which they are found is in general similar to that which has been already mentioned as containing the fossils of Honfleur and Havre,—a blue limestone, becoming almost black when wetted. This description exactly agrees with the limestone of Charmouth, Lime, &c. in Dorsetshire, on the opposite coast to that of France, on which Havre and Honfleur are situated. At Whitby and Scarborough, where these fossils are also found, the stone is indeed somewhat darker than in the former places; but no difference is observable which can be regarded as offering any forcible opposition to the probability of the original identity of this stratum, which is observed on the Northern coast of France, on the opposite Southern English coast, and at the opposite Northern extremity of the island. Some of these remains

remains are also found in quarries of common coarse grey and whitish limestone. Instances of this kind of matrix, for these remains, are observable in the quarries between Bath and Bristol.

The Rev. Mr. Hawker, of Woodchester, in Gloucestershire, possesses, perhaps, one of the handsomest specimens of the remains of the crocodile that has been found in this island. It was found by him in the neighbourhood of Bath, and contains great part of the head and of the trunk of the animal.

THE LARGE FOSSIL ANIMAL OF MAESTRICHT.

The large animal, whose fossil remains are found in the quarries of Maestricht, has been deservedly a frequent object of admiration; and the beautiful appearance which its remains possess, in consequence of their excellent state of preservation, in a matrix which admits of their fair display, has occasioned every specimen of this fossil to be highly valued. The lower jaw of this animal, with some other specimens which were presented by Dr. Peter Camper to the Royal Society, and which are now in the British Museum, are among the most splendid and interesting fossils in existence.

In 1770, the workmen, having discovered part of an enormous head of an animal imbedded in the solid stone, in one of the subterranean passages of the mountain, gave information to M. Hoffman, who, with the most zealous assiduity, laboured until he had disengaged this astonishing fossil from its matrix. But, when this was done, the fruits of his labours were wrested from him by an ecclesiastic, who claimed it as being proprietor of the land over the spot on which it was found. Hoffman defended his right in a court of justice; but the influence of the Chapter was employed against him, and he was doomed not only to the loss of this inestimable fossil, but to the payment of heavy law expences. But in time, justice, M. Faujas says, though tardy, at last arrived—the troops of the French Republic, secured this treasure, which was conveyed to the National Museum.

The length of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebræ, appears to have been about nine feet five inches, and that of the vertebræ of the tail about ten feet; adding to which the length of the head, which may be reckoned, considering the loss of the intermaxillary bones, at least at four feet, we may safely conclude the whole length of the skeleton of the animal to have approached very nearly to twenty-four feet.

The head is a sixth of the whole length of the animal; a proportion approaching very near to that of the crocodile, but differing much from that of the monitor, the head of which animal forms hardly a twelfth part of the whole length.

The tail must have been very strong, and its width at its extremity must have rendered it a most powerful oar, and have enabled the animal to have opposed the most agitated waters, as has been well remarked by M. Adrien Camper. From this circumstance, and from the other remains which accompany those of this animal, there can be no doubt of its having been an inhabitant of the ocean.

Taking all these circumstances into consideration, M. Cuvier concludes, and certainly on fair, if not indisputable, grounds, that this animal must have formed an intermediate genus between those animals of the lizard tribe, which have an extensive and forked tongue, which include the monitors and the common lizards, and those which have a short tongue and the palate armed with teeth, which comprise the iguanas, marbrés, and anolis. This genus, he thinks, could only have been allied to the crocodile by the general characters of the lizards.

FOSSIL REMAINS OF RUMINANTIA.

Among the fossils of the British empire, none are more calculated to excite astonishment than the enormous stags' horns which have been dug up in different parts of Ireland.

Their dimensions, Dr. Molyneux informs us, were as follow:

		Feet.	In.
From the extreme tip of each horn	AB	10	10
From the tip of the right horn to its root	CD	5	2
From the tip of one of the inner branches to the tip of the opposite branch	EF	3	7½
The length of one of the palms, within the branches	GH	2	6
The breadth of the same palm, within the branches	IK	1	10½
The length of the right brow antler	DL	1	2

A similar pair, found ten feet under ground, in the county of Clare, was presented

presented to Charles the Second, and placed in the horn-gallery, Hampton-court, but was afterwards removed into the guard-room of the same palace.

At Ballyward, near Ballyshannon; at Turvy, eight miles from Dublin; and at Portumery, near the River Shannon, in the county of Galway; similar horns have been found. In the common-hall of the Bishop of Armagh's house, in Dublin, was a forehead, with two amazing large beams of a pair of this kind of horns, which, from the magnitude of the beams, must have much exceeded in size those of which the dimensions are given above. Dr. Molyneux states, that, in the last twenty years, thirty pair of these horns had been dug up by accident in this country; the observations, also, of several other persons, prove the great frequency with which these remains have been found in Ireland.

Various opinions have been entertained respecting this animal and its existing prototype. This, however, does not appear to have been yet discovered; and these remains may, I believe, be regarded as having belonged to an animal now extinct.

FOSSIL REMAINS OF ELEPHANTS.

Numerous remains of elephants have been found in Italy; and, although a very considerable number of elephants were brought from Africa into Italy, yet the vast extent through which these remains have been found, and the great probability that the Italians, particularly the Romans, would have known sufficient value of ivory, to have prevented them from committing the tusks to the earth, lead to the belief that by far the greater number of these remains which have been dug up, have been deposited here, not by the hands of man, but by the changes which, at least, the surface of this globe has undergone, at very remote periods. The circumstances, indeed, under which many of these have been found, afford indubitable proof of this fact.

In France, where it is well known that living elephants have been much less frequent, at least in times of which we have any record, than either in Italy or in Greece, their fossil remains have been found in a great number of places, and in situations which prove their deposition at a very remote period. The whole valley through which the Rhine passes, yields fragments of this animal, and perhaps more numerously on the side of Germany than on that of France. Not only in its course, but in the alluvia of the several streams which empty themselves into it, are these fossil remains also found. Thus Holland abounds with them, and even the most elevated parts of the Batavian Republic are not exempt from them.

The whole of Germany and of Switserland appear to particularly abound in these wonderful relics. The greater number which has been found in these parts is, perhaps, as is observed by M. Cuvier, not attributable to their greater abundance, but to the number of well-informed men, capable of making the necessary researches, and of reporting the interesting facts they discover.

As in the banks of the Rhine, so in those of the Danube, do these fossils abound. In the valley of Altmühl is a grand deposit of these remains. The bones which have been found at Krembs, in Sweden; at Baden, near Vienna; in Moravia; in different parts of Hungary and of Transylvania; at the foot of the Hartz; in Hesse; at Hildersheim; all appear to be referable to this animal. So also are those which are found on the Elbe, the Oder, and the Vistula. Different parts of the British empire are not less productive of these remains.

In London, Brentford, Harwich, Norwich, Gloucestershire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Salisbury, the Isle of Shepey, and indeed in several other parts of Great Britain, have different remains of these animals been found.

When we add to those places which have been already enumerated, Scandinavia, Ostrobothnia, Norway, Iceland, Russia, Siberia, Tunis, America, Huehuetoca, near Mexico; and Ibarra, in the province of Quito, near Peru; it will appear that there is hardly a part of the known world, whose subterranean productions are known to us, in which these animal remains have not been found.

M. Cuvier is satisfied, from actual comparison of several skulls of the East-Indian and African elephants, that different specific characters exist in their respective skulls. In the Indian elephant, the top of the skull is raised in a kind of double pyramid; but, in the African, it is nearly rounded. In the Indian the forehead is concave, and in the African it is rather convex. Several other differences exist, not necessary to be here particularised,

particularised, which seem to be fully sufficient to mark a difference of species.

A cursory view is sufficient to enable us to determine that the ordinary fossil teeth of elephants are not of the African species, and it may be further said, that the greater number of these teeth bear a close resemblance to the East-Indian species, showing, on their masticating surface, bands of an equal thickness through their whole length, and rudely crenulated. So great, indeed, is the resemblance, that Pallas, and most other writers, have considered the fossil elephant as being of the same species with the Asiatic.

M. Cuvier, anxious to discover the degree of accordance of the fossil elephant's skeleton with that of the living species, compared the fossil skull found in Siberia by Messerschmidt, with those of the African and Asiatic elephants. The result of his comparison was, that in the fossil species the alveoli of the tusks are much longer; the zygomatic arch is of a different figure; the post-orbital apophysis of the frontal bone is longer, more pointed, and more crooked; and the tubercle of the os lachrymalis is considerably larger, and more projecting. To these peculiarities of the fossil skull, M. Cuvier thinks, may be added the parallelism of the molares.

Comparing together the bones of the Asiatic and of the African elephant, he was able to discover some differences between them, as well as between those and some of the fossil bones which he possessed. These latter he found, in general, approached nearest to those of the Asiatic elephant. He concludes with supposing that the fossil remains are of a species differing more widely from the Asiatic elephant than the horse does from the ass, and therefore does not think it impossible but that it might have existed in a climate which would have destroyed the elephant of India.

It may therefore be assumed as certain, from the observations of M. Cuvier, that at least one species of elephants has existed, of which none are now known living; and, should the difference of structure which I have pointed out, in some of the fossil teeth, be admitted as sufficient to designate a difference of species, it may be then said, that there exist the fossil remains of, at least, two species of elephants, which were different from those with which we are acquainted.

From the preceding observations it appears then, that the fossil elephantine remains, notwithstanding their resemblance in some respects to the bones of the Asiatic elephant, have belonged to one or more species, different from those which are now known. This circumstance agrees with the facts of the fossil remains of the tapirs and rhinoceroses, which appear to have differed materially from the living animals of the same genera. The remains of elephants obtained from Essex, Middlesex, Kent, and other parts of England, confirm the observations of Cuvier, that these remains are generally found in the looser and more superficial parts of the earth, and most frequently in the alluvia which fill the bottoms of the vallies, or which border the beds of rivers. They are generally found mingled with the other bones of quadrupeds of known genera, such as those of the rhinoceros, ox, horse, &c. and frequently also with the remains of marine animals.

MASTODON.

We now come to the examination of one of the most stupendous animals known, either in a recent or a fossil state; and which, whether we contemplate its original mode of existence, or the period at which it lived, our minds cannot but be filled with astonishment.

The first traces of this animal are sketched in a letter from Dr. Mather, of Boston, to Dr. Woodward, in 1712, and are transcribed from a work in manuscript, entitled *Biblia Americana*. In this work, teeth and bones of prodigious size, supposed to be human, are said to have been found in Albany, in New England. About the year 1740, numerous similar bones were found in Nentucky, on the Ohio, and dispersed among the European virtuos.

Many bones of this animal having been found, in 1799, in the State of New York, in the vicinity of Newburgh, which is situated on the Hudson, or North River, Mr. C. W. Peale, of Philadelphia, purchased these, with the right of digging for the remainder.

The country in which these remains are found is like an immense plain, bounded on every side by immense mountains. On digging into the morasses where these bones are found, the following strata are generally met with: one or two feet of peat; one or two feet of yellow marle, with vegetable remains; about two feet of grey marle, like

like ashes; and, finally, a bed of shell-marle. It is in the grey marle that the bones are chiefly found.

These remains are also found on this side of the three great chains of mountains, the Aliganys, the North Mountains, and the Blue Mountains; in the anterior parts of Pennsylvania and Carolina; and in New Jersey, a few miles from Philadelphia.

From a careful attention to every circumstance, M. Cuvier conceives that we have a right to conclude, that this great mastodon, or animal of the Ohio, did not surpass the elephant in height, but was a little longer in proportion; its limbs rather thicker; and its belly smaller. It seems to have very much resembled the elephant in its tusks, and indeed in the whole of its osteology; and it also appears to have had a trunk. But, notwithstanding its resemblance to the elephant, in so many particulars, the form and structure of the grinders are sufficiently different from those of the elephant, to demand its being placed in a distinct genus. From the later discoveries respecting this animal, he is also inclined to suppose that its food must have been similar to that of the hippopotamus and the boar, but preferring the roots and fleshy parts of vegetables; in the search of which species of food it would, of course, be led to such soft and marshy spots as he appears to have inhabited. It does not, however, appear to have been at all formed for swimming, or for living much in the waters, like the hippopotamus, but rather seems to have been entirely a terrestrial animal.

FOSSIL REMAINS OF THE RHINOCEROS.

There appear to be three living species of rhinoceros: 1. That of India, a unicorn, with a rugose coat, and with incisors, separated, by a space, from the grinders. 2. That of the Cape, a bicorn, the skin without rugæ, and having twenty-eight grinders, and no incisors. 3. That of Sumatra, a bicorn, the skin but slightly rugose, thus far resembling that of the Cape, but having incisive teeth like that of India.

The fossil remains of the rhinoceros have been generally found in the same countries where the remains of elephants have been found; but they do not appear to have so generally excited attention; and perhaps but few of those who discovered them were able to determine to what animal they belonged. Thus a tooth of this animal is described by Grew merely as the tooth of a terrestrial animal; and the remains of this animal, found in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, were supposed to have belonged to the hippopotamus.

In Hartzberg, in the principality of Grubenhagen; Quedlinburg, Darmstadt, the borders of the Rhine, Mentz, Strasbourg, the neighbourhood of Cologne, Westphalia, numerous parts of France, and in several parts of Great Britain, have the remains of the rhinoceros been found. In Siberia these remains have been found in considerable quantities. Pallas, whose researches have been particularly directed to this part of the world, made the astonishing discovery of a complete rhinoceros, still covered by its skin, and buried in the sand on the borders of the river Wiluji.

From several fragments of bones which I met with in the Essex bank, I was also led to suppose that the remains of some other very large animal, besides those of the elephant and elk, had been here imbedded.

My friend Mr. Fisher, whose kindness I have already had occasion to acknowledge, was so obliging as to procure for me five teeth, which had been found at Fox hill, in Gloucestershire, with some fragments of bones. The fragments of bones were too small to allow of any decision respecting them. One of the teeth was of the elephant; and the other four were molar teeth of the upper jaw of the rhinoceros, and had suffered a very considerable degree of decomposition. Their size was more than double that of the tooth depicted above; but their grinding surfaces had suffered very considerable injury.

CUVIER'S DEDUCTIONS.

"These different bones are buried almost every where, in nearly similar beds: they are often blended with some other animals resembling those of the present day.

"These beds are generally loose, either sandy or marly; and always neighbouring, more or less, to the surface.

"It is then probable, that these bones have been enveloped by the last, or by one of the last, catastrophes of this globe.

"In a great number of places they are accompanied by the accumulated remains of marine animals; but in some places,

places, which are less numerous, there are none of these remains: sometimes the sand or marl, which covers them, contains only fresh-water shells.

"No well-authenticated account proves that they have been covered by regular beds of stone, filled with sea-shells; and, consequently, that the sea has remained on them, undisturbed, for a long period.

"The catastrophe which covered them was, therefore, a great, but transient, inundation of the sea.

"This inundation did not rise above the high mountains; for we find no analogous deposits covering the bones, nor are the bones themselves there met with, not even in the high valleys, unless in some of the warmer parts of America.

"These bones are neither rolled nor joined in a skeleton, but scattered, and in part fractured. They have not then been brought from afar by inundation, but found by it in places where it has covered them, as might be expected, if the animals to which they belonged had dwelt in these places, and had there successively died.

"Before this catastrophe, these animals lived, therefore, in the climates in which we now dig up their bones: it was this catastrophe which destroyed them there; and, as we no longer find them, it is evident that it has annihilated those species. The northern parts of the globe, therefore, nourished formerly species belonging to the genus *elephant*, *hippopotamus*, *rhinoceros*, and *tapir*, as well as to *mastodon*, genera of which the four first have no longer any species existing, except in the torrid zone; and, of the last, none in any part."

CAVERNS IN GERMANY AND HUNGARY, CONTAINING FOSSIL BONES.

Among the most remarkable of these caverns are those of Gaylenreuth, on the confines of Bayreuth. The opening to these, which is about seven feet and a half high, is at the foot of a rock of limestone of considerable magnitude, and in its eastern side. Immediately beyond the opening is a magnificent grotto, of about three hundred feet in circumference, which has been naturally divided by the form of the roof into four caves. The first is about twenty-five feet long and wide, and varies in height from nine to eighteen feet, the roof being formed into irregular arches. Beyond this is the second cave, about twenty-eight feet long, and of nearly the same width and height with the former.

A low and very rugged passage, the roof of which is formed of projecting pieces of rocks, leads to the third grotto: the opening into which is a hole three feet high and four feet wide. This grotto is more regular in its form, and is about thirty feet in diameter, and nearly round: its height is from five to six feet. This grotto is very richly and fantastically adorned by the varying forms of its stalactitic hangings. The floor is also covered with a wet and slippery glazing, in which several teeth and jaws appear to have been fixed.

From this grotto commences the descent to the inferior caverns. Within only about five or six feet an opening in the floor is seen, which is partly vaulted over by a projecting piece of rock. The descent is about twenty feet; and occasioned to M. Esper and his companions some little fear lest they should never return, but remain to augment the zoolithes contained in these terrific mansions. This cavern was found to be about thirty feet in height, about fifteen feet in width, and nearly circular; the sides, roof, and floor, displaying the remains of animals. The rock itself is thickly beset with teeth and bones, and the floor is covered with a loose earth, the evident result of animal decomposition, and in which numerous bones are imbedded.

A gradual descent leads to another grotto, which, with its passage, is forty feet in length, and twenty feet in height. Its sides and top are beautifully adorned with stalactites. Nearly twenty feet further is a frightful gulf, the opening of which is about fifteen feet in diameter; and, upon descending about twenty feet, another grotto, about the same diameter with the former, but forty feet in height, is seen. Here the bones are dispersed about; and the floor, which is formed of animal earth, has great numbers of them imbedded in it. The bones which are here found seem to be of different animals; but in this, as well as in the former caverns, perfect and unbroken bones are very seldom found. Sometimes a tooth is seen projecting from the solid rock, through the stalactitic covering, showing that many of these wonderful remains may here be concealed. A specimen of this kind, which I possess, from Gaylenreuth, is rendered particularly interesting, by the first molar tooth of the lower jaw, with

with its enamel quite perfect, rising through the stalactitic mass which invests the bone. In this cavern the stalactites begin to be of a larger size, and of a more columnar form.

Passing on, through a small opening in the rock, a small cave, seven feet long and five feet high, is discovered: another small opening, out of which leads to another small cave; from which a sloping descent leads to a cave twenty-five feet in height, and about half as much in its diameter, in which is a truncated columnar stalactite, eight feet in circumference.

A narrow and most difficult passage, twenty feet in length, leads from this cavern to another, five and twenty feet in height, which is every-where beset with teeth, bones, and stalactitic projections. This cavern is suddenly contracted, so as to form a vestibule of six feet wide, ten long, and nine high, terminating in an opening close to the floor, only three feet wide and two high, through which it is necessary to writhe with the body on the ground. This leads into a small cave, eight feet high and wide, which is the passage into a grotto twenty-eight feet high, and about three and forty feet long and wide. Here the prodigious quantity of animal earth, the vast number of teeth, jaws, and other bones, and the heavy grouping of the stalactites, produced so dismal an appearance, as to lead Esper to speak of it as a perfect model for a temple for a god of the dead. Here hundreds of cart-loads of bony remains might be removed, pockets might be filled with fossil teeth, and animal earth was found to reach to the utmost depth to which they dug. A piece of stalactite, being here broken down, was found to contain pieces of bones within it, the remnants of which were left imbedded in the rock.

From this principal cave is a very narrow passage, terminating in the last cave, which is about six feet in width, fifteen in height, and the same in length. In this cave were no animal remains, and the floor was the naked rock.

Thus far only could these natural sepulchres be traced; but there is every reason to suppose that these animal remains were disposed through a greater part of this rock.

Whence could this immense quantity of the remains of carnivorous animals have been collected, is a question which naturally arises; but the difficulty of answering it appears to be almost insurmountable.

FOSSILS CONSIDERED IN CONNECTION WITH THE STRATA IN WHICH THEY ARE CONTAINED.

For calling the attention of geologists to this mode of directing their inquiries, we are much indebted to Mr. William Smith, who, long since, not only pointed out the necessity of ascertaining the fossils belonging to each particular stratum, but also collected and preserved, for the information of others, specimens of numerous strata, with some of their peculiar fossils.

Without the hope of making any important addition to our knowledge of these subjects, but merely with the wish of showing how beneficial our inquiries may prove when thus connected, I will endeavour to ascertain the proper strata of some of the fossils mentioned in this work. To perform even this, I must avail myself of the observations made by the gentleman above-mentioned, and by Mr. John Farey, author of several excellent essays on Stratification. To Mr. Farey I acknowledge considerable obligations for his exceedingly liberal and unreserved communications on subjects connected with these inquiries.

According to the actual observations of Mr. Smith, as given by Mr. Farey, in his General View of the Agriculture and Minerals of Derbyshire, vol. I. p. 111, the following are the upper strata which have been discovered in this island, disposed in the order in which they occur.

1. Sand.
2. Clay, with septaria.
3. Sand, with shells, varying in thickness and in mixture with other substances.
4. Soft chalk with flinty nodules.
5. Hard chalk.
6. Chalk marl.
7. Aylesbury limestone.
8. Sand and clay strata, in one of which is a dark-coloured shelly limestone, called Sussex marble.
9. Woburn sand, in which is a stratum of fuller's earth.
10. A thick clay, called the clunch clay.
11. Bedford limestone.
12. A thick clay.
13. Ragstone of Barnack, &c.
14. Limestone and grey slate of Stunsfield, Colley Water, &c.
15. Sand,

15. Sand.
16. Bath free-stone.
17. Sand and clays.
18. Maidwell limestone.
19. Lias clay, containing the blue and white Lias limestone.
20. Sand.
21. Red marl.

Beneath these follow the grit-stones and coal shales, and the alternating limestones and toadstones. Parts of these inferior strata appear to have been so raised and so denudated of their superincumbent strata, by some astonishing power, in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and other adjacent counties, as to give the opportunity of examining the out-crop, or appearance on the surface, of these strata, which were originally covered by all the strata which have been enumerated above. The last discovered, entrochal, limestone of Derbyshire, must have originally lain, according to Mr. Farey's calculation, three miles perpendicularly lower than the upper part of the chalk strata.

The entrochal limestones of Derbyshire, &c. have their antiquity manifested by their original deep situation, and by the peculiar fossils which they contain.

Above these strata are those of the alternating coal shales and gritstones; and on these is disposed a stratum of red marl. Over this is a stratum of sand; but neither in this nor the preceding stratum does it appear that any fossils have been noticed.

The lias clay is the next superior stratum, and contains beds of limestone called the blue and the white lias limestone.

The fossils of this stratum are exceedingly numerous, and some of them are again seen in some of the superior strata: but the characters of the greater part are such as to point them out decidedly as peculiar to this stratum.

In this stratum the fossil shells are exceedingly numerous: particularly *ammonitæ*, *nautilitæ*, *terebratulitæ*, *gryphitæ*, *mytulitæ*, *modiolitæ*, *spondylitæ*, *trigonitæ*, *belemnitæ*, and the large *donax-formed bivalve*. In this stratum are also found fish of an unknown genus, with large square scales, and several species of *Testudo*, *Lacerta*, &c.

Immediately above this stratum is a blue marl-stone, called the Maidwell limestone, with the fossils of which I am unacquainted. Nor am I able to speak with more information of a great number and thickness of sands and clays which lie over the Maidwell limestone.

To these succeed the Bath free-stone strata, which may be traced in their range through the island. The upper part is a white or light-grey limestone; beneath which is the oolithe, or rowstone, and under this a considerable thinkness of very light-colored free-stone, then sand and clays, and a free-stone of various hues of yellow and red.

The fossils of this strata are chiefly bivalve shells, of which generally only the casts or the impressions remain.

Above these is a sand stratum, and in this is the limestone and grey slate strata of Stunsfield, Colley Weston, Chippenham, &c. In this stratum, the *discoidal echinitæ* abound, as well as the *trigonitæ* and *belemnitæ*. In this strata are also found *pinnitæ*, *crenatulitæ*, and the *flat fossil oyster*. But the fossils which are here most abundant are the *bufonitæ*, and other parts of the palates and the teeth of fishes.

On these strata lies the rag-stone, which has been employed for most of the ancient well-preserved buildings in the eastern part of the island. This stone is formed of small bivalves, chiefly *amonitæ*.

Above this is a thick clay, on which is the limestone called the Bedford limestone; in which are found small *gryphitæ*, *belemnitæ*, *ostreitæ*, *pectinitæ*, minute *crenatulitæ*, *pinnitæ*, a few *trigonitæ*, the uncommonly marked bivalve, and various other shells.

Immediately over this is a stratum of clay called clunch clay, from the beds of clunch, a soft chalk-like stone, which is found towards the top of it. *Ammonitæ*, large *gryphitæ*, *belemnitæ*, and various bivalves, are found in this stratum.

Above this is the Woburn sand, containing in its lower parts fragments of silicified wood. To this succeed several sand strata and clays, and in one of these a thin bed of the shelly limestone called Sussex marble. Above this is the Aylesbury limestone containing large *ammonitæ*, *gryphitæ*, &c.

Over this is disposed the chalk marl. The lower or hard chalk rests on the chalk marl, and acquires in different parts different degrees of hardness, forming in some places a white free-stone, and in others a softer fire-stone. This stratum affords striking instances of the fact, first noticed by Mr. Smith, of certain organic remains being peculiar to, and only found lodged in, particular

strata. The chief fossils which are found in this stratum are *ammonitæ* of a tolerably large size; and a smaller species of an oval form, different from those found in any other strata.

Immediately on this stratum is placed that of the soft chalk, containing silex in the state of sand with interposed layers, and large, interspersed, and irregular nodules of black flint. The fossils of this stratum differ in a very remarkable degree from those of all the inferior strata.

On this chalk is deposited a thick stratum of white sand, over which is a sand of a darker color, and above this various thin strata, or patches, of marl, shells, sandstone, coarse limestone, fragments of shells, pebbles, &c.

MOSAIC CREATION.

Even from this slight and imperfect sketch it appears that the formation of the exterior part of this globe, and the creation of its several inhabitants, must have been the work of a vast length of time, and must have been effected at several distant periods.

In the first of these periods, the granitic and other primary rocks were separated from the water. That this separation took place, as is stated in the scriptural record, previous to the creation of vegetables and animals, is evident, from no remains of any organised substance having been ever found in any of these substances.

In the next period we are informed, by scripture, that the creation of vegetables took place. Almost every circumstance in the situation and disposition of coal accords with this order of creation; excepting that in many of the coal measures, the alternating limestones are full of the remains of shells. But on the other hand it must be observed, that, as the formation of coal may have taken place soon after the creation of vegetables, and have continued even to a very late period, so, consequently, the accompanying strata may vary materially as to their contents. In the later formation, the remains of marine animals may be expected to be met with; but in the earliest formation, that which is found on granite, and accompanied by porphyry, green-stone, &c. it is probable that no remains of animals would be found, and fair proof would be yielded, of an accordance, in this instance, between the order of creation as related by Moses, and the order in which the investing strata of the earth are disposed.

The creation of the succeeding period, according to the scriptural relation, was that of the inhabitants of the water and of the air. In agreement with this order of creation, are the contents of all the numerous strata lying above those already mentioned; including the blue clay which we have seen disposed in many places almost at the surface. In all these strata no remains are to be found but those of the inhabitants of the waters; excepting those of birds which exist, though rarely, in some particular spots. But in none of these strata has a single relic been met with which can be supposed to have belonged to any terrestrial animal.

In the next period it is stated, that the beasts of the earth, cattle, and every thing that creepeth upon the earth, were made. The agreement of the situations in which the remains of land animals are found with this stated order of creation, is exceeding exact; since it is only the surface, or in some superficial stratum, or in comparatively some lately formed deposition, that any remains of these animals are to be found.

The creation of man, we are informed, was the work of the last period; and in agreement with his having been created after all the other inhabitants of the earth is the fact, that not a single decided fossil relic of man has been discovered.

This last circumstance will be considered by many as contradictory of the account of the deluge, by which the earth, with man, was said to have been destroyed; since in the remains of the deluged world man might be expected to be found in subterraneous situations. The fact however is, that, although no remains of man are found, the surface of the earth, which is inhabited by man, displays, even at the present day, manifest and decided marks of the mechanical agency of violent currents of water. Nor is there a single stratum of all those which have been mentioned which does not exhibit undeniable proofs of its having been broken, and even dislocated, by some tremendous power, which has acted with considerable violence on this planet, since the deposition of the strata of even the latest formation.

THE END.

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END OF THE THIRTY-SECOND VOLUME.

ERRATA.

In the valuable Synopsis of Logic and Metaphysics, by Dr. FORBES, published in our last Number, page 535, first column, line 15 from the top, for *convexity* read *convexity*; same column, line 16 from bottom, for *external arguments* read *the external world by arguments*; same page, second column, line 28 from the top, for *reputation* read *refutation*.—Page 536, second column, line 29 from bottom, for *pneumatelegy* read *pneumatology*.—Page 537, first column, line 11 from top, for *upon* read *on*; line 30, for *duly* read *privilege*.

J. ADLARD, Printer, 23, Bartholomew Close.